

The result of the investigation by the Cabinet of the South Carolina case... Hampton, inviting them here in person, or by delegate, to confer with the President...

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES. WASHINGTON, March 26, 1877. Sir: I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention the fact that the President has received from you a letter...

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, March 24.—A general meeting of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the largest ever held, adopted a preamble...

"THE ROBBINS BOX."—Wm. Bush, a colored man, whose name is signed to the famous bogus returns from the above mentioned precinct, has written a letter to the Barnwell Sentinel...

THAT COMMISSION.—On the subject of the Southern Commission the N. Y. Herald editorially says: "Of what use, or authority, or force, or consequence is the commission? One thing the President may depend upon: when he sends a Commission to Louisiana he pleases every demagogue who hopes to keep the Southern question open for another four years, and he disappoints every man who wants to see the country safe under the shelter of the Constitution."

WHO THEY ARE.—Here is a list of the carpet-bag delegation which called upon Hayes to represent South Carolina and her interests the other day. There is not one of them the mention of whose name is not calculated to make any man who loves South Carolina blush to think that such men were ever permitted to enter the State...

The letter to Mr. Chamberlain from President Hayes, is another stumble in the dark. The people of the whole country are becoming weary of this temporizing, Pecksniffian policy.

Steve Anderson, who, for safe keeping has been removed to the cell recently occupied by Adam Johnson, aroused the jailer and his family about one o'clock on Monday night last, with loud cries for help.

ZACH CHAMBERLAIN MADE HIM PRESIDENT.—"Why," said he, referring to Hayes, "the damned fool wouldn't have been President at all but for me. It was I that gave him the vote of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana." And we guess Zach spoke the truth.

UNION, FRIDAY, MARCH 27. TERMS OF PUBLICATION. THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES, Vol. 10, No. 13, published every Friday, at the office of the Union Building and Loan Association, No. 100 North Main Street, Columbia, S. C. Price, Five Cents per Copy. Advance, \$1.00 per Annum. Single Copies, 5 Cents. Advertising Rates, on Application.

We understand that Judge Northrop adorned the Spartanburg Court last Monday, and went to Washington. His presence at the Capital was requested by Chamberlain and his friends—so we are informed.

A fire occurred in the woods near Santuc last week and did a great deal of damage to fencing and timber. We have not heard the particulars, and as no one at Santuc is able, or has had time, to write, we can only state the fact.

Times are looking up a little. A gentleman from Cold Well stopped us in the street last Tuesday and renewed his subscription, in cash. That's about the 6th since the 7th of this month. Encouraging, ain't it? out of Flour and wood, too.

Toney Murff, a well known colored minister, will preach in the Court House next Sunday morning, and requests us to invite the white citizens to attend. Toney has many friends among the white people in this community, and we hope they will attend his meeting. Services to commence at 11 o'clock.

Last Sunday morning a "drizzly drowsy rain" commenced here, but before Monday morning it grew to be a regular "trash-mover," washing gardens, hill-sides, streets and roads into gullies. It was the third of the kind during March and we are thankful there is only one day of that month left, if it can't do any better.

In the Columbia Register of Wednesday we find a letter from Gov. Hampton to Mr. Hayes, in which he accepts the invitation of the latter to meet in conference at Washington. It contains nothing new or important relating to the present status of our State government, consequently we have not republished it.

Our esteemed friend, Mrs. Grant, still continues her labors at the White House. She has just received a fine selection of choice Millinery, of the latest styles. Her Hats and Trimmings are truly handsome. If any of our Ladies wish to present themselves in the most becoming style, we advise them to try Mrs. Grant's taste in trimming hats.

If any person wishes to see a truly excellent piece of work in the way of painting, we advise them to examine the counters of R. F. Briggs, which are now being completed by Mr. J. W. Miller. We consider it as good "graining" work as we ever saw. The oak panelling and walnut stiles are perfect imitations, and the taste displayed shows that Mr. Miller is a first class workman.

Joseph Thompson, Bricklayer and Well Digger, of Abbeville, who proposed to take his command of 500 men to Columbia and settle the national motto on the satisfaction of all the people, announces to the Editors of the Columbia Register that he has subsided for the present. He says Gov. Hampton has "poured oil on the waters and he is reposing in the profoundest peace and quiet." In closing his letter he says: "Let Daniel beware of the day when Hampton removes oil from the waters. Touch the wire and we will be down."

Mr. Judd, the Prince of Photographers, announces that he cannot remain with us after the 20th of April. Let those who are delaying their visit to his rooms take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. He has taken nearly all the young Ladies in this town and every one makes a pretty picture. If it were not for a contract we made with a certain lady, over thirty years ago, we should fall in love with the picture of every young Lady he has taken. We think his picture of Gen. Wallace, in Confederate Uniform, as perfect as any we ever saw.

A rich widower, by the name of John E. Allston, who died in Brooklyn last January, left a codicil to his will providing liberally for the widow and children of John Ashe Allston of Charleston S. C., and the widow and children of the late Gov. R. F. W. Allston of Georgetown, S. C., and for other relatives in the South. It is so seldom that the rich folks of the North think of their Southern relatives when they make their wills that we cannot help thinking that John E. Allston had considerable Southern blood in him. It is said that his will gives "the greatest satisfaction to his large circle of friends and relatives." That makes his will the more remarkable.

It has long been our wish to secure an intelligent correspondent in the North Paolet section of our county, but "somehow or other" heretofore we have been unable to find one who could or would take sufficient interest in the growth and property of that grand and profitable portion of the Piedmont section of the State to help us "write it up." At last we have found a man who voluntarily undertakes the good work and we give his first effort in this week's issue, over the signature of "L." We hope "L" will not "weary in well doing," but continue to write up the great advantages of North Paolet, until we shall all see that section rejoicing in a large population of the right sort of citizens and the lands worth fifty times more than they will sell for now.

A correspondent of the Spartan informs that paper that on Friday evening last a destructive fire occurred at Woodruff's, destroying almost the entire possessions of Mr. H. J. Pearson, amounting to between eight and ten thousand dollars.

A new dwelling house, almost completed, the dwelling in which they lived, smoke house, corn crib and all their contents, and two wagons, were all consumed. The fire was set by a pipe in the hands of a colored man in the shavings under the building.

The neighborhood of Woodruff has been very unfortunate lately, from fire. Only last week Mr. Leatherwood's Mills, Cotton Gin, &c., were destroyed. The estimated loss of Mr. Leatherwood is \$3,500. Add to the fire the deprivations of thieves, and the Spartan's correspondent shows a sad condition of affairs at Woodruff.

The Recognition. To much has been said of late in regard to the recognition of the Union Building and Loan Association, that many people believe the such recognition is necessary to establish the Union Building and Loan Association, notwithstanding a majority of the votes of the people elected him to it.

No doubt, the bondholders and Republican office-holders of the country would be pleased if they could make the people believe such recognition was not only necessary, but beneficial to the country. It would be a good idea to have the establishment of a consolidated government over the United States, and, for them, the present is the most propitious time. By the most glaring high handed frauds they have wrested the government from the people, and feel safe in their controlling power for the next four years.

Wipe out State lines and State rights and consolidate the whole machinery of government at Washington, now, or during the administration of Hayes and the power of the bondholders will be irrevocably established.

If the people of any State once submit to the fatal dogma that a Governor of a State must be recognized as such by the President of the United States, it will be but a quick short step, for the marplots of the party in power to take, to convince the people that a Governor's Commission must be "signed, sealed and delivered" at Washington, before he will be allowed to perform the duties of his office.

This delusion of Presidential recognition reaches even further back than that. It says to ever voter when he goes to the polls, "you may deposit your ballot for whom you please and elect the man of your choice Governor, but unless that choice shall be in accordance with the wishes and interests of the party in power at Washington, he will not be recognized, and therefore, will not be your Governor."

Hayes has no more to do with recognizing Hampton as Governor of South Carolina than the Queen of England. A majority of the people of this State elected him, and they are the only parties to whom he has any right to look for recognition. He knows and appreciates that as well as any man can, and it remains for the people to ratify their votes at the ballot box, by clinging to him, with all the ardor of true citizens and all the means at their command, until his enemies and the enemies of good government shall be compelled to remove all obstacles to the full exercise of his authority.

Such, in our opinion, must be the result. The vacillating policy of Hayes and his advisers may protract the day, but the delay is becoming irksome to the whole country and the injustice will not be submitted to much longer.

The delay in removing the troops from the State House (and that is all that is necessary to be done) is, no doubt, in the hope that some compromise may be effected by which Chamberlain or some of his followers may secure some prominent position, either in the State government or in the U. S. Senate.

In every political compromise heretofore the democrats of the South have lost every inch of ground they had gained. It is not the policy of the Republicans to entertain a compromise until they find they have all to gain and nothing to lose by it. The Louisiana compromise, four years ago, gave the Republicans the fraudulent Returning Board that manipulated the vote of that State for Hayes, in defiance of 7,000 majority against him. The compromises made in this State for ten years came very near annihilating the democratic party, and now that we have fairly and honorably elected an honest and acceptable State Government, it will not do to give one iota of what we have gained.

It is very clear that a majority of the voters elected Hampton Governor of South Carolina; and it is equally clear that a Majority of the voters did not elect Hayes President of the United States. The people of South Carolina recognize Hampton as their Governor, and they will have no other. Mr. Hayes is not so sure in his position, and before he assumes the prerogative of recognizing Hampton, he should ask himself whether the people of the United States truly acknowledge him as their legally elected President.

Had Tilden been supported, after his election, with the same devotion and unanimity, by the Northern Democracy, as Hampton is by the people of South Carolina Hayes would not now be assuming the functions of the Presidential office. One disgraces the whole country by accepting his highest office through perjury and fraud, the other is an honored representative of a devoted majority of a sovereign State.

The people must set their faces as flints against any compromise whatever. Hampton is opposed to it, and we must strengthen his hands by a united determination to stand by him at every hazard. We must determine to pay no taxes to any but the Hampton government, to recognize no appointees but those holding Commissions from Hampton, and in every other way possible the people must recognize no government of this State but that of which Hampton is the head. And this determination must be so united, so firm and so unshakable that neither Hayes nor Chamberlain shall be encouraged to hope that any compromise will be submitted to. Let the people stand firm; let all the people stand firm.

We give this week a letter from Hayes to Gov. Hampton and D. H. Chamberlain, asking the two latter to meet the former in Washington, either in person, or by a confidential delegate or letter, to convey to him (your) their views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them.

There's a rat in the meat tub, sure. Hayes knows just as well as Hampton does, what the "impediments" are, and he knows further that he could remove those "impediments" in much quicker time than it would take Gov. Hampton to go to Washington or write a single letter. All he has got to do is to authorize his private Secretary—if he is the proper person under the red tape rule—to order the removal of the troops from the State House, at Columbia. In twenty-five minutes from the promulgation of that order at our Capital—a single undisputed State government in South Carolina, would be "peacefully organized," and the people would almost forget that Hayes' friends stole the office of President from him, in their great and great rejoicing.

We sincerely hope Gov. Hampton will not go to Washington. As Gen. Butler says, he "can do no good" there. If, however, Chamberlain responds in person to Hayes' letter, we should prefer having Gen. M. W. Gary to meet him. If, perhaps, would not be so discreet as Gov. Hampton, but we are sure his language would be more forcible.

The second annual meeting of the Union Building and Loan Association was held in the Town Hall last Tuesday evening. The reports of the Finance Committee and Secretary and Treasurer shows a highly satisfactory condition of the Association and reflects credit upon the efficiency of those officers in the general management of the financial affairs.

The Board of Directors were very promptly re-elected. No man could be selected who would be more efficient and prompt in the performance of the duties required of them, and a more honorable set of men could not be found.

A few weeks ago we read an account of the failure of a Building and Loan Association at the North, and the reason assigned was that, after the first two years, the Association very imprudently changed its officers at each annual meeting, consequently, ignorance of duties and indifference was the result. Up to the close of the second year the Association was in a flourishing condition, but after that it began to decline, and at the end of the fifth year it closed up disastrously.

The Union B. and L. Association have good officers who understand their duties, perform them promptly and altogether for the best interests of the Association, and they should be kept there to complete the good work they have so satisfactorily commenced.

The reports to the Association will be published next week.

We regret to state that the City of Greenville was visited last Saturday morning by a very destructive fire, which consumed valuable property to the amount of \$60,000, partly insured.—Among the greatest sufferers are Morgan, Davis & Co., Burgess & Gilreath, J. B. Miller, W. A. Long & Co., Westmoreland & Sloan, W. C. Owings Mrs. C. A. Mauldin, Thos. W. Davis, B. F. McDavid and G. W. Parkings.

The fire was undoubtedly, the work of an incendiary. We truly sympathize with the our neighbors in their calamity, and while we cannot restore the losses, we sincerely hope the villain or villains who caused them will be caught and receive summary punishment.

The Agricultural Department gives notice that the issues of seeds for this season has closed. Well, that will be no loss to the South. For years past nearly all the seeds sent to this section, at least, have gone into the hands of ignorant negroes,—most of them not owning a foot of land—who only valued the seeds as so much saved in buying their supplies from the stores.

So far as the South is concerned the Agricultural Department has been a perfect humbug. Old A. S. Wallace selected James S. Mobley as his medium through whom seeds were distributed in this county and we have not heard that any intelligent white Farmer ever received a package.

Gov. Hampton left Columbia for Washington last Tuesday night. What he has been called there for can only be conjectured. The Columbia Register aptly says:

Governor Hampton cannot admit that there is any tribunal at Washington authorized to sit in judgment upon his rights, or to decide the question of his election. He cannot concede that his title is in any way questionable. His own rights and the rights of the people are equally involved in his standing like a rock upon the certainty that he was duly elected Governor by the highest number of votes, and that the judiciary of the State has so affirmed. Higher title than this can no man acquire. If he is wanted in Washington to plead before a court as a party appearing in a suit with proofs and arguments to sustain his side, his presence there would be *infra dig.*, and a positive injury to his cause and the cause of the State. This point was raised by Senator M. C. Butler and Judge Mackey in a conversation on Friday evening with Secretary Thompson. Judge Mackey said: "As Hampton holds that his title is unquestionable, the courts having decided all contests affecting his claim in his favor, of course he could not make it the subject of conference and controversy." Secretary Thompson replied: "Not at all. Governor Hampton is invited here not to engage in a discussion of his title, but to hold a conference with the President."

The question recurs, what is the "conference" to be about, if not about the election? But he will stand immovably upon the result of the election by the people and the determination of all questions growing out of it by the judiciary of the State.

AN EX-AUDITOR OUSTED.—Ex-Auditor Spencer, of Marion, who, with the instincts of a drowning man, clutches a funny document styled "Chamberlain's commission," has been wrongfully occupying the grand jury room in the court-house as an "office." Last week he surrendered it to the grand jury, as is usual when the court convenes. The jury having concluded their efficient labors, delivered the key to its proper custodian, Clerk of Court, Clark, who immediately accorded the use of the room to Trial Justice Evans and School Commissioner Ed. Johnson. Spencer applied to the Clerk for the restitution of his office; but his impudent claim was very properly ignored. And so the appointments have been made by Governor Hampton for the County Auditorship; and it is probable that the office will be abolished as an expensive unnecessary sinecure.

WAKE UP THE PEOPLE.—A spy correspondent of the Columbia Register, sends the following to that journal: Don't underestimate the enemy; he is hydra-headed; has nine hundred lives and is *gouged*, and when smashed into a million atoms, is capable of sustaining life *ad infinitum*. Constant dropping will wear a stone, and by impudent, dogged perseverance they hope to win. Put on more steam, sound the alarm, wake up the people!

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, March 25.—Nine of Packard's recruiting officers brought before Judge Wittaker, of the Supreme Criminal Court, on *habeas corpus*, were sent back to prison, the writ being refused. The house of Brooks, of Boston, owning several millions of property in New Orleans; Burnside, the largest property holder in Louisiana, and many large property holders, have paid taxes to the Nicholls tax collectors.

DEATH OF REV. SAMUEL FERMAN, D. D.—Again has our community been saddened, by the death of this aged minister of the Baptist denomination, who departed this life on Monday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. E. A. Edwards. For some time past he has endured much pain and suffering from paralysis. In a few days he would have completed his 85th year.—*Shelter Watchman*.

JOSEPH H. WELLS, Esq., an old resident of Columbia, departed this life, on Wednesday last, at the residence of his daughter in Bennettsville.

From the published proceedings of the late meeting of the State Grange, in Columbia, it is evident that the collapse of that organization, lately so formidable to "middle men," Railroad Rings and political hacks, is not far distant. It is only one more illustration of the difficulty of securing co-operation among farmers. The difficulties are almost insurmountable. The apertures of our population, the strong prejudice against what is called "book farming," the aversion to reading Agricultural papers, the disinclination to meet socially and discuss such agricultural topics as bring about that mental attrition which stimulates enterprise, begets emulation and leads to experiments and improvement; all these things are in the way, and make up a mountain of difficulties in the way of reform. Every intelligent farmer who has had any experience in Agricultural Societies, Granges, Agricultural literature, or encouraging the introduction of improved implements, or the propagation of new ideas, will bear me out in the assertion that his efforts have been thankless and unappreciated.

Every sort of organization has been tried, with about the same results. We have had State Agricultural Societies, State Fairs and County Fairs, where Premiums have been most liberally awarded in all the branches of industry. We have had speeches and Essays and Scientific analyses, Geological Surveys and Agricultural Surveys, State Granges and County Granges, Lecturers and Agricultural Magazines, and after all the Agricultural prosperity of the Country has declined—the production of the grains and grasses has decreased—"pay as you go" has been exchanged for "credit as long as you can get it," and nothing but cotton is relied on for the support of the country.

Can any sensible, cool headed, observing man gainsay this? Can any man who has rode over the country say that the farms are more wisely cultivated, the farm buildings in better order, the fences, gates and draw-bars in better condition, the farm stock in better condition, the transportation department in better trim, the corn cribs better filled, fodder lofts and straw pens well stacked, the farms better stocked with cattle, hogs and sheep, and the owner less in debt than five years ago? That is the way to put it, if you want to get to the bottom facts.

It makes but little difference whether this state of things was brought about by bad government too much politics, or too much cotton, too much credit, too much carpet-baggers; the fact is patent to every one, not blind to the situation, that we are on a downward grade, and a pretty steep one at that.

Hayes' Southern policy, unexceptionable as it may be, Hampton, Home Rule and Reform, thorough as it may be, cannot restore us. The time for praying to Hercules has passed—we must put on the brakes, and stop at home, on the plain way possible.

2d. Plant less cotton. Half the present crop would have brought the same money. We can beat the world at cotton. Improve the quality as much as you can, put it up in good order—no false packing, watering or sanding—but keep the surplus down—avoid over production.

3d. Be shy of investing in Fertilizers. Don't be tempted by credit and payment in cotton in the Fall. The shrewd Yankees who are engaged in this fertilizer manufacture would not be apt to let their money in it if it did not pay, and pay in the way you may, they will be apt to get the greatest profit.

4th. Plant more grain, pay more attention to your truck patches, so as to save the corn crib. Devote more attention to grass. If you don't grow Clover or Herds Grass, try Swamp Grass, Bermuda Grass, Crop Grass—Broonselge.

5th. Rely more upon Green crops for fertilizing or restoring your land. The Pea can be made of great service; anything—weeds, grass or what not, turned under, will improve.

Don't be tempted by flattering accounts of high prices for cotton of next crop—consumption going ahead of production, and all that. These are the old tricks of our masters—the Wall Street wreckers, who annually manipulate our business for us.

A very pleasantly written article appeared, a few days since, in the New York Financial Chronicle, demonstrating how Cotton can be grown at 92 cents per pound and yield a net profit to the Planter of 2 1/2-100 cents per pound. Now, every Planter at all familiar with the subject knows how many "ifs" and "ands" enter into the cost of producing a pound of cotton, and that the man who figured out this financial problem had an axe of his own to grind. This is only one of the *seant couriers* sent out annually to stimulate the Planter to put in a big crop of cotton. MORE ANON.

BURGALAR SHOT AND KILLED.—Friday morning about 6 o'clock information was given to the lieutenant on duty at the station house, by Silas Smith, that he had heard the report of a gun and saw a person stagger and fall in Cordes, street, just south of Vendue Range. Charleston, Policemen, with a litter, were immediately despatched to the place, and found lying on the sidewalk the body of Paro Garret, colored, shot through the breast and abdomen.

Mr. Peterman, at 23 Vendue Range, says that for some time the place has been entered from a window in Cordes street by thieves and bacon stolen therefrom. Thursday he fixed a double barrel shot gun for the purpose of shooting the intruder. The gun was placed on a box in line with the window, about twenty feet from the same, and two strings leading from the trigger tucked to the bottom of the sash, so that when the sash was raised the gun would be discharged. The window is on the second story of the building in the rear, and was reached by means of a lightning rod that ran up the side of the house, about a foot from the window. The burglar evidently climbed this rod, and was about entering the window when the gun was discharged. —*News and Courier*.

SENATOR MORGAN ON FRID. DOUGLASS.—I was a candidate on the Democratic electoral ticket of Alabama. I solicited the votes of black men and obtained them to the number of 10,000, and now, when the name of the movement representative man of their race is presented for the sherriffalty of a district five miles square, shall I go back to the colored people of Alabama, whose votes I solicited and received, and tell them I refused to vote for him for no other reason except that he is a colored man? No, sir; I cannot perform such an act. I know not what may be the opinions or policy of others in this regard, but I do know that I have no policy that would draw the color line on an Executive nomination, particularly in the view of national events that are now transpiring.—*From Morgan's Speech on Douglass' Confraternation*.

Mrs. I. D. Witherspoon, of Yorkville, mother of the present State Senator from that county, died on Monday evening after a protracted illness. She was the mother-in-law of the Rev. H. R. Dickson, whose death we reported last week.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM NORTH PAOLET. THURSDAY, S. C., March 26. Editor Times.—As North Paolet, embracing a representative portion of Union County, is dead to the outside world, so far as newspaper correspondence is concerned, I have concluded to give you a few paragraphs from that dark and quiet corner. As you justly say you cannot give County news without correspondents, so we who wish to get the news of the County should be willing to contribute our mite towards furnishing it, and not complain at what is our own neglect. I do not know how or where to begin to furnish news, but shall beg your readers not to criticize my informal efforts in this my first attempt at "Editorial correspondence."

That portion of our County demonstrated "North Paolet," lays between Broad and Paolet rivers and South of the Spartanburg line, containing about one hundred and fifty square miles of Territory—once the finest farming and most productive portion of the County—but being traversed by several water-courses, the principal of which are Thicketty, Gilkie's and Abiaddon Creeks, it is very hilly and broken, except in a few small central elevations. Consequently, under cotton culture, it is now much worn and washed; yet it is claimed to possess more rich bottom lands to the area than almost any other section of the Piedmont region of South Carolina. A large per cent of it is not in cultivation, or only nominally so, from neglect in keeping the channels of the streams clear of obstruction. Since the close of the war the corn crop has been of secondary consideration and the care necessary has not been bestowed in the drainage of these fine lands. This neglect is most conspicuous on Thicketty and Gilkie's Creeks, on which streams, from Thompson's Mills to the shoals above, there are about fifteen hundred acres of the finest bottom lands, half of which is entirely swamped the other nearly so, not producing more than fifteen thousand bushels of corn, with good drainage it would average thirty bushels per acre—making a difference in favor of drainage of thirty thousand bushels, usually worth one dollar per bushel. Quite an item in favor of drainage—enough to attract the attention of those interested in home supplies.

North Paolet contains an active and energetic population—mostly poor, because its efforts are made in the wrong direction. The whites are in the majority now, though at the close of the war the opposite was the case. Many of the negroes have gone somewhere, I can hardly tell where, but I know they are disappearing from our midst, while the white population has been increased by many from the old North State, who came to better their condition by raising cotton, and have given us a valuable addition to our numbers, being peaceful and industrious citizens. Formerly the farmers of this section followed mixed husbandry, but of late it is different, and there is a visible change in the condition of the people, from cash to credit, from plenty to want, all are coming. Necessity only will force a return to the old style of farming, which is the best for our soil and latitude; and we will never prosper until we conform to the conditions by which natural laws work.

More wheat and oats were sown last Fall than usual; but as yet the prospect is gloomy.—Farmers are busy preparing for summer crops, and the weather is fine for it. More cotton than ever is the motto with most of us. Strange but true, under the lights we have, to see people going thus.

The utmost peace and quiet reigns throughout our section,—except now and then there is a ske daddle among the whiskey peddlers, whom the Hampton T. J's are down on, as they will not be allowed, as others formerly were, to share in the profits thereof. As for local news there is a dearth. Dr. Mason Smith had a genuine case of Maniagotus a few days past, in a little boy, and succeeded in thwarting the fatal morbid. I fear an epidemic of the disease. North Paolet is blessed with ten physicians—six of whom are practicing medicine.

I will inform you of any noteworthy event in future, if you can spare room in your valuable Journal for my feeble attempts at correspondence.

THE OLD MAN ON THE RIGHT SIDE.—Washington, March 22.—The old man is on the Democratic side of the fence this time. The Cabinet, after talking through two sessions to-day and keeping their teeth most tightly closed, has agreed in their communications with newspaper men, have agreed to a different policy in the Hampton-Chamberlain case from that decided upon by Nicholls and Packard. The old man who made the vote stand four to three to-day, in favor of withdrawing the troops at once from the support of Chamberlain, was Thompson, of the Navy Department, but it is understood that Deves has had a strong leaning towards the Hampton side, which was unequivocally espoused by Everts, Schurz and Key. The Cabinet came to the definite conclusion to withdraw the troops at once, but even after this conclusion was reached, so radical was the views of Sherman and McCrary that it was thought best, in deference to them, to make an effort at compromise, and for this reason they decided finally that before the order was given to withdraw the troops the rival Governors, Hampton and Chamberlain, should themselves be summoned to Washington and before the Cabinet. This was the hope that the principles of the Stanton Mathews letter will be more directly applied to his judgment, and he will be induced to withdraw out of a patriotic regard for the embarrassment of the administration, and probably additional inducements will be offered him.—*Philadelphia Times*.

HAYES' HOPES.—The hopes of Hayes are that he will be able to get an Administration majority in the House, through discreet use of his Southern patronage, and that he will be able to expend large expenditures of public money in Southern internal improvements. The bargain he is trying to make is utterly discreditable, and it is gratifying to see that so far the Fraudulent President has not succeeded in purchasing his men. It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the South, to the cause of Government economy, and to the interests of the whole country, that the Democratic majority in the House shall work together, and bear unceasing testimony to its hatred of the frauds by which the people were cheated out of an election.—*N. Y. Sun*.

CHICAGO'S STREETS BLOKED WITH SNOW.—Chicago, March 20.—Driving snow fell during the entire afternoon, and blockaded the streets to travel except on beaten tracks, which were partially cleared by snow ploughs, run by the street car companies. On the sides of the streets the snow is piled up three or four feet high, and the street cars run with great difficulty. The air to-night is most and the snow is heavy. A rain storm and a flood are not improbable. Heavy rain showers is reported in the Southern and central portions of the State.

On Monday afternoon the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Holman and his son-in-law, Mr. Hoke, at Yorkville, caught on fire and was burnt to the ground.

Mr. R. S. Forcher, Special Agent, has collected in Ocean County, up to date, \$1,666 80 of the ten per cent. contribution. One thousand and thirty persons have paid.