

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE FRAUDULENT PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 5.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom, which makes the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties.

I shall not undertake to lay down irreversible principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives, which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained, in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions, which preceded the recent Presidential Election, it seemed to me fitting that I should make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language, of my predecessors, and in part, however, when evened for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, that my countrymen will cordially weigh and understand, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out.

The innumerable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later, animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained, in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

The question we have to consider, for the immediate welfare of these States of the Union, is the question of government or no government of social order, and all the peaceful industries, and the happiness of the people to return to it.

It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and to which respect to which there ought not to be, in a particular case, either republicans or democrats, but fellow citizens and fellowmen, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the anticipated new government, and by the general government, and the national government.

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Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote the interests—of the white and of the colored people equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will for ever wipe out of our political affairs the color line, and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or united South, but a united country.

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service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in the present almost total want of their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be accepted as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United States, of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with equal fervor as important the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution, prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a reelection.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which attends the contest between great parties whose members, regardless of adverse and conflicting interests, are engaged in a struggle for the possession of the highest office in the land. The result, for the first time in the history of the Republic, has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them men of integrity, intelligence and will, the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decree has been patiently awaited and accepted as conclusive by the general judgment of the public.

It has been reserved for a Government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposite parties for power, hushing its parties to yield the issue of the contest to the decision of a tribunal of the laws.

Looking for the guidance of that Divine faculty which the destinies of Nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country, the blessings not only of material prosperity but of justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the construction of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the basis of justice, truth and justice, religion and morality may be established among us for all generations.

The TRUTH FULLY SAID.—Mr. Hayes has not been elected President at all, either lawfully or according to the forms of law. The lawful election in Florida gave the four electoral votes of that Commonwealth to Mr. Tilden. The lawful election in Louisiana gave the eight electoral votes of that Commonwealth to Mr. Tilden.

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MAKER OF THE CURET-BAGGERS.—Washington, February 27. The carpet-baggers of Virginia and other Southern States have taken the alarm at the indications of a radical change in the Southern policy with a change of administration. It is understood that movements are on foot with a view to secure the re-annexation of the defunct Washington Chronicle as an advocate of the continuance of the Grant policy in the South, and to uphold the claims of the carpet-baggers to the Federal patronage.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court having rendered its decision upholding Wade Hampton Governor, you will forthwith release the prisoner, Amzi Ross, without regard to his warrant of pardon.

THE HAMPDEN TAXPAYERS, in Abbeville, do not weary in well doing. They are coming up manfully to the help of honest government. The whole number of receipts issued up to Tuesday morning was two thousand and ninety-six. The total collections foot up the handsome sum of \$104,885.00, of this amount \$67,238.95 go to the county. Captain Perrins making out a full list of those who have not paid in their contributions for publication, Abbeville is ahead of the other counties in the State outside of Charleston.

The Weekly Union Times

R. M. STOKES, Editor. UNION, FRIDAY MARCH 9 1877.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, in advance, \$5.00. Six months, do, 3.00. Three months, do, 1.50. Single copies, 10 cents.

ADVERTISING. One square or one inch, first insertion, 10 cents. Each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. Long advertisements made to order, and inserted for 10 cents per line or less, inserted free. Obituary notices, 10 cents per line, charged as advertisements.

On Monday last we had a snow, sleet and rain storm, which, although it only lasted about two hours, made a difference of 6 to 8 degrees in the atmosphere.

On our first page will be found an article from that staunch Democratic Paper, the New York Sun, headed "The Decayed Politician's Retreats," which will pay for reading.

A handsome Gold Watch and Chain has been placed in R. W. Tinsley's Jewelry store, to be raffled for. There will be fifty chances at \$3 each. The lucky winner will get a prize.

Mr. A. Foster, one of the best merchants of Greenville, and, we believe, son of the late senior partner of the firm of Foster & Judd, of Spartanburg, has formed a partnership with Mr. Judd, under the firm name of Judd & Foster.

Chief Justice Franklin Israel Moses died at the residence of his son, F. J. Moses, Jr., in Columbia, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on Tuesday last, from an attack of paralysis. He was 72 years old.

Mrs. Sholati's Light Bread, Rusks, and fancy cakes now appear upon almost every table in this town. Everybody says they are delightful and but few housekeepers now risk the peace and comfort of the house by attempting to make good light bread. Her bread is certainly superior to any ever made in this town before.

We invite the attention of members of subordinate Granges to the advertisement of W. M. A. W. Thomson, calling a meeting of Potomac Grange on the 17th.

Each subordinate Grange should see to it that its delegates are there. The importance of the meeting cannot be publicly explained, nor can it be over-estimated by the Farmers of the County.

Mr. Townsend opened the Male Academy last Monday. The boys were pleased to see him again in his old place, and gave him a cordial welcome. The Major believes in discipline, and never spares the rod to spoil the child. He knows when, where and how to strike a boy's learning faculties, to brighten them up.

Our friend Speigles, of the Greenville News, has turned landlord, and now proposes to eat and drink all the travellers who visit the beautiful Mountain City. He has leased the Greenville Hotel for that purpose, and if he makes as wide awake a landlord as he is an Editor, he will be eminently successful.

By the way, the rent—It will be a waste of time and money for farmers to buy inferior fertilizers, because they are seemingly cheap from being low priced. Use only articles which have been tested for years, and have proved adapted to the making of corn and cotton. Such an article is the Wilson, Gibbs & Co's Manure.

The Columbia Register is now published in the rooms lately occupied by the Democratic State Executive Committee, over J. C. Sager's Store. The Register is becoming deservedly popular among the people. It is doing great work in the cause of Home Rule and Reform, and should be handsomely sustained. It is edited with intelligence and discretion, and contains full telegraphic and other news one day later than the Charleston papers. It is so ideal, the daily for the upper counties.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Grange cases, has decided that the State Legislatures have the right to regulate the carrying of freight and passengers on Railroad within the limits of their respective States.

Under ordinary circumstances we are not in favor of such legislation, but when Railroads make exorbitant discriminations in freight charges we think the people so discriminated against, should have some way of defending themselves. We hope the people of this State will now take some action to relieve themselves of the exorbitant freight charges to which they are subjected. The members of the Legislature should be requested to introduce the matter to that body when it convenes.

The Laurensville Herald, noticing our article upon building a railroad to Greenville from Laurens Co., R. S. says: "But we have long and very reasonable hopes of accomplishing both, or at very distant day. We want, and feel pretty sure of getting, one Road completed first, then, on to Greenville."

To which we say God speed the good work.—Perhaps we may live to ride upon a railroad running from Chester through Union to Laurens and from there on to Washington Geo. Such a road is in contemplation, and if built, would do more to build up the upper part of South Carolina than anything else. It would be a competing line. The only points benefited by the roads now running are at the termini of the roads.

The discrimination in the rates of freight to "way stations" in this State is simply outrageous, and the Legislature should be invoked to stop it.

Chief Justice Moses.—Columbia, March 4.—There is perceptible change in the precarious condition of Chief Justice Moses. He is still grievously ill and his life hangs in the balance.

The People Must Submit to a Cheat.

Let us give to the people of the country and of the world an example that, having been elected, we can still trust in the providence and justice of God, and in the disposition and determination of the people to do justice in the end. [Applause and commotion.] We have still a free ballot box and a free press, and we are still a free people, and no justification for revolution, no justification for civil war, can ever arise among a free people until they are deprived of the remedy of the ballot box.

The above is taken from a speech delivered a few days ago, by Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and after the fraud of declaring Hayes the President, of the United States.

The first sentence plainly advises the people to show in the world that they are now and ever will be willing to be cheated out of their rights, always trusting "in the providence and justice of God." Mr. Hewitt forgets that God will not help those who do not help themselves. The providence and justice of God having directed and aided the people to defeat a corrupt government, it was their duty to demand the fruits of the victory—still trusting in Divine providence and justice to consummate the work He had set before them. This, through the influence of such men as Hewitt, they declined to do and turned the government over to the Devil again. We may be told hereafter, "they are joined to their idols (the bondholders) by the same chain."

What boots the "determination of the people to do justice, so long as their determination is allowed to be impiously set aside by a ring of perjured political tricksters and thieves? Did not the people express their determination, through the ballot box, to defeat the unjust Radical party and restore peace, equality and prosperity to every section of country? And by allowing themselves to be once so shamefully cheated, can we expect that their determination will meet with greater respect hereafter by the same party? Will not this cry of peace, peace, under such a monstrous fraud upon every principle of right and justice, embolden them to commit the same crimes again? All they asked was that the people should be kept submissive until the fraud was completed; and by the aid of a subsidized press and the corrupt rings of the country, managed by men of both political parties, they have succeeded, although the honor of the judiciary and the dignity of the Presidential chair have been sacrificed to accomplish it.

"We have still a free ballot box." Yes, we are free to go to the polls and deposit our ballots, but a Returning Board of four corrupt partisans are made competent to throw out ten thousand votes in one State and defeat the will of a majority of the whole people of the nation; and that action is made valid by Judges of the Supreme Bench.

"And a free Press." Yes, a majority of the leading papers of the country are owned by holders of United States Bonds, upon which they pay no taxes—and they unite in counselling submission to fraud and degradation, rather than endanger the soundness of those bonds. Call that a free press that would sacrifice the vital principles of our government and counsel submission to base corruption, to protect a moneyed oligarchy? Are we a "free people," when our chosen Representatives shrink a solemn duty demanded of them by the constitution, and delegate the power to decide questions involving the most vital interests of the people to a partisan commission? Are we a free people, when our votes are stolen from us and Judges on the Supreme Bench validate the robbery? Where, we ask, is our freedom, if our voice is stifled at the ballot box by the military and judicial powers of the government? We tell Mr. Hewitt that the people do not now think they have a free ballot box and a free press; and they are fast believing that their own freedom is fast passing from them, and will be forever lost unless they take the matter into their own hands and, forcibly, if necessary, demand a recognition of their rights. When we see trusted Democrats crowding to the elicits of corrupt men, and cry peace, peace, under the infliction of monstrous wrong against their own party we begin to shudder for the fate of the Country.

We regret to see so many Democratic papers already committing the same indiscretion towards the fraudulent President Hayes that was committed by most of the papers in this State towards Chamberlain just after he was elected, two years ago.—We have no objection—if Hayes is really to continue in the Presidential Chair four years—to giving him full credit for every good act he may do, but the experience with Chamberlain warns us not to put confidence in the fair promises of Radical officials.—We warn our Democratic contemporaries against the folly, if not indecency, of being so swift to hand a man who has done nothing to claim their favorable notice, and who has the power to turn and rend us, as Chamberlain did, when he finds we will not endorse him for a second term. Hayes has stolen the office of President from the people, and the fact that he has no more self-respect than to assume the duties imposed upon him by fraud and perjury must never be forgotten by the people, and should be a warning to the press of the country not to put any confidence in his pretensions of honor.

The minority President of these United States, R. B. Hayes, took the oath of office in the red room of the White House at Washington at 7 o'clock last Sunday evening, the 4th. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite, no witness to the swearing.

New York, March 5.—Flags were displayed on the post office and other Federal buildings and throughout the city to-day, in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes, but none were hoisted over the city hall, which was the Sun building was half-masted, and the Express reports that a party of men entered the Sun building to pull down the flag, but were prevented by the police.

Justice White Delivered.—Columbia, S. C., March 2.—At 11 a. m. the Supreme Court room was crowded to hear the decision in the Tidda Norris habeas corpus case, involving the validity of Hampton's pardon.

Associate Justice Willard appeared on the bench, but the colored Justice, Wright, was absent. The chief justice went to look for Wright, but returned with the information that he had not been seen since yesterday morning.

Owing to the lack of a full bench, Justice Willard adjourned the Court till Monday. The absence of Wright at this juncture, creates intense excitement.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

BY THE HAMPTON GOVERNMENT FROM DECEMBER 14, 1876, TO MARCH 2, 1877.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include Aiken, Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, York. Disbursements include Cash on hand, Central National Bank, E. J. Scott & Son, Carolina National Bank, Bank of Charleston, First National Bank, Union Bank, People's Bank, Lowndes & Co.

Office fees received to date, \$119,432.41. Disbursements, \$120,141.77.

Table with columns for Disbursements. Items include Salaries, Legislative expenses, Executive Department, Salaries, Messenger, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, State Orphan Asylum, Printing and Stationery, Telegrams, Legal expenses, Governor's contingent fund, Postage, fuel, furniture and petty expenses, Express on remittances.

Table with columns for Disbursements. Items include Cash on hand, Central National Bank, E. J. Scott & Son, Carolina National Bank, Bank of Charleston, First National Bank, Union Bank, People's Bank, Lowndes & Co.

By the foregoing statement, \$119,432.41 have been received to date by Governor Hayes, the acting Comptroller and Treasurer, from the special agents collecting the contribution on account of taxes. The agents have been authorized to retain until a final settlement 4 per cent, on their collections; 5 per cent, will be their full compensation. Adding this 4 per cent, to the amount forwarded, and it will be seen that the people have already voluntarily contributed to the support of the Hampton government \$124,497.76, and the books of the special agents have not yet been closed in any one county.

No THANKS TO PACKARD.—Mr. Kidd, of Jackson, offered the following: We, the representatives of the people of the State of Louisiana, duly elected by and direct from the people, fully aware from positive knowledge of the feeling and determination that impeal and control them, do declare that under no circumstances will the people of the State pay tribute to any other State Government than that at whose head stands the man of their choice, their elected and true elected Governor, Francis T. Nichols.

And we do further declare the utter impossibility of gathering the taxes by any other authority, and that any attempt to gather them by other authority than the Nichols Government will not only prove abortive but lead to lamentable civil strife if not to blood-shed and actual war.

And we, the representatives of the people of the State, do solemnly declare that we are in perfect sympathy with the people, and under all circumstances we will aid, encourage and maintain them in their determination. Mr. Reitzer, of Caldwell, moved to refer the resolutions to the committee on Federal relations.

This motion was tabled on motion of Mr. Gillespie, of Cameron, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Kidd, in presenting the document, said its intention was to inform the world plainly of the determination of the people.—N. O. Postman.

Good-bye, Chamberlain and Packard. WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Sun says: "President Hayes, as soon as his Cabinet is formed, will issue general orders to all commanding officers in the South to withdraw their troops to the government reservations. This order will be explained as relieving the Federal troops finally from all duties incident to the peculiar civil and political condition of the Southern States."

Major Burke has left here for New Orleans with a written assurance from the President to this effect, and Senator Gordon has a similar document to be forwarded to Governor Hampton.

LATER.—It is not true, as stated this afternoon, that Senator Gordon has any letter from President Hayes promising to withdraw the troops from the support of Chamberlain in South Carolina, but General Gordon has exerted himself for some weeks to save Governor Hampton's administration, and has such assurances from the advisers of President Hayes as give the Senator every reason to believe that, within a few days, Governor Hampton will be left unembarrassed, and in undisputed possession of the executive office.

SENATOR ROBERTSON.—Washington, March 4.—Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, whose Senatorial term ended to-day, was presented this morning with a splendid banquet. The farewell banquet of esteem and regard from the grand daughters of Col. Wm. Washington of the Revolution. The last Song of the day was sung by Senator Robertson, who was presented by the Hon. Wm. Stone, United States District-Attorney for South Carolina.

Ten wagons left the upper part of Abbeville last week for the Greenville market "day in" general family and plantation supplies. High freights are doing their legitimate work and the people go where they can get the best bargains and save money.

Judge Willard's Opinion.

Supplies Court—Ex parte Tidda Norris, alias Tidda Norris—Opinion by Willard, A. J. A final order was made in this case on the 27th day of February last past, with the concurrence of Associate Justice Wright, at a conference of the court on that day, from which the Chief Justice was absent by reason of severe illness. The order in question terminated the present proceedings by habeas corpus by discharging the prisoner. At the request of Associate Justice Wright, I suspended the filing of the order until Saturday of this week. On Thursday an opinion was placed in my hand by the Clerk of the Court, purporting to be the opinion of Judge Wright, although not endorsed with his signature in the customary manner. This opinion was accompanied by a memorandum having the signature of Judge Wright, purporting to be a revocation of the previous order in which he had concurred.

Without receiving any subsequent communication from Judge Wright, I attended the court on Friday, the 21 day of March, pursuant to adjournment. It was my intention to express orally at that time the results to which I had arrived as to the questions involved in the case, but in consequence of the absence of Judge Wright, the court was necessarily adjourned, and no opportunity afforded for such statement. I deem it important, in view of the important questions involved, deeply affecting the interests and feelings of the people of the State, and unprecedented character of the recent proceedings taking place before a court of last resort, to record a brief statement of the results arrived at by myself, in attempting to place them in the form of a formal opinion at the earliest practicable moment.

My conclusions are: 1. That, according to the returns of the managers of election in the several counties, made in duplicate, and one copy thereof transmitted, sealed, to the Secretary of State, and the other filed in the office of the respective clerks of the courts of the several counties, the Hampton Government received the highest number of votes for the office of Governor of this State at the election held on the 7th day of November last.

That such being the fact, he became Governor of this State by the direct declaration of the constitution, contained in the following words:—"The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor;" there having been no contest of the votes for Governor, recognized by a concurrent resolution of the two houses of the General Assembly, as prescribed by law, under the authority of the constitution, contained in the above words, a contested election for Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law." (Art. 3, sec. 5.)

That inasmuch as no contest existed under the constitution, and no two persons had equally the highest number of votes, the General Assembly had no function to perform, except to establish by law a day on which he should be installed; that day being required by the constitution to be during the first session of the Legislature.

That the only object of the opening and publishing of the returns was, in such a case, notice of the facts disclosed by the returns. I also conclude that the provision declaring the person receiving the highest number of votes, according to the returns, communicated to the Secretary of State, and filed with the clerks of the courts, is independent of that proceeding, it prescribing the duties of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as it regards opening and publishing the returns in the presence of the houses; so that if the latter is unperfected the former is entitled to full force and effect.

2. It confides in the recognition and cooperation of the popular branch of the General Assembly, and by reason thereof inevitable in point of fact to execute the functions of Governor.

3. I hold that no executive, legislative or judicial act is requisite to fulfill any condition, or remove any obstruction, impeding the full execution of the proposed intent of the clause of the constitution declaring the person receiving the highest number of votes to be Governor, and that while Hampton is entitled to claim the office of Governor under the constitution, and in virtue thereof to exercise the powers of the office, and his pardon duty shall be entitled to be respected.

A. J. WILLARD, Presiding Justice.

In the event of a quiet ending of the pending struggle, and the accession of Gov. Hayes to the Presidency, all the elements of a new form of government will quickly develop themselves.—There is, in some shape, compensation for every ill.—Times.

We agree with our esteemed contemporary.—When Hayes gets into the White House all the elements of a new form of excitement will quickly develop themselves, and the excitement will last so long as the Fraudulent President remains there. The people will not keep quiet while a man who has no lease from them of the premises stays in possession of the Executive Mansion, which is their property. They will regard him as an interloper, who has no right there, and they can dispossess him at any time, and put in a man who has a lease from them and put in a tenant in good faith, and a man who has a lease from them and put in a tenant in good faith, and a man who has a lease from them and put in a tenant in good faith.

WHAT THE NEW YORK SIX PROPOSES.—After declaring the electoral bill unconstitutional, &c., the Sun says: "All this does not interfere at all with the freedom of the House to pass a resolution, under the whole count shall have been made, that, in its deliberate judgment, Samuel J. Tilden has been duly elected President of the United States, and Rutherford B. Hayes has not been duly elected. It is in strict conformity with the very provisions of the electoral bill itself that the House should pass such a resolution; for the bill provides that the findings of the commission may be overruled by the two houses of Congress, and each house, without reference to the other, is at perfect liberty to approve or disapprove of the result.

The effect of such a resolution will be to establish the fact that if the constitutional authority of Congress in the premises had not been surrendered contrary to all precedent, Rutherford B. Hayes could never have become, even de facto, President of the United States. It will be a clear condemnation of his title to the office by the resolute judgment of a majority of the popular branch of the national Legislature.

ADVICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—Washington, March 5. The Democratic caucus, held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening, adopted a resolution to this effect, prepared by Representative Hart of Ohio, for the signatures of members of the House in the House and in the Senate. This address will be in the nature of a protest against the declaration that Hayes and Wheeler were duly elected; will criticize the action of the electoral commission, and assert that the rights of Congress have been invaded; that crime and fraud have received judicial sanction, and that republican institutions have been imperilled. The caucus took no action on any other subject. It was of short duration, and not very numerously attended.

Newberry is the latest county in more respects than one. This week the machinery here sold a check which carried off a fine feeling for \$107,135, which amount was paid for the purchase of cotton of two hundred and twelve bales. The cotton was raised by an enterprising farmer of Newberry. We are informed by the purchaser that the entire lot was bought by the Pickens Factory of Greenville.