

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Politics, and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 12, 1877.

NUMBER 1.

IS CHAMBERLAIN INSANE?

"A HECKLESS LUNATIC WHO OUGHT TO BE CAGED LIKE A WILD BEAST."

This desperate man has been driven by his insolent and ignoble ambition to meditate a measure which stamps him either as a Cataline or a maniac. The most charitable treatment his friends could bestow on him would be to shave his head, put him in a straight-jacket, and commit him to some kindly managed retreat for the insane. If his power were as great as his temper is ungovernable and wicked, he would be a dangerous man to be left at large. What he now does is to charge of treason. The atrocity of this wild threat does not consist in the intended consequences to the victim. The hanging of Gen. Hampton would be a small crime in comparison with the incendiary effect of such an attempt. A maniac who should carry a torch into a powder magazine, or a villain who should send a tool on that errand, would hardly excite more horror than an incendiary politician undertaking to arrest for treason the most popular and trusted citizen of South Carolina in the present inflammable condition of public feeling in that State. A man must be absolutely insane not to know that such an act would kindle the whole State into a conflagration. It would be absurd to say that the author did not intend this consequence, if he should venture on such an act when popular passions are excited to such a pitch that the restraining moral influence of that has prevented violent outbreaks. If Governor Hampton could be arrested, tried, sentenced and hanged with as little tumult as attends the ordinary course of justice, even then the conduct of Chamberlain would be ignoble and detestable. But if such a thing were attempted there would be a general uprising throughout South Carolina and the neighboring States to protect and defend him, and when violence had once begun in that way all control over popular passions would be lost, and nobody could foresee to what extremities they would go. It is not the one life of Wade Hampton that would be put in peril, but the lives of half of the people of South Carolina. The worst enemy of the country in such a crisis as this is he who flings fire brands into a burning place.

Chamberlain's insouciance will not be impotent in its effect on public feeling, if an attempt is made to put the threat in execution. Even if it be only an exhibition of pure lying and bravado it is still wicked and selfish, as leading to provoke disturbances of the peace. Treason against a State is an obsolete idea. To be sure, the States have laws defining and punishing treason, but they have so long been a dead letter that not one citizen in a thousand is aware of their existence. They are like a sword that has rusted long in its scabbard that it cannot be drawn. In the whole history of our country there has been but one trial for treason against a State government, and that was the case of the State of Rhode Island and Thomas W. Dorr was convicted of treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life. But when the people of Rhode Island had subsided he was pardoned, and the Legislature of the State passed an act restoring his civil rights and ordering the record of his sentence to be expunged. It was felt to be a disgrace to the State that its records should be stained by a sentence for treason. That was the case with the treason trial in this Union. It will probably be the last. The States are in no need of a treason law, because their governments are guaranteed by the Constitution. When public excitement is in Louisiana and Arkansas over a claim to the government, there is no thought of arrests for treason that remedy is taken to our in- Even the Federal Government depends on treason trials for its life. Not a single trial for treason as arrested and indicted, but the government is so weak that it is too glad to avoid a trial. The abortive trial of Aaron Burr is the only one in our judicial records. Mr. Chamberlain must be as crazy as he is desperate and malignant to brandish the threat of a treason trial in the faces of the people of South Carolina.

Even if the courts of the State recognized his title to the Governorship, even if he had judges on the bench as servile as the infamous Jeffries, he could not procure the conviction of Wade Hampton. The idea that a South Carolina jury would find a verdict of guilty is ridiculous, even if the judges were tools of Chamberlain. But, fortunately, the courts of South Carolina have of late acted in a very becoming independence of party ties. Whenever the claim of office comes before them for adjudication they are likely to decide against him. It is preposterous for him to think that he can get rid of his competitor by a prosecution for treason, but the threat and an attempt to execute it may provoke a bloody resistance. Perhaps this is what he wants. He would seek refuge in the quarters of Gen. Ruger and expect the Federal army to find the excuse which has not yet been given it for shooting down the people of the State. The great obstacle which has thus far stood in the way of this ambitious man is the noble self-command of the citizens of South Carolina, which has restrained them from any act of violence. He, perhaps, thinks that a turbulent uprising of the people would make his fortune.

As soon as fighting had once begun between the troops and the citizens, he would expect it to go on until his political opponents were slaughtered or subdued. He feels that his power totters; sees that his last chance lies in overt acts of violence against his authority, and is desperate enough to make a threat whose execution would deluge the State with blood. Such a reckless lunatic ought to be caged like a wild beast. Those who stand behind and abet this desperate political gambler and lunatic are almost as wicked as himself. How does this impudent man dare to act such a part? What emboldens him to hold on to an office to which the Courts of the State say he has no title and meditate proceedings which would convert the State into a scene of carnage? He ventures to brave the public opinion of South Carolina, to defy its courts of justice, to make insolent threats against the liberty and life of its political opponents, only because he is supported by Federal bayonets, employed against law and in subversion of right. President Grant must stand sponsor for his profligate. His atrocious insolence is inspired from Washington. Our bill-doing President is pursuing a course of which he will repent. President Grant's own impulses would never have hurried him into complicity with the lawless proceedings in South Carolina. He is misled by the Chancellors, Camerons and hot-headed partisans to whom he has unwarily given his confidence, and who seek to make him the instrument of their partisan violence. We call on him to discard these reckless advisers, who are using him as a ladder, which they will kick down when of their objects. We respectfully ask him to take counsel of the safe, moderate, wise men of his own party, men who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the country. He is soon to retire to private life, after a long and illustrious career of public service. His sincere well-wishers would be sorry to see him go out of office with his reputation tarnished by acts which law-abiding men of either party can defend. The sooner he abandons Chamberlain the better it will be for the peace of the country and for his own tranquility and fame.—*New York Herald.*

EUROPEAN WAR.
LONDON, December 28.—The Post, in its leading article, says: "The excitement created by the first coming of news from Russia has been much toned down by the news that followed, but we have reasons to believe that even the most exaggerated reports are not far from the truth." The high hopes which were kindled by the first news of the Russian advance, have been somewhat cooled by the news that the Russian army has been defeated at the battle of the Clouva. The Russian advance has been checked, and the Russian army has been defeated at the battle of the Clouva. The Russian advance has been checked, and the Russian army has been defeated at the battle of the Clouva.

A Moscow despatch says the *Gazette* declares the new Turkish constitutions were a mockery of the powers. The only way of improving the condition of the Christians in Turkey is the granting to Christians of the right to carry arms or depriving the Mussulmen of that right. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that probably a word may be spoken to-day which will be followed by instant war, threatening to involve all Europe, sooner or later. If the powers demand a simple yes or no, or if the Porte, for military and other reasons, thinks it expedient to go straight to the point without delay, the answer will be a refusal; but it is more likely no direct or final answer will yet be given; not that the Porte has shown the faintest sign of yielding to the Russian demands. The *Gazette* says the Russian pretension of invading Russian occupation, throughout the various modifications, to the latest proposal for the simple introduction of a small number of Belgian *gens d'armes* to supply the nucleus for an organization of a native police force, after the model common in most continental States, concludes that Russia is ready to accept, or indeed to suggest, further modifications, because affairs do not look well for Russia. At this time, it says, the stories of disagreeable discoveries in Russian arsenals and unexpected weakness in transport apparatus are probably true. The country is almost bankrupt, and the utter failure of the internal loan showed how little money could be screwed out of the people. The danger of antagonism with Austria, and thereafter with Germany, and of being confronted by Great Britain at a certain point of success, may well bring Russia to a pause, and Turkey knows her position. The question is not so much whether the Porte will yield to the Russian demands for the sake of peace, but whether Russia will abate them for the same object.

Conin, of Oregon, is bull-headed, bull-necked and a bully boy, but he refuses to be bulldozed.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—T. E. WANNAMAKER, P. E.

Trinity—John A. Porter.
Bethel—W. H. Fleming.
Spring Street—R. L. Harper.
Berkley Circuit—S. D. Vaughn.
Cainhoy Circuit and Mission—L. C. Loyd and O. N. Roundtree.
Cypress Circuit and St. Paul's Mission—G. H. Pomeroy.
Summerville Circuit and Mission—J. C. Russell.
St. George's Circuit—P. E. Kistler.
Bamberg Circuit—W. P. Monzon.
Colleton Circuit—C. C. Fishburn.
Walterboro Circuit—J. L. Sledge.
All Saints Circuit—J. H. Walker.
Black Swamp Circuit—J. H. Walker.
Tennessee Mission—B. G. Jones.
Hardeeville Circuit—J. G. Bissell.
Hardeeville Mission—J. R. Coburn.

ORANGE DISTRICT.—W. L. MARTIN, P. E.
Orangeburg Station—S. A. Weber.
Orangeburg Circuit—D. D. Dantzer.
Branchville Circuit—W. M. Hutto.
St. Matthew's Circuit—J. H. Zimmerman.

Upper St. Matthew's Circuit—M. L. Banks.
Upper Orange Circuit—A. R. Danner.
Edisto Circuit—D. J. Simmons.
Orangeburg Circuit—A. J. Cauthen.
Wilton Circuit—M. A. McKibbin.
Ellenton Circuit—R. Herbert Jones.
Aiken Mission—S. H. Browne.
Graniteville and Langley Mission—J. B. Campbell.
Edisto Mission—M. M. Fargerson.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.—E. J. McNAUL, P. E.

Washington Street—J. T. Wightman.
Marion Street—J. W. Dickson.
Columbia Circuit—T. W. Munnerlyn.
Winnsboro Station—G. W. Walker.
Fairfield Circuit—J. M. Boyd and A. C. Walker.
Chester Station—J. E. Carlisle.
West Chester Circuit—M. H. Pooser.
East Chester Circuit—J. W. Kelly and W. W. Williams.
Rock Hill Circuit—R. W. Barber.
Yorkville Circuit—W. S. Martin.
York Circuit—L. A. Johnson, supernumerary.
Lexington Circuit—C. D. Rowell.
Leesville Circuit—T. J. Clyde.
Edgefield Circuit—S. Leard.
Fork Circuit—J. E. Watson.

SUMMER DISTRICT.—A. M. CHRISTENBERG, P. E.

Summerville Circuit—J. G. Eton, Felix Hor-

disopolis Circuit—J. T. Kilgo.
Columbia Station—G. W. Whitman.
Manning Circuit—D. J. McMillan.
Santee Circuit—J. L. Shrefford.
Richland Circuit and Mission—J. M. Little.

Hanging Rock Circuit—W. H. Kirtin.
Chesterfield Circuit—J. W. Murray.
Lower Chesterfield Circuit—W. H. Aiken.
Simpson Jones, supernumerary.
Lancaster Station—W. A. Rogers.
Zoar Circuit and Mission—Supplied by C. A. Pyle.

Fort Mill Circuit—John L. Stokes, J. Z. England, supernumerary.
FLORENCE DISTRICT.—W. P. POWELL, P. E.
Florence Station—A. J. Stafford.
Liberty Chapel—W. D. Kirkland.
Darlington Circuit—John O. Wilson.
Darlington Circuit—L. N. Hamner.
Lower Darlington Circuit—E. T. Hodges.

Cheraw Station—W. Thomas.
Timmonsville Circuit—G. H. Wells, A. C. Leggett.
Lynchburg Circuit—J. B. Platt.
North Williamsburg Circuit—J. S. Bessley.
Kingstree Station—D. Tiller.
Black River Circuit and Mission—H. J. Morgan.

Gourdin and Sampit Circuit and Mission—L. Duffie, H. B. Browne.
Georgetown Station—W. T. Capers.
Johnsonville Circuit—G. W. Gaffin.
Lynch's Creek Circuit—J. C. Coulter.
Society Hill Mission—W. L. Pogue.

MARION DISTRICT.—H. A. C. W. P. E.
Marion Station—A. J. Stafford.
Marion Circuit—J. L. Shrefford.
Buck's Creek Circuit—J. L. Shrefford.

Little Rock Circuit—F. A. Auld, J. R. Little, supernumerary.
South Marlboro' Circuit—G. S. Harmon.
Bennettsville Circuit—T. Mitchell, T. B. Gilbert.
North Marlboro' Circuit—J. C. Davis.
Waccamaw Circuit and Mission—W. Carson.

Little River Circuit and Mission, D. W. Seal.
Bucksville Station, J. W. Welling.
Conwayboro' Station, L. Wood.
Conwayboro' Circuit and Mission, supplied by L. Seabrook.
Peedee Circuit and Mission, J. J. Newberry.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—O. A. DARBY, P. E.
Greenville Station, A. Coke Smith.
Greenville Circuit, A. W. Jackson, J. A. Wood, supernumerary.
Reedville Circuit, J. B. McCain, J. F. Mazingo.
Fork Shoals Circuit, J. Finger.
Williamston Station, S. Lander.
Bushy Creek Circuit, J. J. W. Kman.
Anderson Station, H. L. Christyberg.
Anderson Circuit and Mission, Abner Ervin.

Sandy Springs Circuit, J. A. Attaway.
Pickens Circuit, A. W. Walker.
Pickens Circuit and Mission, E. M. Merritt.
Walhalla and Seneca City Circuit, J. J. Neville.
Oconee Mission, W. P. Meadows.

Westminster Circuit and Mission, C. D. Mana.

Shallow Ford Circuit, L. P. Phillips.
Pendleton Circuit, S. B. Jones.
COKEBERRY DISTRICT, M. BROWN, P. E.
Cokesbury Station, R. D. Smart.
Cokesbury Circuit, W. A. Clark, E. J. Price.

Abbeville Station, W. S. Wightman.
Abbeville Circuit, N. R. Melton.
South Abbeville Circuit, S. P. H. Elwell.
Lowndesville Station, W. H. Lawton.
Tumbling Shoals Circuit, J. B. Traylor.
Greenwood Circuit, R. P. Franks, L. F. Beatty.

Newberry Station, C. H. Pritchard.
Newberry Circuit, T. G. Herbert, J. W. Sledge, J. A. Chiles.
North Newberry Circuit, J. W. Humbert.

Spartanburg DISTRICT, H. M. MOOD, P. E.
Spartanburg Station, J. M. Carlisle.
Union Station, A. H. Lester.
Cherokee Circuit, J. F. Smith.
Cane Creek Circuit, D. Z. Dantzer.
Jenneyville Circuit, George M. Boyd.
Goshen Hill Circuit, R. R. Dagnall.

Laurens Circuit, J. A. Mood, A. G. Gantt.
Lincolnton Springs Circuit, J. B. Wilson.
Black's Station Circuit, E. L. Archer.
Belmont Circuit, W. W. Mead.
Gonzaville Circuit, D. M. Booker.
Rich Hill Circuit, A. P. Avant.
Clinton Circuit, W. W. Jones.

After a laudacious session of five days, the Conference adjourned at a late hour Monday night.

REDFIELD'S LAST LETTER.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 21.—What will be the result of the present complication in South Carolina? Those who expect to find a permanent solution of the difficulty other than turning the State over to the Democrats—that is, the white people—can deceive themselves. So called Republican government is at an end there, and if, perchance, Chamberlain continues to act as Governor, he will be powerless.

What is such a government as his in South Carolina and Federalists in Louisiana for anyway? They cannot stand alone an hour if Federal protection is withdrawn, and with that protection they are powerless to command respect or enforce law. I fail to see what good is to come from a continuation of the attempt to uphold so-called Republican governments in these States.

The present state of affairs in the South is the result of the sort we have in the Southern States since the war. You remember the two-headed government in Alabama that was for so long a time a nuisance and a shame. You remember the appeal to Washington, the fights and turmoil. It is all over, and Alabama is at peace. Then there was the double government in Arkansas. Brooks at the head of one and Baxter at the other. It is over; the white people that is to say the Democracy, are in power. Old Joe Brooks has a post office, and here is peace in Arkansas. Louisiana had a long experience with a double government, and, indeed, has it now, for McJannet has never entirely succeeded. All that she will have more of it, for McJannet and his party will both be inaugurated.

The reason that the Republican party is a failure in the cotton States is because there is no white element in it except the officeholders. The blacks cannot conduct good government, and if they could, I don't believe the whites would long submit to it. These agitators in the cotton States are rebellious against negro rule where the negroes are in the majority. That is the truth of the matter.

A TERRIBLE TEST.—Those notorious outlaws, the Younger brothers, recently captured and imprisoned for the murder of Cashier Heywood, are "objects of interest" just now to Minnesota people. Upon one occasion, the sheriff's band encountered a party of jayhawkers numbering thirty or more. A dozen of the jayhawkers were taken to camp, and the question of their fate soon settled. After supper, and as the shades of evening were approaching, Cole Younger got out an Enfield rifle captured that day. It was the first he had ever seen, and its merits and demerits were discussed by the men. Opinions differed as to its superior qualities. One of the men remarked that he had heard that it would kill at the distance of a mile. Younger replied, "if that be so the force of the discharge must be terrific." Another banteringly remarked, if the new gun will kill at a mile distant, the ball at short range would go through ten men. Younger raised up from the saddle on which he was sitting and remarked: "That is easy to demonstrate."

When the prisoners heard this remark they felt sure their time had come. The fifteen prisoners were then placed in line, one behind the other, and Cole Younger took the gun, placed the lock a moment, to "get the hang of it," and then measured off fifteen paces in front of the line formed, wheeled about, looked calmly into the faces of the doomed men, and then fired. The first, second and third man dropped without a word. Muttering a contemptuous condemnation of the new rifle, Younger, without moving from his tracks, continued his experiments. Seven times the rifle was discharged, each time the guerrilla commented upon the merits of the Enfield, and when the jayhawkers lay in an inanimate heap on the grass.

Counting in. It cannot be expected that the result which has been reached by the State Canvassers and Returning Boards in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, will be acceptable to the great body of the American people. On the face of the returns as sent in from the polling places in each of these three States, the Tilden electors and the Democratic State officers had a majority, and, unless the votes could be set aside, were legally chosen. The method by which this apparent majority has been totally reversed will not command general confidence. In South Carolina the manipulation of the returns which has produced such a result was made not only by extreme partisans, all of one side, but by candidates apparently defeated at the polls, who counted themselves in without much dexterity and in the face of an order of the Supreme Court of their own State, every judge in which was appointed by the Republicans. In Florida a single member of the board was a Democrat, but the other members, who out voted him, were of the party now counted as in the majority. In Louisiana the board was composed wholly of partisans whose previous character was notoriously bad; (the Republicans themselves being judge of it) and who years ago had been caught in acts of great dishonesty in a situation almost precisely like the present. There could be, from elements like these, no reasonable expectation of fairness, and few will be disappointed at the conclusion.

We do not see how the most expert leaders of the dominant party can make even a plausible defense of the course that has been pursued. If the national government had been in the hands of the present opposition; if the State authorities had likewise been wholly Democratic, with sheriffs, constables, registrars, poll clerks, marshals all of that political faith; if the Republicans had been in a feeble minority, with the whole power of the State and Federal government, the militia with its arsenals, the army with its veteran leaders and accumulation of warlike stores, thus against them, there might be a reasonable assumption that their adherents had been terrified and a fair vote prevented.

But reverse all the attendant circumstances, and the claim appears wholly preposterous. With a Governor and Legislature, the military authority, and the machinery of election all in their hands, and backed by a willing President and the whole power of the Federal government, a party, representing, as it claims, a large majority of the able bodied voters, ought to have succeeded, in the face of whatever "intimidation" in the polls of the State.

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RAISING PROVISIONS FOR LABORERS.

The laborers on every farm should raise the food they consume. If the farmer does not wish to take risk, let him arrange with the hands to cultivate for themselves, under his direction and control, sufficient crops of corn and wheat (not cotton) to supply themselves and families with bread. The farmer can secure for himself the rent of land thus planted, and receive pay in work for the use of teams and implements, and thus lose nothing. On the other hand, the laborer will secure his bread much cheaper than he can in any other manner.

As to meat, it would be better—to avoid complications—for the farmer to take the whole of that matter into his own hands, and furnish his laborers. As heretofore shown, hogs can be raised very cheaply by utilizing wild fruit bearing trees, and planting crops of potatoes, chufas, &c.

It will be observed that the course recommended above, if carried out, would utilize a large portion of our abundant lands now idle. Instead of the negro population being fed from lands cultivated in the Northern States, and his money passing through the merchant into the pockets of Northwestern farmers, he would be supported from the lands of the Southern farmers, and they (the farmers) receive practically the rent of a vast quantity of land now entirely unproductive. The proper place for the negro in every point of view—political, social and industrial, is one of friendly subordination to the whites, insuring on the one side kindness, care, protection and means of support, and on the other cheerful, steady and reliable labor. The time has come, we think, when in most of the Southern States such relation between the races can be readily established.—*South-eastern Cultivator.*

REMEDY FOR BIG HEAD.—The big head is only a name for the disease, because it is more readily noticed there than it is in the leg, thigh or spinal column. It is a disease of the bone system.

Give twice per day for three weeks, then once daily three weeks longer, the following dose: Take of blood root (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*) and copperas (sulphate of iron) each a common table-spoonful; sulphur and saltpetre (nitrate of potassium) each a teaspoonful; mix in a bran mash, or any other way you can get it down the horse. Use no other applications at all. If the above is strictly followed, I am willing to warrant a cure.

Our friend Geo. L. Burruss, of Carrollton, Ill., says it is his cure for hog cholera. Have tried it twice myself with good effect—in fact, with us it has become a specific. To be sure we make additions and alterations to suit the case, but that is the base. We once cured a very severe case of fistula with nothing else. It was so bad the owner was going to shoot it. We took it to try our hand. The weather was so cold we thought we would cleanse the system ready for outside applications, but ere that came found it getting well, and made a perfect cure. My brother thought what would cure that would also cure the poll evil, and produced the same results. The latter case had not yet broken. No danger in giving to a mare because she is with foal.—*Jos. Lowss, in Prairie Farmer.*

THE LEMON VERBENA.—The Lemon plant, or sweet-scented Verbena of our English gardens (*Aloysia citrifolia*), holds a foremost place among Spanish herbs. Every leaf of it is treasured and dried for winter use, and it is regarded as the finest stomachic in the world. It is taken in two ways, either made into a decoction with hot water and sugar, and drank cold as a *refresco* and tonic; or, better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea. "Put a sprig of Lemon Verbena, say five or six leaves into the tea-cup, and pour the tea upon it; you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous and old-maidish, never have cholera, diarrhoea, or loss of appetite. Besides, the flavor is delicious; no one who has once drunk it ever again drink it without."—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

THE MODERN PRINTER.—He must be satisfied with about one-third of a price for his work, and then he must be willing to do the work over seven or eight times, "just to see how it will look," for the generality of people do not know how a thing will come out in print, and, of course, want it "a little different." He must be willing to wait six months for his pay, and then take it out in second hand clothes pins or last year's garden seeds. He must never be so bold as to suggest that a little cash might not come amiss, for people expect him to work for nothing and board himself, and yet always be cheerful and happy. He must at all times be willing to do this or that for nothing, or at least at a greatly reduced price, as "it is for the association, you know," and must throw in a puff gratis also, if he happens to be publishing a newspaper.

Judge T. H. Cooke, says in the Greenville *Daily News*, D. T. Corbin secured his election by getting hold of phosphate royalty money by trickery, and buying his election, paying \$200 to each member of the Mackey ramp.

This is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written upon his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

Plowing.—Stiff clay and sod lands for spring crops are plowed with profit in the fall and winter. Not only is the work of the busier season of the spring thereby forwarded, but the action of the frosts and thawings is beneficial.