The State Press Association. ation had a very pleasant meeting in Charleston List week. As our readers feel greater interest in the passing events, in politics and war, than in anything else, we shall not occupy the space necessary for publishing the proceedings in full, but will give only such of them as we think the people will feel much interest in. We regret our inability to attend, for we know all enjoyed the occasion.

The Association was called to order, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, at 12 M. on the 9th, by the President, Col. J. A. Hoyt. Twentyfive Papers were well represented.

The members and their Lady friends were invited to attend the Regatta on the 11th-and they went of course. They also enjoyed a fine supper, given by the Proprietors of the News and Courier, at the Charleston Hotel.

Hon. W. D. Porter, upon invitation, addressed the Association in behalf of the Simms Monument Association. At the close of Mr. Porter's remarks Mr. Murray said:

"That the question now was, what is the best means to accomplish the work; that he wanted the matter thoroughly discussed before the As-

Mr. Farley said that the best way to obtain the object in view, as expressed by Mr. Porter, could be accomplished by means of a Committee, and that he would move that a Committee of three be appointed, with Col. Rhettas Chairman, to draft suitable resolutions, to be presented to the Association in regard to the matter, with in-

structions to report immediately. dellars from his county.

Mr. McCarrell moved, that his guarantee be

accepted, and also promised fifty dollars from Mr. McRae, of Aiken, put down his county for fifty dollars.

Mr. Trantham likewise nominated his county for fifty dollars. The resolution offered was put and carried.

and the following gentlemen appointed on the Committee: Col. Rhett, Capt. Farley, and Mr. Murray. These gentlemen then retired, and soon after

returned, when the Chairman, Col. Rhett, submitted the following report: "Whereas, no man whom the State of South

Carolina has produced, has illustrated and ndorned to the same extent the life of a practical printer, editor and literary man, devoted to the history and civilization of our people, as William Gilmore Simms. And, whereas, a balance of \$1,500 is needed

to pay for a suitable monument of granite and bronze ordered by his admirers, and now awaiting payment in New York; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association calls upon

every Editor in the State, as a Committee of one with authority to associate others in this good work, to raise at least \$50 to each county of

The preamble and resolutions were put and unanin ously carried. Col. Hoyt invited the Association to meet next vear at Columbia.

Captain Dawson urged the claims of Charleston as the best place of holding the meeting. Colonel Walker was of the same opinion, and showed the inducements which it could offer above the other editorial headquarters.

Col. Rhett said that he was a believer in the change of climate once in a while, and thought that the salt air was good for country editors, although the exercise of walking on our side-walks might not be pleasant to tender feet. He urged the adoption of Charleston as the place of meeting for at least four or five times in succession, and then, he said, we might try some other

Mr. Carter was in favor of Charleston as it presents to the countryman many curiosities lected for the place for holding the next annual meeting; and the time for holding the same was left to the Executive Committee to

determine. Col. Rhett, on behalf of the Committee, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which

were unanimously carried: WHEREAS, Since the last annual meeting of this Association, one of its members, the Hon. B. H. Wilson, editor of the Georgetown Times, has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns; and

HEREAS, It is fitting that we his follows give formal expression to our estimate of the virtues and capacity with which he illustrated

1. Be it Resolved, That in the death of Col Wilson the State Press Association of South Carolina has lost a distinguished and honored member.

2. Recolved, That we deep'y lament the departure of an associate whose mind, stored by long study of public affairs, was governed by convictions of right, whose nature, courageous generous and eminently genial, attracted popuheart in its every pulsation throughout a long career, beat with the love of South Caro-

Resolved. That this preamble and these resolutions be recorded on the minute book of this Association and published in the newspapers of the State; and that a copy of the same be transmitted by the President of the Association to the family of our deceased friend. Capt. Dawson and C:1. Hoyt spoke to the reso-

lution in feeling terms. Col. Farrow next offered the following resolu

tion in regard to the death of the late C. P. Pelham, of the Columbia Register: WHEREAS, The Press of this State has recent-

ly been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments by the death of Charles Pierce Pelham late editor of the Columbia Daily Register, it is proper and becoming that this Association, although he was not a member thereof, should give some expression of its appreciation of the ability with which his connection with the journalism of South Carolina has been marked; there-

1. Resolved, That in the death of Charles Pierce Pelham, the press of South Carolina has been deprived of one of its most worthy, talented and distinguished members.

2. Resolved. That we sincerely deplore the death of one whose thoroughly educated and richly cultured mind has done so much to elevate and refine journalism in this State, and whose untlinching devotion and untiring zeal contributed so much to the success of the recent campaign, and the redemption of South Caro

3. Resolved, That the above preamble and reso lutions be recorded in our minutes and published in the papers of the State, also that the President of this Association transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased, with the expression of the sympathy of the members of the Association in their sad bereavement.

The resolutions were passed after just and impressive remarks on the c Mr. Pelham by Col. Rhett. the character of the late

Mr. Murray moved that a Committee of three be appointed to have the minutes of the meeting printed, together with the address of Dr. Bagby. Carried, and Messrs. Murray, Hemphill and Walker were appointed on the Committee.

Col. Rhett moved that the thanks of the Association be extended to Dr. Bagby, and that he be asked to present the Association with his ad-

dress for publication. Carried.

A resolution was offered to the effect that the editors of newspapers should turn over to the President of the Association the amount collected by them in their respective counties within thirty days after collection.

Before adjourning, resolutions of thanks were passed to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of the hall, to the Regatta Association for courtesies extended, to the Proprietors of the No mil Courier for courtesles, and to the South Carolina Railroad.

War Gossip. London, May 11.—Two Turkish gunboats bombarded Olienitz four hours to-day. The Roumanians replied, and reported they silenced the gunboats and ignited Turtukai, on the opposite bank of the Danube. No loss in Oltenitza The Turkish bombardment of Ibrail on Wednesday destroyed some large granaries. The shops are closed and the town deserted. At the request of England, the Porte extends the time for closing the Russian ports in the sea of Azoy.— 2,000 Caucassian rebels are under arms in the Southern provinces of Russia. The Russians have been unable to force Sozhaule Pacha, and await reinforcements. The Czar presented Prince Charless, of Romania, with 2,000 horses and 36,000 rifles. The Russian government has

of siege in consequence of a Mussulman usurp-The Daily Telegraph publishes an extra edition, containing a special despatch from Hera, dated yesterday afternoon, which says: "Intelligence as been received from Sulina of a battle on Wednesday. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni. They threw a bridge over the river, but were met by Turkish infantry and artillery, assisted by three gunboats. The bridge was broken, and a large number of Russians were killed and captured. The Russians were completely defeated. The Sultan is much pleased with Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gorts-chakoff's circular, and has ordered the Porte to officially thank the English government. He has also sent. Pacha, his aide de eamp to thank

declared their provinces of Caucasus in a state

A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says the Russiar's encounter great difficulty in their

attempt to force the passage of the Danube. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—Chefket Pacha will go to Kars. Some of the Constantinople papers announce that the Russians have not only withdrawn from the environs of Kars and Ar lahan, but also from Bayazid and Kagisman.

In the Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladston presented a petition signed by a majority of the unior fellows of Trinity College and Cambridge University deprecating the calamity of war, and saying the peace of Europe cannot be maintained so long as the Ottoman Empire exists in its present form.

It is thought the Russian reconnoitering expedition to Thiacet is the precursor of a serious attempt to cross over in force and capture Mat-The Russian commanders are evidently taking every precaution to bring their armies t without fatiguing the men or animals. The highest military officials of Dalma-tia believed the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been definitely determined upon, and the movement will begin about May 20, or

Loxoon, May 14 .- The Russians claim that after capturing Mukhasta on the 11th, they ad-vanced two columns against Khatzubani, on the right of skidding River, and one against Kenrizio, which they stormed with a loss of 12 killed and 116 wounded and with immense loss to the Turks. The Turkish accounts claim a victory in the same location. The Turks were entrenched on Khatzubani heights, which are near Batoum. The Russians, in passing Bucharest, carry flags bearing the double Greek cross which are only carried when the war is a religious one. The Danube, which has been very high, is falling. The Turkish forces at Widdin are well prepared for an attack from the Roumanians, which is daily expected. The Porte is anxious about arms and munitions still due from America, and is represented as angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters. The feeling against England is growing bitter, the Turks thinking if she intends assisting them should do so on the Danube and in Asia. The Turkish vessels are taking soundings off Odessa. One only escaped from the monitor sunk near Ibrail.

A Bucharest journal states that the Turks nave crossed the Danube at Ciachanesch, stolen 1,200 sheep, and killed a sheppard and some cattle.

The Telegraph's special from Batoum, Friday midnight, says: About 5 o'clock this morning the Russian forces, which had been largely and mented for the purpose, advanced with batterie of field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched in the usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and well ed fire of cannon and musketry, which literally moved the Russians down. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the their way against the fire. A body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Bussian column and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no chance but to fight or fly, in a short ime the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours The efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained.

but toward midday their artillery fire slackened The Russians deny their repulse at Reni white attempting to cross the Danube on the 9th .-The Turkish war vessel completed at Pesth has arrived in the Danube above Kalafat, and to cover her passage, which was safely accomplished, the Turks bombarded Kalafat furiously.-Extensive movements of Turkish cavalry were observed from the Roumanian side of the Danube. The Turks threaten to bombard Simnitcha,

cross and plunder the town.

The correspondent of the Telegraph, describing the battle near Batoum, says: "I myself was an eye witness of this important engagement from first to last, and can testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved with a gallantry which was most admirable. They had, however, during a great part of the action, the advantage of entrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant." The same correspondent, of Saturday's date, says the victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks. The dead and wounded on the Russian side will excoed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight ours actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until midnight. lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalim Bey, Major of Irregulars. The News says it is stated the Doverand Shor-

neliffe (England,) garrisons have been medically inspected for foreign service. despatch to the News from Kischeneff says the Grand Duke Nicholas and all the chief staff officials who left here Sunday morning arrived at Jussay at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and will proceed to Ploisti immediately. The whole headquarters of the Staff will be on the Danube in

live or six days. The Times' correspondent at Pera telegraphs as follows: As evidence of the general condition to which ten days of incessant rain have reduced the Asiatic region, we need only to read the intelligence from Bagdad describing the flood which has overwhelmed both banks of the Tigress. A similar inundation is unknown since time immemorial-the river having thrown out a new branch above Bagdad, which has completely blockaded the city and swept away 200 houses

in the village of Kiamizie.

The worst evil which the Russians may bring upon us by their premature invasion is cholera, which exposure to so inclement a season will hardly fail to produce among their troops

THE EPISCOPAL BROTHERHOOD.—The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held in Charleston on Thursday afternoon. The report for the year was read and ordered to be printed, and the following named officers were unanimously re-cleeted for the ensuing year: Right. Rev. W. B. W. Howe, D. D., President: John Hanckel and A. H. Hayden, Vice Presidents; Wm. C. Court ney, Secretary; Evan Edwards, Treasurer, Advisory Board - J. B. Kershaw, Camden, S. C At 3 P. M. the meeting adjourned size die.

W. H. Parker, Abbreville, S. C.; Thomas Frest,
Charleston, S. C.; R. W. Shands, Union, S. C.;

ge g. One hen will pay one year's emberription.

G. Lamb Enist, Charleston, S. C. - C.J. Register.

## The Weekly Union Times.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

R. M. STOKES, Editor. UNION, FRIDAY MAY 18, 1877.

1 Copy, one year, in advance, 2 Copies one year, "

One square or one inch, first insertion, - - \$1.00 Each subsequent insertion, - - 51.00 Liberal discount made to merchants and others adver

### 20 per cent additional for advertisements offered not to appear in consecutive issues.

The Union Times For Sale. BEING anxious to retire from the Newspaper

business, I offer the Times for Sale. Two industrious Printers, or a man competent to Edit the Paper and attend to the business of the office, with an industrious Printer, could make a handsome living out of it. It will be sold at a fair price and on accommodating terms.
R. M. STOKES,

Editor and Proprietor.

Ben. Walker, democrat, was elected Sen ator of Chester County last Tuesday, by a large

nen. We think we can boast of owning the champion egg layer. We have a hen that laid 50 eggs before she showed the least sign of incubation. Can anybody beat her?

BED. The validity of the election of the Circuit Judges of this State is now under discussion in the Legislature. Upon the decision will lepend the holding of Court here next month County brings us the News that the young cotgreat havoc with the plant.

Bey" Dr. Bagby's Address before the Press Association is one of the richest treats we have read for a long time. His subject was "The Southern Fool," and we intend to give it to our readers next week.

Trial Justice Stokes is after the gamblers touched the body after it fell. with a sharp stick. He makes no distinction in race, color or previous condition of servitude, but rakes them all in. Those who wish to gamble must keep away from here.

Ber It is our sad duty to announce the death of one of the oldest and most excellent Ladies of this County, Mrs. Nancy Beaty, wife of Col. Robert Beaty Sr., who departed this life at the residence of her husband, on the 15th inst., in the 77th year of her age.

The consideration of the bill to give the election of County Auditors and Treasurers to the people has been postponed to the regular session of the Legislature.

Also, the consideration of the bill to regulate the interest on money has been disposed of in

199 Mr. John Rodger and his amiable wife left last Monday on a trip to Scotland, Mr. Rodger's "native home." They carry with them the good wishes of the community for a safe and pleasant journey. Mr. R. is one of the staunchest citizens of the town and we cannot get along well without him for any great length of time.

Be The number of convicts in the State Prison of the State of Maine-the most truly ·loyal" State in the Union -have increased to such an extent that the Legislature had to apprepriate \$60,000 to enlarge the prison. That's Jim Blaine's State. It is shocking to think what tremendous influence one man can exercisc over the morals of the people of a whole

MED, It is said that a North Carolinian has invented a Machine to pick Cotton. It is a wagon-like concern, and picks the cotton cleanpicks nothing but cotton. One machine is equal to one hundred hands. Bring it out, gentlemen, quick. We shall probably be out of employment soon, and we would like to buy about three machines. We think we could contract to pick all the cotton in Union County, at "greatly reduced price."

non. We would remind the Taxpayers of this town that the time for paying the Municipal Sunday. After that ware care and other costs added. We don't suppose any one is either able or willing to pay more than the actual levy, in these hard times, and the only way to prevent an increase is to walk up to Capt. Johnson's office and settle before he issues executions. Remember, to-morrow is the last day.

Ars. Schodair has removed her Bakery and Confectionery establishment to the building lately occupied by Mr. H. J. Thompson, next door to Mr. J. H. Rodgers' Grocery Store. The house has been overhauled and much improved, and Mrs. S has a fine stock of Fancy Cakes, Confectioneries, Canned Fruits, &c., always on hand. She also intends fitting up the back room for an Ice Cream Saloon, and will have a Soda water Fountain running during the Summer months. Everything will be served in the best style and most orderly manner. Mrs. S's. enterprise should ensure her success.

There are hundreds of families in Union County-well to-do families, too-in which the County newspaper is never teen, unless borrowed from neighbors. They say they are too poor to subscribe. Every wife and mother could subscribe for the paper without costing the husband one cent, if she would devote the proceeds of a single hen to that purpose every

Horace Greely once made such a proposition to a farmer who was "too poor to pay \$2 a year" for the Weekly Tribune, and the proposition was accepted, but when the farmer counted up, at the end of the year, what he had paid in eggs and chickens from his "Tribune Hen," as he \$2, and he di In't feel it.

from this County, Hon. T. B. JETER, is the State indebted for the sudden departure of that Chief of Carpet-bag scoundrels, B. F. Whittemore .-The people of Darlington, particularly, owe Mr. Jeter a debt of gratitude that they will never be able to pay.

That fellow Whittemore, it is generally believed, was the main cause of the numerous house, barn and stable burnings in that County. When Mr. Jeter introduced the resolution to make enquiries about the money appropriated to pay for the pictures of Lincoln and Summer, he knew just where the blow would fall, and it knocked the cadetship-eller square out of the State. | the splendid farming county of Mecklenburg, God grant he may never return

A most atrocious murder was committed ast Friday on the road leading from the City of Charleston to the works of the Mining and Manufacturing Company, located on the west side of the Ashley river. The account given of the diabolical act in the papers of the City is summed up thus :

Mr. J. Evans Edings, a most excellent young man, was on his way to the works, in a buggy, with about \$1,200 in a tin box to pay off the em-Obituary Notices of ten lines or less, inserted to the short and when about a miterior the lines or less, inserted to the short and ckilled, by some negroes lying in over ten lines, charged as Advented. wait for him. After murdering Mr. Edings the villains forced open the tin box and took out all the money. The efficient detectives of Charleston was soon on the track of the murderers, and in a very short time found them with \$1,045 of the meney-the remainder having been spent for clothes, new furniture, & While other negroes are in jail, suspected of being accomplices, the two principal murderers made a confession next morning after their arrest. The confession has not been made public yet, but the following

The two negroes were crouched in the brush ood on the right of the road, waiting for Mr. Edings. As he came down, driving at a slow valk, his hands listlessly holding the reins, the in box containing the money in the buggy, and his head thrown back against the side of the buggy idly looking at the net work of vines above him, the murderers prepared. Just as he passed them, a careful aim was taken by the man with the gun, and, as Mr. Edings got about the length of the vehicle beyond their place of concealment, the gun was fired diagona'ly from his right .-The balls all took effect, having scattered, even in that short space, over four feet of space,

pend the holding of Court here next month as the wounds upon the body were nine in number, and ranged from the top of his head to his legs just above the knee. Th ton is dying out badly. The cold nights and general umpropitious weather is committing great havoc with the plant.

negroes state that he sprung straight up, and then fell from the buggy in a leap. As soon as the smoke had cleared away, one of them ran to the body, the other, who had been posted a few steps further for the purpose, intercepting the mule, which had started on the run when the explosion occurred. The animal was turned, to prevent his going to the works and giving the larm, and the tin box taken from the buggy, broken open, and, together with the gun, thrown away, the contents being first transferred to the negroes pockets. They state that neither of them

Silas Jeter, colored, immortalized himself last Tuesday by catching the biggest Cat Fish, by all odds, ever seen in this region of country. Silas brought it to the Editorial sanctum for inspection and measurement. It weighed twelve pounds, was two feet five inches long, five inches between the eyes and 18% inches around behind the front fins. Silas says he caught it with an ordinary "set hook," in Broad River, just below Lockhart Shoals, and when he first saw the head of the fish as he drew him out of the water, he "jus got so scared he mos' lef um drop back agin." His Catship would have done honor to his tribe in the Mississippi.

The boarders at the Hotel got into a considerable stew from it.

Bay" Aliunde Joe, more familiary known as Joe Bradley, one of the Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, who elected Haves President of the United States, in opposition to the expressed will of the people, is now in Charleston holding Court. He will be in Columbia for the same purpose shortly. We have seen most of the infamous men who disgraced high positions in this State, but have no desire to look upon a man who can deliberately disgrace the ermine of the Supreme Bench of the whole

Ber Our acknowledgments are due to our oung friends Rice, Rawls and Preston Henderson, for complimentary invitations to attend the annual celebration of the Preston Literary Society of Wofford College, to be held Tuesday, way. The next year sells him out-he's broke ple want the law after it is repealed we can June 26th, at 81 P. M.

The "Query" to be discussed is "ought the study of the Physical Sciences to diminish the study of Classics in Colleges of the present

AFFIRMATIVE-W. W. Lee, P. D. Mood. NEGATIVE-D. O. Herbert, J. W. Koger, Valedictorion, E. B. Smith, Newman, Geo. We are satisfied it will be an interesting occasion, and, if possible, we shall be there to en-

Men. We are pleased to know that the Press Association re-elected the old officers. Having filled their positions acceptably and faithfully lowing are the names of the by

sociation: James A. Hoyt, President. F. W. Dawson, First Vice-President. T. Stobo Farrow, Second Vice-President. S. W. Maurice, Third Vice-President, R. R. Hemphill, Fourth Vice-President. James T. Bacon, Fifth Vice-President. A. A. Gilbert, Recording Secretary. E. B. Marray, Corresponding Secretary. T. F. Greneker, Treasurer.

The Committee of five appointed to inrestigate the charges against Associate Justice J. J. Wright, after carefully examining into all the proof, have recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That J. J. Wright, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, be impeached for drunkenness.

Mr. Wells asked whether it did not require

two-thirds of all the members elect to impeach. The Chair replied that it did. The further consideration of the matter was

postponed to Tuesday. There has been nothing new in the pro ceedings of the Legislatuae since our last, except the election of a Chief Justice, which took place last Tuesday; and resulted in the election of

Associate Justice Willard, by a vote of 86, to

Gen. McGowan 39, scattering 6. The legislature is discussing the appropriation and Tax bills, and the repeal of the lien lawthe latter, we think, will be postponed to the regular session.

The work before that body, excepting the above, and the election of an associate Justice to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of North and Northwest, for provisions and cloth-Willard, is generally unimportant, At any rate ing already consumed, leaving us only the called her, he found that it was \$5 instead of nothing of a definite character has been done, skinned bare lands and a prospective cotton crop, and if we were to publish the proceedings for collaterals. of the past week they would not be much more of the past week they would not be much more than a reprint of what we published last week.

CHATTANOOGA, May 10.—The exercises of laying the corner stone of the monument dedicated to the Confederate dead took place to-day. The Masonic fraternity and a detachment of United States troops participated. The people from all parts of the Union joined in decorating the Confederate graves, amid the utmost harmony and good feeling.

Beautiful farms without fences are now to be seen in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina .-The farmers all say it pays.

Will the Legislature of South Carolina please hurry up and pass the "Fence Law," and give the countles and townships of middle and upper South Carolina the chance to do as they do in

The Lien Law.

We give below a slight insight into the arguments advanced by members of the Legislature, in discussing the question of repealing the pres ent Lien Law.

It is well known to our readers that we are decidedly in favor of its repeal; but we think reasonable time-say from the pitching of one crop to the pitching of another-should be given for the law to take effect after its passage. Our editorial cotemporary, R. R. Hemphill, appears to think that as the "law was a necessity of the times, when enacted, the unsettled condition of our financial and political affairs has rendered it

necessary to keep it on our Statute books" still. The Lien Law has been in operation uearly ten years and the financial condition of our farmers-particularly those who have made crops on liens-is as bad now as when the first lien was given. In fact, we are not so sure that they are not worse off, for then the land owners, in most cases, held their property free from debt, but now a large majority of the landsand stock too-that have been cultivated under the exorbitant demands of liens, are partly, if not entirely owned by the Merchants who were able to borrow money or command credit at the North. Show us a farmer who is not worse off than before he gave a lien and we will show you

We would ask Mr. Hemphill, or any other erson who believes the lien law to be a necessity, when he thinks the necessity will cease to exist? If the law was a necessity once and under its operations the farmers are getting poorer and poorer every year, in the name of truth, what will it tring them to in a few more years? We may be told that it is not the fault of the law, but of those who submit to be gouged by it .-True. It is, as we have often before said, the farmers' own fault. They will not make the least sacrifice to keep clear of liens. They will not submit to a little inconvenience or refuse themselves a single luxury, or stint themselves and families in anything, so long as they can buy on

There is a want of moral courage about the farmers which they appear to be unable to overcome. They cannot resist the temptation-in most cases now it is the demand of the merchant who holds a lien-to plant Cotton to the excluof provisions for the next year.

The merchant bases the amount of the lien ipon the number of bales of cotton he expects the farmer to make, and to guard against any falling off in that crop, he includes all other products of the farm, stock and imple- oppressive. It gives the former a fictious credit. ments. The farmer generally estimates his crop of cotton, at planting, at least 25 per cent. higher than it turns out at the gin, snd is sure to expect from one to two cents more per pound than he sells it for. He gives the lien upon what he expects to make in cotton, and nine times out of ten that crop falls short of his expectations 25 per cent., in quantity and price. The result is, the Merchant, at the end of the year has a claim on his cotton, corn, fodder, mules, cows, plows, wagons, and everything else be may have pledged. Well, he'll do better next year, he thinks, and goes in on another lien; but he finds this time he has nothing to give a lien on but the crop he expects to make, and his credit is not so good, unless he includes his land in the lien. Down goes the land upon the lien. The same high estimate is placed upon the crop, the same purchases are made and the whole machinery of the farm is run in the same extravagant manner as before; and in the Fall he finds himself go to work for somebody who can forecast for without a dollar in his pocket, not a bushel of corn, of his own, in the crib, his stock owned by the Merchant, and his land going fast the same the summer till winter comes again. If the peo-

Now, this is no fancy sketch. It is a common in favor of abolishing the lien law, but since I become and it is a natural result. No have heard the arguments and considered the occurrence. And it is a natural result. No business on the face of God's earth can be made to prosper under the pressure of from 25 to 50 per cent. tax upon everything it employs to con-

But the end is not with the farmer. Under the operations of the lien law nothing that the farmer produces brings money into the commu- tute. nity in which he lives. No money passes into his hands, nothing that he buys is raised or made here, consequently he patronizes no one but the Merchant, the Merchant's factor and the Northit again to the North or to the West to pay for the provisions he has sold to the Southern farmer, on a credit, at from 25 to 50 and often 100 per cent advance on cost.

We have come to the following conclusions: 1st. If Southern farming can be made profit able to the farmer, after paying from 25 to 100 per cent. on all it requires to produce his crops, it is the most profitable business in the world. for no other business could prosper under such a drain.

2d. The Lieft Law has the most demoralizing effect upon the people. Men who formerly had the reputation of being strictly honest, and would scorn to stoop to any attempt to avoid paying a debt honestly contracted, are now scheming to secure a few dollors every fall out of his crop that really belongs to the man who helds a lien on it. It is a species of stealing to which they become accustomed, and from this small beginning they go to larger ones, until they wink at frauds of all kinds.

3d. The Lien law prevents the farmer from diversifying his crops, because the Merchant demands cotton for the lien.

4th. Under the Lien law our collaterals for credit are "growing smaller by degrees, and beautifully less." As it was just after the war, when, it is argued, the Lien law was a necessity, all that the farmers have got is their bare land. and that, by the "all cotton" policy, is decreasing in value, and the whole wealth of the State is annually carried, in bales of cotton, to the

5th. For the good of the State the lien law should be abolished, after allowing a reasonable time to prepare for the change, and those farmers who will not raise provisions should be forced

to do it, or let some one take the land who will, 6th. The lien law has done as much as anything, to drive the cash business from Union to Spartanburg and other markets. Those who take liens prefer selling on liens, at lien prices, to selling for each at each prices, consequently

cash buyers seek other markets. But so long as the lien law is in existence, a majority of our farmers will neither make and save manure, or practice the least self denial and economy, but will depend apon the lien as the easiest way to obtain all he wants - and never hand been almost entirely destroyed, and er think what it costs. The merchants are not great damage inflicted on the oats.

to blame. Their business is to make money, and like everybody else, they will do it whenever a chance offers.

Upoa calling up the unfin shed business, the qustion of repealing the lien law came up, Mr. R. R. Hemphill having the floor. He said: To recall your attention to the point at which I was on yesterday, I will reaffirm that the lien law was a necessity of the times when enacted .-That some such provision was necessary to keep gaunt famine from the door of many of our poor people. It gave them hepe to work for a recovery of their property, and means to perform that work. We were verging upon actual want; what had been left by sword was swept away by the hand of the despoiler. The passage of such a law was a departure from the former course of legislation It was an unfortunate innovation, I admit, but it was a necessity of the times .-The unsettled condition of our financial and political affairs has rendered it necessary to keep it on our statute books. It is impossible to change and repeal it just now. I would be willing to fix upon the 1st of January, 1879, for it to become inoperative, but at no earlier date .-This lien is of the same nature as a mortgage of real or personal property. We make no objections to the pledging of property in this way and of this kind. Do we not admit by this that liens per se are not wrong; that there is no essential wrong in them? Our objections then must be founded upon the incidental evils of the system. Should we not assure ourselves that hese evils are sufficient to overbalance those which would arise from the immediate repeal of the law? Repeal the law, and we have no summary and speedy mode of collecting debts, but are compelled to resort to the tedious, uncertain and expensive remedy of an "action at law." --Men, without thought, charge our present impoverishment to the lien law. It cannot be at-tributed to any one cause. Within a year the United States treasury has withdrawn from circulation more than \$150,000,000 of currency.— This is a more satisfactory and real reason to be assigned for the stringency of the times. The effect of the lien law would be to force the labor of the country back upon the land owners .-This is perhaps, a desirable result, but the whole question narrows itself down to this: Can the country absorb and sustain this labor in its prest ent impoverished condition? Where are the means? I assert that a large proportion of the I assert that a large proportion of the property of Abbeville County, the basis of its credit, is under liens or judgment and mort-gages, and that the land owners themselves canat get credit unless those furnishing supplies for their laborers can have the benefit of a lien. prior to the liens already subsisting. We cannot absorb the labor and enter upon cash payments at once. It is a contest between labor and capital, and will force men of small farms to the po-sition of day laborers, with an uncertain prospect of receiving pay. It will still further degrade the laboring man, and put it beyond his power ever to rise.

Mr. Simpson-The lien law was intended to supplant the homestead law and restore to the poor man the credit which that exemption took away from him. But its actual operation is very places his credit entirely in the power of the merchant who has a lien upon his crop, because no one else will credit him when there is a lien.

upon his property.

Mr. Vernon—This lien law is extremely expensive. In many counties the Clerks of Court make from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year by recording liens. This is paid by the borrower. If there is a merchant upon the floor to-day, I would ask him how many of his customers who have been giving him liens are worth one cent more now than they were ten years ago. If there was a necessity for the law when it was passed, that necessity does not exist now. A lien is not a security, because it is based on something not in existence. It places a weight upon the farmer calculated to discourage him in his labor to accomplish that upon which the se-

curity depends. Mr. Andrews-I think that enough has been said on this subject. I am glad that the happy days of the poor man in South Carolina have I am glad that gentlemen have found out that the lien law is a secondary slavery for the laboring man. Let people who have no means them. Our poor people have got too much pride. After they give a lien there is no more

re-enact it again. Mr. W. K. Bradley-When I came here I was matter more carefully, I think that we should

not do so till we enact a substitute for it. Mr. Sheppard-One thing which should be considered is that the lawyers in the House are opposed to striking out the enacting clause of the bill. The system is defective and should be amended, but I am not in favor of wiping it out at once, without providing a substi-

Mr. Orr-If the provisions of the lien law were carried out there would be no harm from it. It provides that the lien shall be given only for supplies necessary for the making of the crop. But when a man gives a lien he buys to

Mr. Youmans—The original intent y'law was to encourage capital to come to Souta-Carolina, and its present operation was never dreamed of. I think if there is any necessity for enacting a Usury Law there is tenfold more to repeal the lien law.

DED. THE ELLESTON RIOT CASES-A concurrent resolution was passed by the Legislature. some days ago, invoking Executive elemency in behalf of those white men who were arrested by Corbin, Stone and others, last fall, under affidavits extorted from base and ignorant negroes, who, there is but little doubt, were themselves the active instigators of the riot at Ellenton .-In obedience to the requirement of that resolution and in accordance with his own just and; humane feelings, Gov. Hampton promptly applied to the President for the relief, and last Saturday sent to the Legislature the following :

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 11, 1877. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF TIVES: -Yesterday I transmitted to his Excel-lency the President of the United States the concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly invoking Executive clemency, and I here have the honor to communicate his reply.

WADE HAMPTON, Governo WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1877. To Gov. Wade Hampton: - I am informed by the Attorney-General that he has instructed the District Attorney of South Carolina to prepare for trial only three indictments in the Ellenton cases, and to notify the parties in all other cases that they need not prepare for trial. It is pessible that only one case will be tried. The fact that the indictments were found by the grand are not partisan. I agree with you that a general annesty should extend to all political offen-ses except those which are of the gravest char-

R. B. HAYES, President. No More Recruiting. No Pay.—Washington, May 10 .- Gen. Sherman has given orders that it is necessary to reduce the army in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War. Recruiting stops immediately. Non-Commissioned efficers may re-inlist under certain cir-

cumstances. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy, issues a circular that he cannot, without violation of law, render officers any assistance in the matter of

HAIL STORM .- Portions of Edgefield County were visited by a very destructive hall storm on Saturday night last. From Island Ford on Sa hada River, four or five miles each way, the leaves were literally stripped from the trees; and near New Market, in Abbeville County, the wheat