

"Lamar was sworn in yesterday to the United States Senate almost unanimously, where his conservative course will render him a power. He has committed some grave errors, but in all his hope, sound at the core. Hill, too, will let us in the galaxy of such the noble Gordon and Hanson form so proud a pair."

"That Gen. M. C. Butler will be allowed to take his seat in the Senate is a matter of course. This is his age of magnanimity, as we heard a great many say. Gen. Butler, with his elegant and dignified demeanor and fine manly beauty, possesses to an eminent degree. His mere presence here has already done more in his favor than all the published statements in his defense. We must tell you an anecdote of him, which illustrates the individual power of the man. A Queen of Washington society, the wife of a high official, who was prejudiced against the much abused Southern Carolinian, after meeting him but once, exclaimed at a dinner party at her own house, when some allusion was made to the Hamburg affair: 'No! so mild a mannered man could never have scuttled a ship or cut a throat.'—And he seems to thus impress all who come in contact with him. His first appearance in the Senate chamber produced an unusual sensation, and he is regarded now with great kindness."

"Why, of Maryland, stands high, and we must add Garland, of Arkansas, with a record second to none. Harris, of Tennessee, with the patriotic fire of a pure, upright and able man; Beck, of Kentucky, a statesman of long experience and acknowledged ability; Morgan, of Alabama a fine type of the Southern gentleman and upon the floor of the Senate; Randolph, of New Jersey; Kernan, of New York; Eaton, of Connecticut; Thurman, of Ohio—these constitute surely a splendid array of American statesmen; and Butler, of the old Palmetto State, is the peer of any of them in point of ability, judgment and prudence. He will represent her in this august assembly as she has not been for so long these many years."

DROPPED INTO ETERNITY.—Aiken, S. C., March 16.—On November 2, 1876, two quiet Germans, Hausmann and Portmann, living four miles from the place, were murdered, their house robbed, set on fire and burned to ashes, with the bodies suspiciously attached to the walls. John Henry Denis and Stephen Anderson, who were arrested. Proofs accumulated that they were the right parties, and they finally made confession. They also confessed to burning the Baptist Church at Aiken and murdering a white man named Levin, and other crimes. On January 5, they were tried by a jury composed of twelve negroes, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of March. Yesterday Governor Hampton respited Anderson for thirty days. This morning the execution of the four—Nelson Brown, Lucius Thomas, Adam Johnston and John Henry Denis took place in the presence of about 5,000 people. The Sheriff had a posse of 100 armed men guarding the gallows. The prisoners were attended by preachers of their own color. All the criminals addressed the crowd, confessing the murder and acknowledging the justice of the sentence. John Henry Denis stood upon a sign of his own during slavery standing by him to the last. No effort was made by the friends of the condemned men to rescue them, although threats were previously made. Each confessed his share in the murder. The drop fell at 12 o'clock, and the murderers expired almost without a struggle. The crowd then dispersed. Perfect order prevailed.

WHO IS GOVERNOR?—Thomas C. Dunn, who pretends to be the Comptroller General of this State, without having been elected, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Dunn, in his note, says:

"You will please forward immediately the names of all persons acting as agents of your company in this State. Respectfully,
THOS. C. DUNN,
Comptroller General.
The Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, could not exactly see it in this light, however, and yesterday Messrs. E. Schring & Co., the well known insurance agents, received the following note, enclosing Dunn's note:

E. Schring & Co.
GENTS: Enclosed find note from Thos. C. Dunn. Is he the proper person for us to report to? If not, we won't report.
Very respectfully,
J. PETERLY, Manager.
It is not necessary to add that Messrs. Schring & Co. replied that Thos. C. Dunn was not the proper person to report to. Who is Governor?—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE TRUTH IS A TRIFLE.—Governor Chamberlain's predicament seems to be even worse than that of Governor Packard. Our Washington dispatches give a statement of the situation in South Carolina, which shows that he is not able to preserve even the semblance of executive authority: he is simply a prisoner of State in his own office, protected against the assaults of Federal troops. Not only the people but the courts are against him. The Governor Hampton being recognized by the highest court in the State. His own party are giving up the contest in his behalf, Republican white citizens acknowledging Hampton and Republican State officers accepting from him money to support the institutions of the State which the voluntary action of tax payers enables him to provide. These are not the statements of Democrats, but the frank avowals of Republicans, and they may easily be said to put beyond all doubt the issue of the struggle in this State. It is only a question of time, and General Hampton is doing his best to hasten a decision by raising the point that Federal troops are excluding him from the State House, the control of which is rightfully his.—*New York Tribune.*

THE PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF SUNDAY.—Sunday is God's special present to the working man, and one of his chief objects is to give him his life, and preserve efficient his working time. In the modern system it works like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirit, the elasticity and vigor, which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as the economy of income is answered by a savings bank. The French man who puts a pound to-day and another next month, and who puts a hundred in putting by his stated pond from time to time when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pond back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of his existence in a week—who, instead of allowing Sunday to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it up—the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in length of days and a hale old age, gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sunday.

THE MELANCHOLY NEWS OF THE DEATH OF THE REV. H. B. DICKSON, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., has reached us, and will fill with sorrow many hearts in this country. For many years, during and after the war, he was the admired and beloved pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill. About fifteen months ago he left Yorkville and assumed pastoral charge of the church where death found him. We learn that his remains will be brought to Yorkville for interment.—*Rock Hill Herald.*

P. B. SWEENEY'S RETURN.—New York, March 16.—Peter B. Sweeney, one of the famous members of the Tweed ring, who has been an exile for five years, returned to these shores yesterday, in the steamer Labrador, from France. The renowned ex-fugitive hunter, acting on the arrival of the steamer, and taking a carriage waiting off, but where to nobody can find out. Sweeney was Commissioner of the Department of Public Works under the Tweed regime, and the prime mover of the ring.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF SPARTANBURG intend to put the question of bar rooms or no bar rooms in that town to a vote of the people on the second Monday in April next.

Bell, the Democratic candidate, has been elected to fill the seat in the House of Representatives made vacant by the election of B. H. Hill to the Senate.

Dr. H. S. Bealy has put up a neat and substantial fence in front of his dwelling, which contributes greatly to the general appearance of that portion of the town.

Gov. Hampton says that if Hayes will consent to a new election for President, he will be willing to have a new election for Governor, but under no other possible circumstance would he consent.

Will the parties who promised to keep up our wool pile please look over our fence as they pass and "govern themselves accordingly." The weather is very chilly and it is "cold comfort" to try to collect money.

Stanley Matthews, the man who advised Chamberlain and Packard to abandon their useless contest for the Governorship of South Carolina and Louisiana, has been elected Senator from Ohio, in place of Sherman, who is in Hayes' Cabinet.

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

R. A. STOKES, Editor.
UNION, FRIDAY MARCH 23, 1877.

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The extra session of the U. S. Senate adjourned sine die last Saturday.

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The Temperance Standard is a new paper just started at Lexington, C. H. As its name implies it is intended to advocate the cause of temperance in the State. It is handsomely gotten up, ably edited and should be sustained. Surely one temperance paper can be supported in South Carolina.

No RELATIVE NEEDED. Among the unsuccessful candidates for the United States Marshalship for the Northern District of Illinois was a Mr. Stillwell, of Livingston County. The President told him his papers were unacceptable, but there was one insuperable objection to his appointment to any Federal office—that was, his wife was a favorite cousin of Mrs. Hayes'.

Up to the time of going to press there was no change in the situation at Columbia. The troops are still guarding Chamberlain's Constables and the Constables are guarding Chamberlain and the rest of the usurpers in the State House. Hayes is, perhaps, waiting to have a few of Packard's men killed at New Orleans, and that will decide the question as to the removal of troops.

The nomination of C. M. Wilder, as Postmaster at Columbia has been confirmed by the Senate. Wilder is a colored man, and has very prudently placed the business of his office in the hands of Mr. Leaphart, one of the best men in that city, and who has had many years experience in that office. He was the manager of the office under the late J. C. Janney. We have never heard any complaint of the Columbia Post office since Mr. Leaphart first took charge.

The Aiken Journal informs us that the safe in the Probate Judge's office of that county, was broken open a short time ago by the newly elected Probate Judge, Williams. The former occupant, Henry Spawick, has not been in Aiken since last July. At that time a warrant was issued for him by Judge Wiggins.

The Journal says the safe should have contained over \$8,000, trust funds, or vouchers for the same, but fails to tell us whether any money or vouchers were found.

On the evening of the 15th inst., by Rev. A. H. Lester, in the Dining Room of the new Union Hotel, Wallace Williams, the Chief Cook, and Rosa Sims, Chamberlain's maid, were administered with marked emphasis and solemnity, were assumed in the presence of a considerable number of witnesses of both races, and the occasion elicited a degree of interest which was highly complimentary to the bride and bridegroom.

Till hymen brought his love-delighted hour there dwell no joy in Eden's rosy bowers.

South Carolina and Louisiana not to be treated as one State.

We do not share in the confidence of many good Democrats that Hayes is going to push aside the bloody-shirt strikers who stole the majority of the electoral votes that elected him, and do not regard towards South Carolina and Louisiana. He may, for a time, appear to give them the cold shoulder, but when we see Butler, Bob Ingersoll, Blaine and others of that stripe, suddenly crying out for Hayes, and promising him their hearty support, there is something behind not very favorable to the South. Hayes said, a few days ago, we would remove the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana if he could be assured that such a step could be taken without endangering the peace of those States. Upon this hint the Republicans of New Orleans acted, and immediately held a meeting, at which they passed a resolution to "sustain Packard by force of arms" and in other ways telling the President that they are determined that the removal of the troops shall endanger the peace of the State.

through and delay for an indefinite time as to the hole is sufficiently large for Hayes to crawl in the direction of Justice to the two States, if it is not thought quite sufficient to induce him to change his Southern policy altogether.

The New Orleans meeting has had the desired effect upon him already,—as the instigators of it intended it should,—and he is now paving the way for backing out of the fair promises he made, if the following is true:

The American says, Mr. Hayes yesterday announced to several parties that called upon him on the subject, that the administration would take up the rival Southern claims at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but that the opposing parties in New Orleans are not far from right as they are represented, the fulfillment of his generous and amicable intention may be delayed. At all events, there can be no withdrawal of troops so long as ferocious threats fill the atmosphere, and attempts are made to drive the President to reckless haste.

The Southern Live-Stock Journal. A friend has kindly sent us a copy of a very well gotten up journal with the above title, published at Starkville, Mississippi, and edited by E. Montgomery. The specimen before us shows both tact and talent in the management of such a journal. The Editor is evidently capable of imparting much necessary information to the farmers of the South upon the subject of Stock raising. Heretofore we have had to depend entirely upon journals published at the North and other places, where the climate, food and advantages for stock raising are very different to what they are at the South, consequently our farmers have made many failures and become disheartened. In the South, generally, a man would be considered a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum if he paid \$300 for a cow, \$500 for a Bull, or \$30 for a pair of Pigs two months old; but let an enterprising man risk his reputation for sanity by bringing such fine stock into any Southern community, and see how eager everybody is to assure "some of the breed!" The worst of it is, after they get "a start" they either don't know how or will not take care of fine stock. Now, the "Southern Live-Stock Journal" proposes to enlighten Southern Farmers upon stock raising and infuse a higher appreciation of the advantages of having the best breeds of Live-Stock and the best way to keep them for profit and pleasure, at the South. Send \$2 to the Editor and try it one year.

TAX ON FERTILIZERS.—The Legislature of North Carolina has recently passed an act to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and for the encouragement of Sheep Husbandry, the 8th section of which requires a tax of \$500 for each separate brand or quality of Fertilizers offered for sale in that State.

The tax on Fertilizers is very high and will be a basis of excuse for increasing their price, which is now altogether too high for profit to the farmers. We shall see how the experiment works in North Carolina before endorsing or condemning the law, because, from our standpoint there are two views to be taken of the use of mercantile Fertilizers: In the first place, many have come to believe that they cannot make cotton without them, and to such it has become second nature to buy them; but a large number of farmers will say that, all things considered, they are like the Indian's gun, "most more than they come to," but still continue to use them. It is expected to raise a revenue of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 from the tax. If the tax will put the price so high as to compel the farmers to abandon their use and force them to utilize the fertilizing ingredients about their farms, which they allow to go to waste, it will prove a great permanent blessing to all classes of people in North Carolina. Until something is done to stop the drain of money from the Southern States for Fertilizers, Corn, Cotton and other supplies that can and should be raised upon the farm, the farms of the South will soon be owned by the manufacturers of Fertilizers and merchants.

It is fast coming to that now; and none are to blame for it but the farmers themselves, who appear determined to buy at exorbitant prices, depending on high-price Fertilizers to give them a crop, with the least labor possible, to pay out.

Amid the uncertainties by which our people are harassed and bewildered we are always glad to show them any ray of hope for the future that may appear in the political horizon, although we have but little faith in the stability of Republican promises. If something don't turn up to change President Hayes, Southern policy the following may be taken with a greater degree of confidence than anything we have read since his inauguration, because it is definite and unequivocal.

It seems the Editor of the Charleston News and Courier has been to Washington, and among the things that he saw and heard there he says:

"A Democratic Senator who had read the Inaugural Address, and had heard the kindly and liberal declarations of the President, was nevertheless apprehensive that he might not have understood correctly the purposes of the President. He, therefore, put to him this question: 'Mr. President: What is the result of all this? Does it mean Hampton and Nicholls?' The President, with earnestness and emphasis, answered: 'It does!' This is given to the Senator who asked the pertinent question, and to whom the momentous answer was addressed. The public can rely on it that the President said this, and meant this!

That sounds well, but why don't he remove the troops from the State House at Columbia? That is all that is necessary now to show the people of this State and establish a peaceable, just and honorable government. It would not take ten minutes to write the order, and in three hours all would be peace and joy throughout South Carolina.

In the Senate last Saturday, the nomination of Stone as District Attorney for South Carolina was re-announced, and went over on motion of General Gordon. The chief point against him seems to be his incompetency.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In accordance with the call made through the columns of the Times last week, on Friday evening a large assembly of Merchants, Property-owners, Mechanics, and Professional men, met in the Town Hall to consider what steps can be taken to relieve the people of the county from the disparaging discriminations made against them in the charges for freight on Railroads.

On motion Mr. B. D. Culp, was called to preside and David Johnson, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Chair, after explaining the object of the meeting, in which he very plainly portrayed the injustice and injury inflicted upon the Commercial, Mechanical, Agricultural and all other industrial interests at every point along the lines of our Railroads, requested Mr. Shand to favor the meeting with his views upon the legal points involved in the question. Mr. Shand responded and gave a very concise account of decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the country, upon similar cases lately tried.

On Motion of Mr. L. G. Goss, a committee of five was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Assembly of this State, setting forth the grievances complained of, and to take such other action upon the matter as they shall deem effective and proper.

The Chair appointed Messrs. H. L. Goss, A. H. Foster, R. W. Shand, Wm. Munro and Dr. B. F. Rawls, said committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again upon the call of the committee.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

The undersigned citizens of the State aforesaid and residents of Union County, respectfully show unto your Honorable Body:

That under Section 6, of the "Declaration of Rights," in the Constitution of 1868, the right "to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged" to the citizens of this State. Under this right, so guaranteed, your Petitioners respectfully ask the attention of your Honorable Body to a grievance to which the people of this County, and of other Sections of our State, are subjected, and the most effective remedy whereof, your Petitioners have been advised, is in the power of your Honorable Body.

Your Petitioners show, that from the earliest adjudications of cases involving the privileges and responsibilities of Railroads, the Courts of England and of this Country, have uniformly held that Railroads are Common Carriers, and that there attaches to such Corporations all the duties of Common Carriers at common law. In a late American decision it was held that "a Railroad Company is chartered, and is chartered solely for the purpose of exercising the functions and performing the duties of a Common Carrier."

Your Petitioners further show, that Railroads are more than Common Carriers; they are Corporations to whom is delegated by the State a portion of her own Sovereignty—the right of Eminent Domain—and farms or woodlands, dwelling houses, even the ancestral homes of her citizens, the State gives these creatures of hers the right to appropriate to their use, at their own sole pleasure.

Your Petitioners further show, as they have been advised, that Railroads, being Common carriers, and having had conferred upon them these high rights, so delegated for public purposes and for the benefit of her citizens, the Sovereign State reserves to her Legislature, in exchange therefor, the right to regulate these corporations, to keep them strictly within their proper limits.

When Lord Chief Justice Holt said that "a Common Carrier exercises a public employment," it was before steam had been applied to promote locomotion; but now, where the Common Carrier has also acceded to him, for all his needed purposes, the right of Eminent Domain, it is a principle which cannot be questioned.

Your Petitioners further show, that in a late well considered case, it was said by the Supreme Court of one of our largest States—"We are of opinion that the Legislature has the clearest right to pass an act for the purpose of preventing an unjust discrimination in railway freights, whether as between individuals or communities, and to enforce its observance by appropriate penalties;" and it was recognized as a "perfectly well-settled rule of the Common Law, in regard to Common Carriers, that they shall not exercise any unjust and injurious discrimination between individuals, in their rates of toll," or between Communities any more than between individuals.

Your Petitioners further show, that it has become the practice of Railroad Companies throughout this State, to disregard utterly their Common Law liabilities, and to discriminate unjustly in favor of one community at the expense of another—to charge rates unreasonably high, and to act as if the only limit imposed upon them was their own measure of the people's suffering. In proof of these facts, and as an illustration of the length to which some of our Railroads have gone—others may not discriminate so widely—we copy the Schedule of rates agreed upon, and now being enforced, by the South Carolina Railroad Company, the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Company, and the Spartanburg & Union Railroad Company—three Corporations chartered under the laws of this State. To this table we have added a column of distances:

TO	FROM	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	Flour per Barrel.	Salt, per Sack.	Gum, ton 2,000 lbs.	Melasses per car load reloaded.
Charleston	Union	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.10	.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Charleston	Greenville	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.15	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Charleston	Spartanburg	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Charleston	Columbia	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Charleston	Rock Hill	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Charleston	Yorkville	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Charleston	York	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Charleston	North	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Charleston	West	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Charleston	South	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Charleston	North	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Charleston	West	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Charleston	South	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Charleston	North	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
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Charleston	West	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Charleston	South	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00	7.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Your Petitioners feel that no argument can portray the grievance of the people of Union County

more fully than is done by this bare statement of the freight charges to which we are subjected.

Ninety-nine dollars is charged for bringing from Charleston to Union what is carried twenty-seven miles further, over the same road, to Spartanburg for forty-three dollars! The charge to Union is unreasonably high, or else Union and other points are required to make up for losses in the charges to Spartanburg! As a consequence of this gross discrimination, our people are forced to make Spartanburg their market for sale and purchase; and our own county town languishes. But the evil is more far reaching than that: Our farmers and merchants have been driven away from Charleston, the city of their choice, to Atlanta and other places in other States, because those Railroad Companies so discriminate in their freight charges that those outside cities attract our trade. Charleston, our own metropolis, is thus injured by the corporations of your own creation! Is there no remedy for this?—If so it is true that the creature is more powerful than the creator; and in a few years South Carolina will find that she has given life to a monster that will follow her, oppress her and finally despoil her. But not so believing—believing that "it was never intended or expected that these corporations should use their power to benefit particular individuals or build up particular localities, by arbitrary discriminations in their favor, that must cause injury to other persons or places engaged in rival pursuits, or occupying rival positions," and the Supreme Court of the United States, through her Chief Justice, having recently decided that a State legislature has a right to regulate the charges on all public business carried on within her limits, we have come to you for relief from this oppression.

We respectfully ask your Honorable Body to pass such laws as will prevent the several railroads of this State, under several penalties, from making unreasonable charges, and from so discriminating as to injure one Community for the benefit of another, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, and so forth.

Resolved, That the foregoing petition, after it has been signed be put into the hands of the members of the General Assembly from this County, with the request that they present it at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That a printed copy of the petition and of these resolutions be sent to every Community in this State, on the line of a railroad, and at which there is no competing road; and that such Communities are requested to prepare similar petitions to be presented to the legislature at its next Session.

Resolved, That a copy be published in the Union Times, and that all papers in the State favorable to the legislative prayer, be requested to bring the same to the attention of their readers.

In the presence of the Grand Jury of Greenville County we find the following:

The proclamation of Gov. Chamberlain, that there existed armed bands all over the State, for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the laws, preventing the exercise of a free ballot was untrue as to Greenville County.

We present A. L. Cobb, John P. Seruggs and Wilson Cantelero, all papers in the State favorable to the legislative prayer, be requested to bring the same to the attention of their readers.

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From Brown's Creek.

Mr. Editor.—Your paper of the 16th inst., is on our table; it is full of interest, and I always find time, or rather take time, to read the Union Times. I give it a hearty welcome to my fireside for three reasons: 1st, because it is our County paper; 2nd, it gives the County news, which I love to know; 3d, and last, but not least of them all, because I think we should aid home enterprise.

I hope most all the good citizens of Union support the Times, but those who do not should subscribe at once.

We know the times are hard and money is scarce, but it looks like, if other