The Press and Banner.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

BY HUGH WILSON.

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Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1877.

Public Meeting.

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HON. A. BURT IN THE CHAIR.

Hampton Endorsed—Chamberlain Denounced.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE UNABATED.

Speeches.

LETTERS FROM HAMPTON AND AIKEN.

According to previous announcement a large meeting of our citizens assembled at the Court House on Monday at twelve o'clock. Col. Cothran rose and said that this meeting had been called in conformity to a general movement all over the State, and he was glad to see so many present. He moved that Hon. A. Burt take the chair. Messrs. W. A. Lee and R. R. Hemphill were requested to act as Secretaries and they took their places at the table in front of the Judge's stand.

Mr. Burt announced that the meeting was ready to proceed to business. By this time the Court room was filled to a jam, and Col. Cothran, addressing the chair said: If he was delighted a little while ago at the number present he was much more so now. The large numbers here to-day augers well for the County and for the success of our cause. It is but natural that we should be loyal to the standard bearer with whom we have passed such a heated canvass. If we now hold up his hand as Aaron and Hur held up the hand of Moses in the days of old he will bring us the fruition of all our hopes. By the united efforts of the Democracy of South Carolina we have gained a glorious triumph, and it is only a question of time as to when the usurper will be hurled from power, and when he is a fugitive from justice, Wade Hamptsn's title to the office of Governor will be undisputed. He lives in the hearts of our people, and he is bound to be our ruler.

Col. Cothran

then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were afterwards unanimously adopted:

The Democratic and Conservative white and colored citizens of Abbeville county in mass meeting assembled, as a solemn declaration of their sentiments and purposes to their fellow-citizens of South Carolina and of the United States, have gravely considered and deliberately adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That his Excellency Wade Hampton, was duly elected Governor of South Carolina by a clear majority of white and colored electors and is and of right ought to be its Chief Executive Magistrate, and that we will render to him and to the Government of which he is the head the respect, obedience, support and supplies which all citizens owe to their lawful government and we pledge ourselves individually to pay promptly the 10 per cent. of taxes which have been called for by Governor Hampton.

Resolved, That D. H. Chamberlain is a pretender, and that we will resist by all constitutional measures the unlawful authority which he and his co-conspirators have assumed to set up in this State and that we will withhold from the said pretensive authority the supplies which a rightful government may lawfully demand from its citizens.

Resolved, That the memorial to Congress which the constitutional, Executive and Legislative authorities of this State have presented is a candid and truthful narrative of the outrages committed against our lawful public authorities, and a manly and temperate assertion of the rights of the people of the State; and we urge upon Congress its prompt and favorable consideration.

Resolved, That Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, as we believe, have been duly elected to the offices of President and Vice-President, and that in common with the whole Democratic party, and of all fair-minded men of the United States, we insist that they shall be installed into the high offices to which they have been respectively chosen.

Gen. McGowan

Seconded the resolutions in one of his best speeches, which was delivered to an audience perfectly silent and eager to hear every word as it fell from the lips of our distinguished townsman. He said they were truthful, moderate, conservative and firm, and had his hearty approbation.

As to the first, Governor Hampton is undoubtedly our rightful Governor. He was Governor by every title—first, he had a majority of the votes, which is the essential thing in all elections. This is proved by the certificate of the Secretary of State and by the precinct returns. Second, he has been declared Governor by the legal House.

IT WAS A BOLD USURPATION

in the Board of State Canvassers to declare that there had been no election in Laurens and Edgefield. They had no more right to declare that than the King of Dahomey. That act was not only without authority, but was false in fact. The vote in Laurens and Edgefield cast at the same election for electors and county officers were counted by the same Board. This act of the Board was a simple nullity, and was so declared by the Supreme Court, which also decided in the most solemn manner, that

THE WALLACE HOUSE

was the legal Constitutional House of Representatives. It follows that Hampton is the legal and rightful Governor, and that Mr. Mackey, the pretended Speaker of the bogus House of Representatives, in the language of the Supreme Court, "is a private citizen," and that Mr. Chamberlain, the pretended Governor, is also "a private citizen." Mr. Chamberlain is a lawyer, and he ought to feel that respect for judicial authority which lawyers know is absolutely necessary for the peace and good order of society. It seems

VERY EXTRAORDINARY

that Mr. Chamberlain, for the selfish purpose of gratifying his ambition, should disregard the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State, and claim, contrary to law, to be Governor of a people who do not desire him to be Governor, and against whose alleged hostility he has his house and his office, and his person guarded by United States soldiers!! The Governor is the highest peace officer in the State, and no man is

FIT TO BE GOVERNOR

who is willing to disregard the judgments of the Supreme Court, and in doing so to throw the country into chaos, strife and confusion! In the line of our duty, and with the view of having law and order, and peace and prosperity restored as speedily as possible we propose to

SUPPORT THE LEGAL CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT,

and contribute not one cent to the bogus pretensive Government of Chamberlain.

He said he wished to say one word about the Presidential election. We had made a spiritual campaign—a gallant struggle. We were strictly on the peaceline and had won the fight, and that he was for the inauguration of

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS

and no one else. He believed they had been fairly elected and he was for inaugurating them.

During the campaign we heard little else but impassioned denunciations of the "solid South." They tried to change the vote of the Northern States by eternally dunning in their ears that the South was "solid for Tilden." But when they failed to control the Northern vote by misrepresenting the South, they turned round and deliberately planned, by infamous returning boards, to rob us of three States of the South. President Grant is at this moment manifestly preparing to inaugurate the defeated candidate by force, with the army and the hundred thousand office holders under his command. His

ORGAN AT WASHINGTON

has already made the insolent threat that if the House of Representatives undertake to elect Tilden they will be arrested! Mr. Chairman, he said, I am conservative in constitution, in temperament and from principle. If I were to say otherwise I would belie my nature. We have had enough of war and I am emphatically

A PEACE MAN;

but in the face of flagrant war at Washington he thought the good people of the country make a mistake in constantly saying that they will submit rather than have violence. That only emboldens the conspirators. The responsibility is upon them, and he thought the declaration should be made that

FORCE WILL BE OPPOSED TO FORCE!

The people of the United States know something of the feculent corruptions of the Republican party. They know well the great

NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

They know that Mr. Tilden carried a popular majority of over three hundred thousand. They know that the South was flooded by soldiers and marshals and in defiance of all, that Louisiana and Florida went for Tilden honestly and fairly, and would have so declared but for infamous perjured returning boards supported by bayonets! Under these circumstances I say, that if the American people permit that political charlatan—that bitter partisan, Grant, with his army of soldiers and office holders, to force Hayes upon the country as President, they will deserve as they will surely receive, the everlasting contempt of all mankind!!

Col. F. A. Connor

Next rose to second the resolutions and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman—I endorse heartily the resolutions which have been presented to this meeting. I do not propose to appeal to the people of Abbeville county to respond to the call of Gov. Hampton for so small a percentage of last year's tax. They have some time ago made up their minds to sustain his government in whatever way they are called upon to do it. The events of the last month are fraught with so much importance to the people of South Carolina, and are of such absorbing interest that they are familiar to all and it is unnecessary to review them in detail on the present occasion. When we went to Columbia we were prepared to expect that every advantage would be taken of us, that every scheme,

EVERY TRICK

that unscrupulous men could devise would be brought into requisition to cheat us out of our rights. We knew who we were dealing with and could have battled with them successfully but for the interference of U. S. troops. The first game they played was to place guards at the doors of the Capitol, backed by bayonets, with instructions from Chamberlain to demand of those who attempted to enter, passes from one Dennis, who is known in Connecticut, his home, as

"TINKER DENNIS."

Gen. Rugor became ashamed of this and removed him, and put in charge of the door a corporal of the guard who demanded of the Democratic members their certificates of election. After much delay and demanding the surrender of what pistols the members might have we entered the building to find the inner door to the Hall more closely guarded, by twelve U. S. soldiers with fixed bayonets. All of the Democratic members had certificats of election from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and also had certificates from the Secretary of State, with the exception of the delegates from

EDGEFIELD AND LAURENS,

they having only certificates from the Clerk of the Supreme Court. These we regarded as prima facie evidence of election, sufficient to entitle them to entrance to the Hall and to take part in the organization of the House; but we were delayed purposely that the Republicans, who were in the Hall, might have time to organize by election of officers. We were finally refused entrance and retired to another Hall, where we organized with a Constitutional quorum. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Sims vs. Hayne was that the House of Representatives presided over by Gen. Wallace was the legal House, and that there could be no other. Now, fellow citizens, upon this we can break down the Chamberlain Government by

"STARVING OUT" THE THIEVES.

No taxes can be collected under a bill passed by the Rump because it is an illegal body according to the decision of the highest judicial authority of the State. If Chamberlain should send his tax-gatherer here he can only proceed in a legal way, and if he should levy on your property you can take an injunction restraining him from sale, and the Circuit Court will decide, as the Supreme Court has, that the bill raising supplies was passed by an illegal body and is void. You have only, my friends, to

STAND TOGETHER AND STAND FIRMLY,

and success is certain. Thousands of Republicans, property holders, will refuse to pay taxes to Chamberlain because they know he is unsafe. No Democrat will pay to him—if he does mark him as a friend to the rogue's party or a traitor to his own. Let the Radicals pay if they want to; it will not run the machine for one week: and as the whole concern is held together by the cohesive power of plunder

IT WILL TUMBLE TO PIECES

when you withhold the money. There will be nothing to steal, and "Othello's occupation will be gone." You know that Governor Hampton's policy is one of peace. It has been run too long to talk of changing it now. He indicated it in his first speech at Anderson C. H., on the 2nd of September, and he pursued it unswervingly through the whole canvass and through the eventful and provoking scenes of last month, and I verily believe that he will yet bring us

DELIVERANCE BY THAT POLICY.

It does not become me at the present time to express any opinion as to a different policy; but I may be permitted to say that in my judgment the opposite policy would finally have met the approbation of popular sentiment in the U. S. and in Europe. Desperate cases require desperate remedies. We are ruled by an unscrupulous tyrant who has no love for those over whom he rules, and who rules for his own personal ambition and selfish aggrandizement. He presumes to assess a tax of fifteen mills for State purposes when the property-holders have no representation, and not one-half of the counties are represented at all.

THIS IS TYRANY

in the worst form—tyrany that was resisted one hundred years ago. A British subject once asked Lord ——— if the life of a King could be taken? He replied no. But if he is a tyrant, how then? His Lordship replied: There is no law to take the life of a King, but in all ages it has been the custom of a free people to slay tyrants, and custom makes law. A people sometimes lose their liberties by yielding to gradual encroachments. Submission to one act of tyrany makes submission to the next easier, and so on until liberty is gone. No, fellow citizens: let us not yield one inch. Let us stand together as one man—pay not a dime to the bogus government and

SUCCESS IS CERTAIN.

Let there be no faltering—no faint-heartedness.

"He who dallies is a dastard,
And he who doubts is damned."

It was said during the canvass, "We can not afford to lose this election." Is it not equally true that we can not afford to be cheated out of it after we have fairly won it.

I can not find language to express my detestation and horror of

A PRETENDED GOVERNOR

who conceived the base idea of arming a constabulary force of Hunkidories, and the riff-raff from the purlieus of vice in Charleston and Columbia, to thrust them into the Hall for the purpose of ejecting certain members, when he knew it would result in the sacrifice of many valuable lives. But what did he care for the lives of Democratic members if it were the means of inducing Grant to recognize his bogus House? But we foiled him in this as in other schemes to provoke a collision.

Prof. Wm. Hood.

Representative from Due West, desired to express his cordial approval of all the resolutions, but more especially of the one which gave

MORAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT,

to Wade Hampton. Of this resolution he wished to speak more particularly, though he felt it hardly worth his while to say anything on that question after all our efforts in the canvass, and after having fairly elected our candidate, we hardly feel that it would be necessary to pass resolutions to support our own government we would do so of course. No man would think of acting the traitor by going back on the man of his own election to give aid and comfort to an enemy, a usurper, a tyrant. For this reason it would seem only as a matter of form, to assure our beloved leader of

OUR EARNEST SYMPATHY,

in the troubles which surround him. We do this not because there was any doubt in the minds of our people as to who they will support, but to give our chief executive the positive assurance that he lives in the hearts of a people who are ready to respond to any call. He may command the

PERSONS AND TREASURE,

not only of Abbeville county but of the whole State. There is not a respectable man in Abbeville county who would not have exhausted his purse if necessary to elect Gov. Hampton and I will not insult the intelligence and patriotism of this audience by conjuring them to pay a little of their former taxes to an alien government, to support a

RULER OF OUR OWN CHOICE.

In giving our support to Wade Hampton we merely discharge our duty. We know nobody else. To support Chamberlain is to aid an alien tyrant and to comfort an unscrupulous usurper. Will you do it? [Voices, No! No! No!]

It is not usual for a Governor to *ask* the people for voluntary contributions to maintain the government, but you all know the trouble which surrounds us and him.

THE SENATE

does not recognise the Constitntional House of representatives but the Republican majority of that body have seen fit to recognize as the House of Representatives an unlawful Republican body composed of fewer than a quorum, and known as the Mackey House. The Senate and this illegal body have seen fit as you are aware, to inaugurate the alien usurper by fraud, when our own governor was elected. The constitutional House without the concurrence of the Senate were unable to levy a tax and hence this anomalous condition of affairs, and this call for

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

This contribution is asked for for the support of the charitable and penal institutions. The Lunatic asylum is in a deplorable condition with its four hundred inmates, and the penitentiary with its swarms of criminals is sorely in need of aid. Chamberlain cannot give the needed relief. He and his pretended government are without money and credit, and his government like our own cannot levy a legal tax. The only hope is now in Hampton who has been appealed to for help. Dr. Ensor of the Lunatic asylum recently stated to him that Chamberlain's government had for many months failed to supply any money for the Assylum and unless he was furnished

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

that the doors of that institution would be thrown open in a very few days. Dr. Ensor has exhausted his own personal credit, and we must now come to the rescue.

Captain W. K. Bradley.

Long Cane's worthy representative in the House of Representatives also approved the resolutions and knew that no one here would disapprove of them.

He thought that it likely if D. H. Chamberlain failed to secure the government for his own selfish purposes that he would attempt to have a military government set upon South Carolina. He thought if Governor Hampton's government is a failure, that the Republican form of government in the whole United Shates is a failure. If Hampton is not Governor of South Corolina, the whole fabric of a Republican form of government on the American continent would soon fall to the ground. While Chamberlain did not scruple it unconstutional acts, our own chosen executive officer kept strictly within the law, and he had no doubt a peaceful and just solution of the difficulties which surround us. No one should doubt Wade Hampton's government; he was fairly elected, and the Courts and the world will so proclaim.

Judge Cooke

Being present was called upon for his views on the matter now agitating the public mind. He replied substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of Abbeville county: Upon the Court's taking a recess, your meeting was organized before I had left my seat; whereupon, I concluded to remain and hear your proceedings. As you all know, I am a public servant, and when great issues, State or national are at stake, you are entitled to my views in a general way, but in this instance, for judicial reasons, I hope to be excused from speaking on this occasion. At some future time I may be called upon to take judicial cognizance of some of the acts of one or the other of the contending parties and I deem it improper to make a public expression of my opinions. I hope to be excused.

By this time every space in the Court room was perfectly filled. The aisles and benches being greatly crowded, and a citizen asked that the resolutions be read again.

Mr. Burt

Now said: "I cannot forget the pleasure and enthusiasm with which you receive any intelligence from Wade Hampton. I hold in my hand a private letter from him addressed to a citizen at this place. The following in reference to our situation is an extract from that letter, and is what

WADE HAMPTON SAYS:

"Our success is only a matter of time, and the people need only go on steadily to insure the victory. * * * Nothing but United States troops can defeat us."

Mr. Burt continued, and asked that he have the privilege of being one of the first to pay the installment asked by his old friend. He considered it a privilege to pay. He wanted no other ruler and the people would have no other. We will have Hampton or we will have a military ruler. If there is any man claiming to discharge the duties of any office by virtue of a commission from Chamberlain since the seventh of December, that he should be treated as an enemy and driven from the country. This is the first time for nine years that we have had the privilege of paying taxes to a government of our own choice. We are poor, but the spirit of freedom is not lost. Rally around the government with all your force and means. We can and will beat them out. We must starve them out, freeze them out, squeeze them out, and if Governor Hampton says so, we will kick them out!

Honorable Wm. Hood then introduced the following resolutions which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That, while we construe the action of this meeting as binding on Democrats and all citizens who love good government, and desire to immediately secure its establishment, we nevertheless urge all the Democratic Clubs in the county to hold meetings at their respective places to confirm this action, and keep alive the spirit of determined opposition to the pretended government of D. H. Chamberlain, and to pledge themselves anew to the prompt support of the legal government represented by Governor Hampton.

Hon. F. A. Conner introduced the following resolution which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved—That one mill of the tax levied by the Board of County Commissioners for county purposes be collected at the same time as the contribution asked by Governor Hampton, and that Mr. J. Wardlaw Perrin is hereby requested to receive the same.

Col. Cothran introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved—That a copy of the Resolutions adopted by this meeting be forwarded to Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and also to the Hon. Thomas L. Jones, Member of Congress from Kentucky, with the request that the same may be presented to the respective Houses of Congress, of which they are members.

Col. Cothran read the following letter from Congressman Aiken:

"Please assure my fellow citisens that nothing but an imperative necessity could have compelled me to leave the State at this time. It will be no news for me to assure you, that I am entirely in accord with the movement now being taken by our citizens. Our motto should be 'millions for our rights but not one cent for tribute.' We owe the usurper and his colleagues nothing but contempt, and we should spend and be spent in defence of the men of our own selection."

On motion of W. C. Benet, Esq., it was

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be published in the county papers and the Columbia Register.

A Partisan President.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The President to-day in an interview with the agent of the National Associated Press, among other subjects of conversation, alluded with particular emphasis and detail to the political situation in the so-callled contested States South.

He observed that he had received no letters or telegrams from there for ten days, which indicated to him a most satisfactory condition of things in reference to the results of the recent elections. Neither Governors Chamberlain, Stearns and Kellogg, and the constituted authorities of South Carolina Florida and Louisiana with them, had made requisitions in that time upon him for aid or assistance in any shape whatever, which was sufficient evidence in his mind they felt implicit confidence in the continuance of the present status of affairs.

Speaking more specifically he said, that while he had heard nothing from the authorities in those States, he had been fully advised of the progress of events, by persons who had been requested to go there and who had but just returned, in regard to South Carolina, he said that the result, so far as the Republican electors are concerned, seemed to be conceded by all parties, and that the facts elicited in the case of Edgefield County were sufficient to vitiate the election there, and that the casting out of those returns was justified in the fullest degree by the law of the State.

In this county, as officially reported, armed bands, non-residents of the county, took possession of the voting places, posted their pickets, voted as often as they pleased and allowed any one else to vote who would vote their way, and had a good time, generally. That when the returns were made up and sent to Columbia and canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers, they showed about twice as many votes cast as there were residents in the county.

In regard to Florida, he said he was informed that on the face of the returns originally shown the majority was for Hayes and Wheeler but on a subsequent examination an error was discovered which was promptly corrected, and which gave Tilden and Hendricks 138 majority. As the examination was being continued, it was discovered in the returns of one county that there had been no registration nor other legal measures taken to hold an election; that the returns showed over 240 majority for Tilden and Hendricks which were not under the exact provision of the election laws of Florida. These were discarded, leaving a majority of over 100 for Hayes and Wheeler.

In regard to Louisiana, it was the opinion of all who had been there, and who had subsequently conversed with him on the subject, that the action the board is final, and there is no appeal from its decision. He said that there always had been trouble in that State on account of frauds committed at elections. That it was a fact that the electoral vote of Louisiana had not been counted in any Presidential election since 1860.

In speaking generally, he said he did not think there had been a fair election, where the people could not go to the polls and vote as they pleased, as they would in New England or in any of the Southern States, except perhaps in Delaware. That in Maryland, if there had been a free election at least three Republican Congressmen would be elected. That in Mississipi there is a Republican majority of at least 35,000, instead of which at the late election there was a Democratic majority of about 58,000. That in Alabama and Arkansas there is also a legitimate Republican majority.

By way of comment upon the intensity of the political sentiments entertained by a large portion of the people of the South, he said that if, by any means, the contest should finally result in the choice of Mr. Tilden, none of the Republican governments in the South could stand twenty-four hours.

In reference to the Democratic contestants for authority in South Carolina and Louisiana, he thought they would continue to hold out until the Presidential contest was finally disposed of, and if favorable to the Republicans they would quietly disband, but if on the contrary favorable to the Democrats they would, under the auspices of the National Government doubtless make a summary disposition of the Republican authorities, and they might consider themselves fortunate if allowed to leave at all.

In speaking of Hampton's letter to Governor Hayes, he had seen it printed in the newspapers, and he thought it was in keeping with the other acts of that person. He did not think that as matters now stood in South Carolina that they could be legally reversed. He thought that the act of the Legislature, which was inpowered by law to canvass the vote for Governor and other State officials could not be set aside; and it seemed to him that the question of administration in that State has been definitely settled.

In reference to the situation in Louisiana, the President does share in the belief that there will be trouble in the meeting of the Legislature, and the inauguration of Governor Packard. In this connection, it has been ascertained that the orders issued to the military commandant in 1872 have not been modified in any particular, and in case of trouble, the military will certainly interfere for the purpose of protecting life and property, and the preservation of the peace.

The President, in referring to the Presidential question in Congress, and the existing differences between the two houses as to the mode of counting the electoral vote, and as to their respective powers and prerogatives, said he had no disposition to judge the case, but, as a matter of opinion, it appeared to him as if the question of his successor would not be disposed of by the time of expiration of his term of office at noon on the 4th day of March, 1877, at which time all power and authority vested in him would cease. To his mind the law and the precedents gave the President of the Senate the power to open and count the votes.

HOW IT LOOKS TO A WHITE MAN.—*Sedalia, Mo., December* 29.—The following is an extract from a letter written from Charleston S. C., by Hon. John F. Philips, member of Congress from this district. Colonel Philips is a member of the South Carolina investigating committee:

"I have been in this State three weeks nearly, and have been as hard at work as if trying a complicated case in court. I was at Columbia two weeks, and am here now chairman of a sub-committee, grinding the 'outrage.' The vote in this State was very close, as it appears on the papers. * * * The negroes swear by platoons and with a reckless energy both appalling and amusing. On the islands and plantations the negroes are simply unmixed and irredeemable savages. Their gibberish is an unknown tongue, and they are as spirits damned. The Legislature is a revolting spectacle that mocks civilization and beggars description. Shades of departed glory bespeaks the situation. No man can form any conception of the prostrate, wretched condition of this people without an ocular view. Hampton is a noble Roman, and unless the bayonet is invoked to control and oust the existing judiciary, he will starve out Chamberlain's carrion crew."

There is a rage for all kinds of fringes.

Six inches of snow in Atlanta on Monday.

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

To the Patrons of the Press and Banner.

The Year is past, and Christmas comes,
And I too, with my greeting;
We've met before, we'll meet again,
And oft, I trust, be meeting.

What shall I say to cheer you now,
Or will you do the cheering?
I've had my say, tis your time now—
I'll give a patient hearing.

In heat and cold, in wet and dry,
I still the news kept bringing,
And oft as time the changes rung,
I still kept up the ringing.

Rung out the good, rung out the bad,
I could not do the choosing,
But left to each to please his taste,
And seek what's most amusing.

To young and old, to grave and gay,
In varied tones repeating,
What brought to some the needful rest,
But other hearts set beating.

The politician learns from me,
What makes or mars the nation,
What virtues in the hamlet rest,
What guilt in public station.

How party rules this Southern land,
And rules to bring destruction,
By secret oaths and "Union Leagues,"
And ills of Reconstruction.

How black and white, and white and black,
Both sit and vote together,
As if the chemist's art should seek,
To mix both oil and water.

How Hampton brings a brighter day,
With his inauguration,
And soon we hope, will rule the State,
As Tilden rules the nation,

And Carpet bags and scallawags,
Will find no chance for plunder,
Whilst Chamb'lain joins his brother Grant,
And both shall go to thunder.

The farmer learns the price of all,
That's in the market selling,—
The rules to sow and plough and reap,
And make a crop worth telling!

How cotton fell and cotton rose,
And still went down descending,
And farmers kept their gin-house closed,
In hopes of its ascending.

How Jack did woo, and Sue was won,
And when and where they married,
In spite of all the old folks say,
How 'twas resolved and carried.

And merchants looked, and looked in vain,
To see the greenbacks coming,
And had to get the lawyers aid
To help them in their "drumming."

The farmer learns the merchants names,
Their business and location,
What each one buys, what each one sells,
In proper due rotation.

But sure you'll need some ready cash,
To pay the bills you're making,
Come sell the cotton—pay your debts,
Why, what's the use in waiting?

Our buyers are the very best,
The highest prices giving,
And he who will not sell to-day
Deserves to lose a shilling.

The merchant next will read the files,
And then, there is no telling,
How much he gets of Printers' ink
To aid him in the selling,

And if he needs to give a dun—
A courteous invitation—
He knows the place to get it done,
All to his very notion.

Should Astor's gold inflame his pride,
And make him enterprising,
He here may learn how wealth is won,
By timely advertising.

The Lawyer, Doctor, Preacher here,
May give or get some information.
To sue or cure, to preach or pray,
Each in his own vocation.

Some pleasant tale, some harmless jest,
Both young and old beguiling,
Here drives the clouds of care away,
And sets them all to smiling.

The loves, the joys, the smiles, the tears,
That color life's yound morning,
Will find some bright reflection here.
The ample page adorning.

And beauty's cheek shall pale full oft.
And lovely eyes shall brighten,
As Fancy plies the limner's art.
And all her colors heighten.

Adieu, and may each New Year bring,
A merry, merry greeting;
May Joy remain all through the year.
But Sorrow's note be fleeting.

Our Christmas.

The holidays were enjoyed in Due West with a hearty good will. The weather was naughty and bad; it could scarcely have been worse—cold, cloudy, ice, snow, sleet, furnished a mixture that was as unpleasant as it was uncommon in this latitude. But still every body kept in good humor and tried to make the best of it. [The Lord no doubt will be glad to hear of this equinimity of temper under such trying dispensation of the weather.]

THE RECEPTION.

In the Female College Chapel, the young people, and some old ones, too, had a pleasant time Monday evening—the younger ones in talking and laughing, and singing and—and the older ones in looking on. It was voted unanimously to be one of the pleasantest entertainments we have ever had.

THE CONCERT.

To say that the Cornets gave a Concert Tuesday night, assisted by Dr. Edwards, is to say that we had good music, instrumental and vocal. Long before the close we think every one felt that he had got the worth of his money. The Band had just received their new instruments and they used them skillfully. The Cornets were assisted by Miss Morse and Miss Legal.

THE CANTATA OF THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

This was a musical entertainment given by the young ladies, (teachers and pupils) of the Female College, Friday night. We heard it pronounced by good judges to be the best thing of the kind we ever had in Due West. All said it was splendid—equal to many of the best entertainments in cities. It did great credit to both teachers and pupils. It showed Miss LeGal, who has charge of the vocal Department in the College, to be a most competent and efficient Teacher. The exercises were closed with an amusing exhibition, of Mrs. Jarley and her wax figures, as found in Dicken's Old Curiosity Shop, which brought down the house.—*A. R. Presbyterian.*

WM. A. WHEELER INTERVIEWED.

His Opinion on Presidential Matters.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The *Herald* says that in an interview yesterday, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Wm. A. Wheeler, he declares that no compromise was possible, and the great issue of the day shall and must only be settled by the strict carrying out of the letter spirit of the Constitution, but not by any bargain, while conceding that he will gladly submit to the Presidency of Tilden if the latter should be lawfully elected by the House, and if the Senate should elect him (Wheeler) its Vice-President, at the same time stated that he believed that he was already Vice-President, and further that in his opinion the present situation appeared in a contingency in which the House could not lawfully exercise its prerogative in electing a President.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

Editorial Cares.

The editor of a paper gives the following figures of a statistical memorandum of every day life, and still people will think that editors have but few cares to disturb their slumber, and start into news paper business to enjoy life:

Been asked to drink	11,392
Drank	11,392
Requested to retract	416
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties and receptions by parties fishing for puffs	3,354
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,321
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	0
Whipped the fellow	4
Didn't come to time	170
Been promised whiskey, gin, etc., if he would go after them	5,601
Been after them	5,601
Been asked what was the news	300,000
Told	23
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,979
Been to church	2
Changed politics	32
Expect to change still	55
Give to charity	$5,00
Gave for a terrier dog	$25,00
Cash on hand	1,00
Took chances in Raffles	999,999
Won	0
Got trusted for the whiskey	1,000,000
Paid for it	0
Went sparking	675
Tasted the old man's boot	777

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your Druggist, W. T. Penney. 3m.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Both Republican houses have passed a bill reorganizing the malitia and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose, and making military organizations outside of the malitia illegal. The bill is now before Packard.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A New Orleans special to the *Herald*, dated January 4, says the Republicans are enrolling the malitia daily, and General Longstreet, who arrived yesterday will be in command. An Executive order has been issued on the State treasury to pay no more money out of the interest, school and general funds, all present funds being held subject to the order for defensive purposes. No forcible opposition will be made to prevent Nichols' inauguration, but all the State offices are strongly guarded by the police, and will be defended from any attempt to take possession.

A STRIKE.—All the engineers on the Grand Trunk railway, of Canada struck at 9 o'clock in the evening of December 30. Whole trains full passengers were left on the track between stations, unable to reach accomodations. The passengers to meet a European steamer were left forty miles away and missed their trip. One train contained fifty ladies going to Toronto to a ball, who were obliged to wade through a blinding snow storm for several miles to shelter. The men were finally obliged to yield and resume work.

Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, is dead. He possessed securities having a present market value of $85,000,000, and that of this total fully $55,000,000 consisted of stock and bonds of the New York Central and Hudson Railroad. It is understood that the bulk of his vast property is to be kept together, and that a provision has been made for reinvesting accruing interest on it in his favorite securities.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-seven was ushered in clothed in a beautiful robe of white.

MISS LOU. L. BUCHANAN, one of Greenwood's belles, is in town visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hughey.

WE have but few locals this week. We hadn't time to skirmish around much. The Court and the public meeting on Sale Day has occupied most of our time:

Snow storms have been general throughout the up-country and trains delayed in every direction.

A Connecticut paper insures that in the course of ten years Hampton will be President of the United States.

Stewart, Vanderbilt and Astor, all gone within a year, and the poorest man in this "glorious country" may be better off than any of them.

Governor Drew has been inaugurated Governor of Florida, with both branches of the Legislature Democratic.

The hearts of the people beat for Hampton, and into his coffers will the tribute pennies flow.

The New York Chamber of Commerce urges that silver coin be made the standard legal tender throughout the United States.

There are seventy Protestant churches, with 20,000 members in Eastern Turkey; twenty-six with 8,000 in the central provinces, and twenty-four with 5,000 in the Western districts.

No immediate rupture on the Eastern question is expected.

Blaine has been renominated by the Republican caucus for the Maine Senatorship.

MRS. CYNTHIA MARTIN, wife of Col. John Martin, of Anderson county is dead.

SHERIFF W. N. CRAIG, of Oconee county, is dead.

It is our opinion that Hampton is the legal Governor of South Carolina, and that it is fortunate for the State that he is so. He has shown himself to be a man of great sagacity and moderation, and he promises protection to all citizens in all their rights.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

DO THE figures, "77" stand after your name on the paper? If not see to it at once. Don't let the Post Master know that you are behind with the printer. tf

The Louisiana tax-payers now give material and financial support to Nicholl's government.

The Mexican soldiers' pension bill passed the House yesterday.

CALL ON
McDonald & Haddon
For
Christmas Tricks.

Call on
McDonald & Haddon
FOR FRESH
Confectionaries and Groceries.
All Goods sold at the Lowest Price
FOR CASH.
Dec. 20th 1876.

Grecian Chamber Suits,
NEW AND BEAUTITFL at
J. D. CHALMERS & CO.
Oct. 25, 1876, tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

MESSRS. W. C. BENNETT AND E. G. GRAYDON with myself will constitute the Board of Examiners. Teachers can apply after 1st January, 1877. The law requires all Teachers of Public Schools to be examined annually.

I will appoint the Trustees for the School Districts next week.

The schools will not open before the 1st February, 1877.

JOHN A. WIER,
School Commissioner.
Dec. 27, 1876. 4t.

Notice.

ALL persons interested in estate of J. G. CARTER, deceased, are hereby notified to appear on the 18th of January, 1877, at Abbeville Court House in the office of Prosate Judge for a final settlement.

J. G. CARTER,
Executor.
Dec. 27, 1876.

To Trustees and Teachers.

THE Trustees and teachers of the public schools will return all registers and other school blanks to J. A. WIER, Esq., at their earliest convenience.

J. F. C. DuPRE,
County Shool Commissioner.
Dec. 24, 1876. 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell the Personal Property of John A. Hamilton, deceased, on Friday, the 12th JANUARY INSTANT, at his late residence two miles South-East of Abbeville Court House.

Terms cash.

J. G. HAMILTON,
Administrator.
Jan. 3, 1877.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Parker & Perrin are expected to call and settle their ACCOUNTS at once without further notice.
Jan. 3, 1877.

Grier's Farmer's Almanac, For 1877.
For Sale at
PARKER & PERRIN'S.
Jan. 3, 1877.

PAY YOUR DOCTOR.

PERSONS indebted to me for professional services must come forward and liquidate their accounts without delay.

EDWIN PARKER, M. D.
Jan. 3, 1877.

NOTICE.

Will be Sold by the Undersigned at Abbeville Court House on Sale Day
The First Monday in Februrary Next

THAT tract of land in Abbeville County on Little River containing
Five Hundred and Forty-Five Acres
more or less, bounded by lands of the estate of James T Liddell deceased, Leroy Wilson and others. Assigned to me for payment of debts.

Terms of Sale—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance, on a credit of twelve months, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, to be secured by bond with personal security, and a mortgage of the premises.

WOLF ROSENBERG,
Assignee of
G. A. VISANSKA.
Jan 2,1877.

The State of South Carolina,
County of Abbeville,
Sheriff's Sale.

David Lewie, Plaintiff,
against
Garrison A. Visanska, Defendant,
Wolf Rosenberg, Respondent,
against
David Lewie, Appellant.

BY virtue of the judgment of foreclosure of the Circuit Court in the former case, and of the Supreme Court in the latter case, I will sell, as the property of the said Garrison A. Visanska, on Sale Day in February next, at Abbeville Court House, the tract of land, known as the

BELCHER PLANTATION

situate in Abbeville County, adjoining lands of Thomas Thomson, Mrs. McComb, and others, containing one thousand and fifty acres, more or less

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance, with interest from day of sale, to be paid within six months from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond with personal security, and a mortgage of the premises.

J. Y. JONES,
Sheriff Abbe