The Press and Banner.

By Hugh Wilson and H. T. Wardlaw.

Wednesday, March 29, 1882.

County Chairman.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Democracy of Abbeville county will be called to assemble for the purpose of organizing the party for the coming conflict, and it is time that our people were beginning to think of a suitable person to lead in the campaign. We would warn our people against schisms. As our farmer County Chairman has so often wisely said, we should let no root of bitterness spring up among us. The selection of a County Chairman demands our wisest counsels and most generous conservatism.

If we allow ourselves to enter into a strife within the party lines as to personal likes and dislikes the most serious consequences may result. To avoid evil to the party we would suggest that we select a man who would be acceptable to all parties. When we say all parties, we refer to the seeming minor divisions in the Democratic ranks between our own people. That there are divisions is not to be denied, and that these little differences may be healed, and that all may unite under the leadership of a good County Chairman, we suggest that a man, acceptable to all, should be chosen. Our county chairman should enjoy the confidence and respect of our whole people. If there is in the county a man upon whom we can unite, let us choose him for the office. He should be a man wise in counsel, and conservative in action. One whose sencerity of purpose and determination to succeed will inspire enthusiasm among the people on whom we are to look for protection from the evil which threatens us. The office of County Chairman should not be considered as an empty honor. Upon that officer is confided important trust, and he should have the confidence not only of our own people, but of the whole of the State, and especialy of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Let us not act hastily, but begin now to think of the matter. Let us select no extreme partigan of either division of the Democratic party. That would not do. But let us put in the office a man who can afford to be fair to everybody. Without a good County Chairman there is no telling where we may drift. As you value good government, and the maintenance of Democratic rule, act wisely.

The Insurance Trick Which has Succeeded too Often.

"Mr. E. W. Seibels, of Columbia, has been in Newberry several days acting for the Queen Insurance Company in adjusting Henry Kennedy's loss by fire. He offered to settle at $1,181.75 on the house and $192 on loss and damage to furniture; but Kennedy refused."—*Herald.*

Does this paragraph not contain food for thought? Did that company act rightly or honestly in taking money on a policy which they openly refuse to pay as soon as the house is burnt? If the Queen Insurance Company can look at the lot on which the house stood, and after scraping in its ashes ascertain to within twenty-five cents of its value, why could they not have approximated the value of the same house before it was burnt? The Insurance Companies ought to be men of good business capacity, but if they or their agents who can make a personal inspection of the property, before insuring, lack the judgment or business tact to approximate the true value of a building, and then take the premium on a policy, no matter what the amount, they should be made to pay. If the agent of the Queen Insurance Company had entered into a solemn contract in writing to buy Kennedy's house at any specified price, he could have held them to a compliance with their part of that agreement, and we see no reason why Kennedy should not get the money which the company promised on his policy if his house should be burnt. This way of "beating" unfortunate policy holders out of a portion of their just dues has gone on long enough. Such a course deserves the condemnation of all good men. Of course the Queen Insurance Company claim that they propose to pay to Kennedy all that his house was worth for burning purposes, while denying their obligation to pay him the insurable value. This seems like a game of "Heads, I win; Tails, you lose." Kennedy may have paid the premium on the company's admitted insurable value for a life time, and they may have quietly pocketed the excess, but after it has been laid in ashes, it has been suddenly discovered that it is not now worth as much as it was when the company were annually taking Kennedy's money. We believe our citizens deserve that protection which the Legislature and the Courts only can give in such cases, and we hope that Kennedy may have the manhood to put his claim in Court, where the Queen Insurance Company may plead their inability to estimate the value of a house before it is burnt, while proving themselves adepts at figures when the time comes for them to pay.

If the companies feel proud of "beating" the policy-holders out of a portion of their just dues, why do they not publish in their annual statements, the amounts which they have made to the company by their expertness in the business of taking premiums on policies which they may have avoided the just payment?

Our advice to every policy-holder in case of fire, is, to demand the payment to the last cent which the companies may have promised. There is not a jury in South Carolina that will interfere with their contract. When they received the premium on the policy they were bound by their agreement to pay the sum mentioned when the property should be destroyed, and there is no means of defrauding a policy-holder out of his money, if he contends for it. Let every policy-holder who may be so unfortunate as to lose his property, hold on to his policy until the whole of the money is paid. So profitable has been this business of obtaining abatements, we are of opinion that shrewd men are kept in their employ as "adjusters." If any man should lose his property, he should under no circumstances take one cent less than the amount promised.

Sentences of Court.

We make the following note from the *Darlington Southerner's* account of the recent Court at that place.

Ralph Beckton for simple assault and battery was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 or to go to the penitentiary six months.

Nathan B. Mims for assault and battery *and attempt to kill*, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to go to jail two months. In case of failure to pay the $50 he was to be sent to the penitentiary six months.

Henry Mack was sent to the penitentiary *eight years* for robbery.

Various other convicts were sent to the penitentiary one year for "stealing," "larceny," &c. Others for grand larceny were sentenced to the penitentiary from eighteen months to four years.

Mr. T. J. Hearst has recently cleared bottoms on Hard Labor.

The Crime of Debt.

"The man who neglects to pay his poll tax is regarded by the law, and we think rightly, as a criminal, and criminals must be punished at any cost. The punishment, however, can easily be made to be dreaded and zealously avoided in the future. Let the poll tax dodgers be given until within five days of the election to pay; then if they are still delinquent let the last one of them be given the choice between paying what he owes the State and being locked up until after the election is over. The deprivation of his vote is a punishment the negro will feel, and when it is once inflicted he will take care not to merit it again. It is easy to have by the method indicated, a virtual poll tax qualification of the suffrage, without conflict with the constitution.—*Greenville News.*

From the sentiments here expressed we dissent. Our Legislature we believe did pass an act making it a *crime* to neglect to pay the poll tax, and we believe our Supreme Court has sustained the law, but every man must fear the precedent, and every man who reads the Constitution must know that thus to deprive a man of his right to vote is against the spirit and the words of the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the country. The provisions of that instrument, under a just administration of the laws, cannot be evaded by the means of purposely throwing impecunious citizens into prison. The Constition says that "the General Assem-"bly shall never pass any law that will "deprive any of the citizens of this "State of the right of suffrage, except "for treason, murder, robbery or duel-"ling," and yet the *Greenville News* would put delinquent tax-payers in jail during the time of election for the purpose of depriving them of the privilege of voting. These words are still in the Constitution: "No person "shall ever be deprived of the right of "suffrage for the non-payment of said "tax." The same section of the Constitution says: "Nor shall the "amount assessed on each poll exceed "the limit [one dollar] given in this "section." But in the face of these words the Legislature, in order to evade a plain provision of the organic law, enact that the failure to pay is a *crime* punishable by *fine* and *imprisonment.* The Constitution says that "no "person shall be imprisoned for debt, "except in cases of fraud." A blind man could see that a citizen commits no "fraud," in the common acceptation of the meaning of the word, because of his being unable to pay his poll tax. We leave it to the good sense of the average reader to form his own conclusion as to whether the delinquent tax-payer can be fairly cheated out of his constitutional right to vote by illegal Legislation, or by the fine reasoning of the Supreme Court. Even if the Constitution did not prevent, we can not throw ten thousand negroes in jail to prevent their voting, and if a less number were imprisoned, the majority would still be against us. We think it would have been wiser in the Legislature not to attempt to evade the plain words of the Constitution, and that it would have been more manly in the Supreme Court to overrule their action than to sustain it. If the United States could ever get a showing at this Legislation the matter will be settled.

Agricultural Liens.

It seems that our law-makers of late years have been scrupulously mindful of the landlord, whom they would favor by special legislation. The statutory lien for rent, and the right to distrain, are iniquitous proceedings which have the effect of partially enslaving the tenant, and, in our opinion, is entirely against the spirit of our Constitution. The Constitution exempts certain property from levy and sale, but as we understand it, the law authorizing the right to distrain for rent, gives to the landlord the privilege of oppressing his tenant to a degree never contemplated in the Constitution. We wish that it were possible to get a decision on this subject from some of the higher courts. Do our Legislators get their ideas of special legislation in favor of the landlord, from the aristocratic countries, or do they find enactments an easy means of electioneering? Why should the law interfere with its citizens in the collection of their debts? In a Democratic country every citizen should have exact and equal justice, and we see no reason for giving one class of creditors prefrence over another. A debt is a debt, whether it is for rent of land, or for the purchase of bacon. Each creditor should be allowed an equal chance before the law. The land-owner risks only the profits of his farm, while the merchant risks his capital. If the merchant fails to collect, he loses his capital but it is entirely different with the farmer whose title to the property is in no way involved. Even with just laws, the landowner has greatly the advantage of the merchant in being on the land where he can constantly look after his interests with so much more ease, and with so much less expense. This kind of legislation is on a par with the law which establishes the extreme sanctity of the neglected corn-field, and is in keeping with the acts of our Judges in pandering to public favor by learned disquisitions from the Bench on the enormity of the crime of stealing a dozen ears of corn, or appropriating a water melon or a pumpkin of another. It is quite possible if not probable, that some of these Judges themselves, when in their boyhood, have eaten a neighbor's water-melons without the knowledge or consent of the owner. With the laws all against him, we think the merchant risks much in advancing money to grow a crop, one-third of which he has no right to touch.

An Affliction to a Noble Man.

It is with no small degree of regret that we learn of an affliction which has recently befallen on as true and patriotic a citizen as ever preached the gospel or ever shouldered a musket. We refer to the Rev. E. W. Horne of Edgefield. When we first knew him he was chaplain of the 19th R. S. C. V. Afterward an Edgefield company the one in which he entered the service as a private soldier,—offered him the Captaincy of their company, and no braver officer ever wielded a sword. He was always with his company, and never absent from the post of danger. Of his recent affliction the *Edgefield Chronicle* says:

"Affliction to Rev. E. W. Horne.—The many friends of Rev. E. W. Hone, of Ridge Spring, will be pained to learn that he has been prostrated with paralysis. This affliction came to him on Monday of last week, and although the stroke was but partial, it was nevertheless quite severe. But we are gratified to learn that he is improving, and that a speedy and complete recovery is not improbable. To be deprived of active participation in his duties as minister, business man, citizen and neighbor, would not only be a sad affliction to himself and family, but it would be a serious loss to the community in which he lives. In all of these relations he is a model that the best would do well to emulate. That his restoration may be speedy and permenent will be the wish and prayer of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

The sermon from Rev. Dr. Grier will be read with interest by our subscribers. His ability and purity of character are so well known that it is only necessary to state that one of his sermons are to be found in another, column of this week's *Press and Banner.*

Working Backwards.

We have often heard of farmers who failed to get their bottom lands planted, because they either get too dry and hard to plow or were too much over-grown with weeds and grass by the time they finished planting their upland in cotton, taking it as a matter of course that the uplands should be planted first. This should not be the rule. Bottoms should be made ready for the crop as soon as the land is in a condition to plow. The hill sides can wait, and if they are never planted it will be no serious matter, but no farmer who expects to earn a living and be able to pay his debts can afford to neglect his bottoms. An acre of good bottom land will easily make twenty-five bushels of corn. To cultivate that acre will cost, in preparation and planting, say six days work with a mule and man; and two days with hoe hand. Put the services of mule and man at $1.50 a day, $9.00, and hoe hand for two days at 75 cents. $1.50, making the total cost of planting an acre of bottoms not more than $10.50, which will make twenty-five bushels of corn. Twenty-five bushels of corn at $1.40 when bought on a credit would cost in the stores $35. To get this twenty-five bushels from the store would, on an average, necessitate at least three trips with a two horse wagon, the driver and another hand. If the planter lived seven or eight miles from town it would thus take three days with a pair of mules to haul the grain home. As we have estimated the plow animal and the man at $1.50, we think it would be fair to estimate the cost of the wagon at $3.00 a day or $9.00 merely for hauling—an amount equal to the expense of plowing the acre. If we count the value of the shucks at anything, and the fodder which may have been pulled on the shares—if the acre had been cultivated—it will be seen that if the corn was given to the farmer, the cost of hauling it from the village to the farm is equal to the cost of growing it at home, thus showing a clear loss of $35 an acre on all of the bottom land which the farmer allows to remain idle.

Plant your bottoms first, and then plant as much of the hill sides as your spare time will allow.

The Educational Craze.

Dr. Mayo and other fanatics on the subject of universal education at public expense, are about to run this country crazy in the pursuit of a phantom. We think those who are blindly following the lead of these men might well afford to put on the "brakes," and go slower for a while. This insanity has spread now to such an extent as to warrant the appearance of persons at the halls of Congress with petitions asking the sale of the public lands and the appropriation of the proceeds to universal education. This whole agitation can result in no good to any body. The friends of this ruinous policy we doubt not are honest and sincere in their advocacy of the measure and truly believe that it would be for the public welfare to parcel out the public property for this purpose, but we cannot help thinking they are crazy on that particular subject. The public or unoccupied lands would soon be exhausted, if they begin this scheme, and then the rabble led by these fanatics would have to look around for something else on which they could lay their hands. The public parks about our cities would probably go next. And then it might finally be found necessary to sell out the public buildings at Washington. Ordinarily a man should secure education for his children in the same way that he secures boots and bread—by his own energy, industry, thrift and self-denial. We need morals more than education. We should greatly prefer to see the public money expended in that missionary work, which would impress the true Christian character upon our people. Better join Church and State than to squander our money in the attempt to educate people who do not want education.

AGRICULTURAL LIENS.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

The question of priority between the lien of the landlord and that of the merchant being of frequent occurrence, the following decision just rendered will be read with interest:

KENNEDY VS. REAMES AND MILLER.

The defendant, Miller, agreed with the defendant Reames, to cultivate a certain farm belonging to Reames and to receive for his labor one-third of the crop to be produced upon the place; subject, however, to the payment of any claim Reames might have against Miller for money or supplies which might be advanced to him during the year. This agreement was verbal, but under it Miller went into possession of the farm. He received some supplies from Reames, and desiring more, during the year, he gave plaintiff a lien under the Act of March 4th, 1878, 16 Stat., 411, purporting to be on all the crop to be made on the farm that year, to secure an advance for agricultural purposes, to be made by the said plaintiff. There were made upon the place that year five bales of cotton and a small quantity of corn. The cotton was received by Reames and the proceeds retained, but did not satisfy his share of two-thirds and advances. The corn was divided and one-third, forty or fifty bushels, was left in the hands of Miller, who disposed of it. In December of that year the plaintiff took out under the Act an agricultural waraant against Miller. The Sheriff, however, found no part of the crop in the possession of Miller. The plaintiff then brought this action in the Circuit Court against both Reames and Miller, praying that the five bales of cotton which Reames got be produced to satisfy his debt, or that the money arising from the sale should be paid into Court. The Circuit Judge gave judgment for $40 and interest for the plaintiff against the defendant Reames, who appealed.

The Supreme Court decides as follows: Miller was a mere hireling to be paid in kind, and had no right to give a lien upon the crop, which belonged to Reames until the third part was delivered to him (Miller) in payment for his labor. See Huff vs. Watkins, MSS. December, 29th March, 1881. Assuming that Miller was a "cultivator of the soil" in the sense of the Act of 1878, so as to be able to give the lien, he was a tenant of Reames. The soil of which he was the cultivator belonged to Reames, and in reason and justice the amount due for such and occupation was as much an advance for agricultural purposes as any supplies that could be furnished him.

Section 5 of the Act provides "that the above section shall be subject to the provisions of the following sections of the Act: That each landlord leasing lands for agricultural purposes shall have a prior and preferred lien for rent to the extent of one-third of all crops raised on his lands, and enforceable in the same manner as liens for advances, which said lien shall be valid without recording or filing." So that Reames had a preferred statutory lien to the extent at least of one-third of the crop. As to the remainder of his share of the crop he had no lien, as he had not filed an agreement; but that was a debt which Miller owed Reames, and which he paid by transferring to him the whole of the cotton made on the place. Reames is not legally responsible under the Act of 1878 for receiving the cotton, selling it and applying the proceeds to the balance of his debt. He was not a party to the agreement with plaintiff. The statute declared the lien and furnished the machinery to enforce it, viz., affidavit and warrant in the hands of the Sheriff to seize the crop itself wherever found, but not the proceeds received from the sale of the crop. The warrant was issued and failed to secure any part of the crop, and this action was instituted to have efficacy given to the statutory lien. The lien given was a right which the defective machinery of the statute failed to give the means of enforcing. As the right of the plaintiff did not exist at common law, but was entirely the creature of statute, the Court cannot supply the remedy and go beyond that afforded by the statute. McLaughlin vs. Railroad Company, 5 Rich. 898; Sternberger vs. McSween, MSS., December 30, July, 1880.

Judgment below reversed. Opinion by McGowan, A. J.

Honors fall thick and fast on our friend Harman, of the *Lexington Dispatch.* He is now mayor of Lexington city, and Assistant Supervisor of the Registration for Lexington county. Don't get "stuck up" now, and not recognize a fellow when you meet him.—*Edgfield Monitor.*

The Inland Sea.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION FLOODED.

People On Scaffolds, In Barns and Gin Houses—Stock Huddled On Rafts and Fowls Roosting on the House Tops.

[*Augusta Chronicle.*]

New Orleans, March 23.—So far the Relief Committee report twelve thousand dollars in cash contributions, besides lumber and other supplies. They propose at present to raise $30,000, most of which will be invested in forage for stock if the issue of Government rations is continued. The Louisiana Commissioners have asked the Secretary of War for 500,000 more rations, half of them to be delivered here by the 25th and the balance by the 1st prox. The crevasse at the Mound plantation, on Bayou Grosee Tete, east bank, is reported doing great damage to the sugar plantations in that section. The overflow of Bayou Grosse Tete is caused by water from Point Coupee crevasse. A dispatch from the President of Police Jury of West Baton Rouge parish, concerning the levees, says: "The river shows half an inch decline since last night. We are becoming well fortified all along the lines, and hope to hold out against all that may come. Constant watching is necessary to prevent accident. A letter received to-day reports the washing away of several houses by crevasses below Water Proof, on the 21st."

New Orleans, March 24.—The *Times Democrat* steamer Tensas arrived at Delhi yesterday. Its correspondent telegraphs a graphic description of affairs in that section and along Black river. At the mouth of Red river information was obtained that Hog Point crevases had submerged six large plantations. The stock had generally been sent out of that section to the hills in Mississippi. On the way up to Delhi the steamer picked up several families who were in search of high ground. After reaching the mouth of Black river the entire country presented the appearance of a vast inland sea, not a speck of land being visible anywhere. The houses of squatters of small farmers were abandoned and almost submerged. Only the chimneys and roofs of the houses were seen above the flood. The occupants had long since removed the stock and household goods to the high lands further up the river. These people having no credit cannot furnish themselves with provisions. The present distress will be relieved by the ration agents at Troy and other points. Nearly all the women and children of this section have sent to the hills, but the male population, white and colored, are living in gin houses and corn cribs, the floors of which we scaffolded up above the water. They are working hard to save their stock by conveying them in flat boats to high land. At least eight plantations on Black river are submerged, with nothing to mark their locality but the house tops. The water in the fields was six feet deep, and the only means of communication was by boats. Rafts filled with frightened cattle, and poultry huddled together on the house tops, made the scene one of utter desolation and difficult to describe. After leaving the town of Troy and entering the Tensas river, no land was seen until we reached the Bayou Macon Hill, a distance of 88 miles, and the trip through this section of the State was more like a sea than river voyage. By interviewing white and colored people, it was ascertained that, along the Tensas river, very little actual suffering for want of food prevails, as the colored people have, so far, been furnished with food by the planters. The stock from this section has generally been sent to the hills. Prominent planters on the Tensas stated that they were opposed to the issuance of Government rations, as there was no destitution along that river so great that the people could not relieve, and rations would demoralize the laborers. The planters generally are able to feed their hands until the flood is over. The negroes had already refused to assist in carrying out the stock, saying the Government would send them rations. Other planters, however, said many of them could not get the city merchants to advance supplies, and unless the Government furnished rations there would be great destitution among negroes. Lieut. Randolph who was detailed by order of the War Department to investigate the condition of the people in this section of country, has carefully questioned those whom he met, and from the facts obtained the conclusion was reached that at present the only general destitution which prevails is among the white and colored squatters who cultivate small farms, have no help and have neither credit nor money. The *Times-Democrat's* steamer is rendering good service in this section, removing, etc. A Delhi, Louisiana special says the Blackand and Tensas rivers and Bayou Macon are rising rapidly, and fears are entertained that the stock scaffold along those streams will be drowned. The loss of stock is now estimated at $50,000 and the loss in fences will amount to $100,000. Fifty-eight thousand people live along these streams and cultivate one hundred thousand acres of land. The overflow in Concordia parish extends from the Black to the Missisippi river, a distance of 35 miles. In Tensas parish from Tensas river and Bayou Macon to the Mississippi river, a distance of 30 miles; in Franklin parish from Tensas west to the Ovachita river, a distance of 10 miles; in Madison parish from Bayou Macon to the Mississippi river, a distance of 36 miles; in East Carroll parish from Bayou Macon to the Mississippi river, 10 miles; the upper portion of Manklin parish, west of the hills of Tensas, in which starts Bayou Macon. The flood extends to the Onechita river, a distance of fifteen miles. The Tensas river, since Saturday, has risen five feet and is still rising at the rate of eleven inches in twenty-four hours. Along the Tensas and Bayou Macon the water is three feet higher than in 1874, and the unprecedented flow is accounted for by the breaks in the levees at Milliken's Bend and Goodrich Landing.—The rations which have been sent up in this section are sufficient to supply the wants of the destitute people for some time, unless the flood becomes still more disastrous. The people are all in good health and say if the water subsides by the middle of May they will make a full crop.

THE STOCK LAW KUKLUX.

Further Stories of Outrage in Richland County — Frank Hampton's Fence and a House on Gillmore's Place Burned—Destruction of a Pottery—Other Outrages and Threats.

[*Correspondent of the News and Courier.*]

Columbia, S. C., March 23.—The lawless operations of the anti-stock law men in the northern and eastern sections of this country are on the increase.

Last night a dwelling house on E. D. Gillmore's plantation in Centre Township, which he had rented to a stock minder, was burned by an incendiary. Frank Hampton gave the poor people around him the privilege of pasturing their stock on four hundred acres of his land if they would enclose it with a fence. The fence was built, and last night forty panels of it were burned down, it is supposed by anti-Stock law people.

About 1 o'clock on Tuesday night the pottery establishment of Landrum & Stork, about five miles from town in the sandhill country, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The warehouse and stock were destroyed, the losses amounting to from $800 to 1,000. There was no insurance on the property, and there is no doubt that the fire was incendiary. There had been no fire about the place during the day, and friends of Capt. Stork who passed the pottery works at 11 o'clock on the night of the burning discovered nothing wrong about the premises. It is strongly believed that the opponents of the Stock law procured the commission of this crime. Capt. Stork has been a staunch advocate of the law and has been making his preparations for its enforcement. Threats have been made against him if he should attempt to carry on his planting operations without fencing his crops, which have not been regarded. These facts lead to the strong presumption that the anti-Stock law people have tried to get even with him by burning his property.

Other outrages have been committed in the disturbed sections, and masked riders and footmen have raided the country during the past week, uttering vengeance against those who desire to enjoy the advantages of the stock law. A coffin was left, a few nights since, in the piazza of Mr. P. Thornton's residence, another at Mr. G. W. Smith's, and another at Mr. Preston Medlin's. The coffins have been ornamented with skulls and cross-bones, and in some cases threatening letters of "the wrath that is to come," with the usual display of poor penmanship and bad spelling. Mr. Stork has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of the parties who burned down his pottery works, and active measures will no doubt be taken to discover the members of the club which has taken the law in its own hand and is attempting to prevent the peaceable operation of an Act of the Legislature by force and arms. When the United States officers get through with the election cases they might try their hands in the suppression of another Ku-Klux conspiracy.

Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, says: "My life is all behind me. I am simply sitting here and waiting for the end." He has had four surgical operations performed without a permanent relief. The last operation was the removal of one of the parotid glands. This incision now refuses to heal and it is discharging pus constantly into the mouth. It appears that Mr. Hill has indulged no hope of cure from the first, as he lost a sister and a brother from cancer and it is hereditary in the family. The physicians are contemplating the necessity of a fifth operation to prolong the Senator's life.

We are pleased to learn that the Presyterians of Edgefield, Trenton and Johnston have engaged the services of Rev. S. L. Morris, of Walballa, who will devote his entire time in preaching at these three points. We do not know how his appointments have been arranged.—*Edgegeld Monitor.*

A TIRADE FROM BREWSTER.

The Attorney General Playing the Partisan to Perfection and Making After the "Big" Fellows—The Spirit in Which the South Carolina Election Cases Are to be Pushed.

Washington, March 23.—A long letter from Attorney General Brewster to Dallas Saunders, Assistant United States District Attorney at Charleston, is published with Mr. Saunder's reply. The first paragraph commends Saunders for the part he has so far taken in the cases on which he was sent from Philadelphia. The remaining portion is as follows: "By the the by, I was upon the point of writing you a letter this very day upon a subject that concerns me very much, and I desire you to convey what I now write to Mr. Melton and read every word I do write. If I were not about to write to you I would write to Mr. Melton. An investigation has been recently had here in Washington on the contest between Smalls and Tillman in the House. I send you now by this mail a printed copy of the proceedings and testimony and the argument that was sent to me only yesterday. I desire your attention to it and Mr. Melton's attention to it; and I expressly request you to say to Mr. Melton that it is my determination to have these matters thoroughly investigated and closely pursued. The right of suffrage must be protected, no matter who suffers. I wish Mr. Melton to be told by you that I expect he will proceed forthwith against the most important persons who have been concerned in these attempts to defeat honest elections by fraud or forcible means. I say the highest and most responsible people are those whom I desire to be the first prosecuted and first pursued. There will be no example if merely insignificant persons are taken hold of. Those who stand high in the community and have thus ventured to violate the law and encourage others to do it are the very persons to be first prosecuted, and, if convicted, punished in a signal way. Then things will begin to change and voters will be encouraged to vote according to their convictions, and those who do vote will feel satisfied that their votes have been duly counted and surrender cheerfully to an honest result. I am very much in earnest about this for I have heared what I cannot credit—that it is currently said in South Carolina that the only persons who will be prosecuted will be a few insignificant and obscure persons. Such prosecutions I will not consider being those that justice requires to be instituted and pursued. The criminal court house should not be the poor man's court house. All who violate law, and especially the fundamental law, such as the right of suffrage, must be made to feel the terror of that law. The abuse of the right of suffrage such as is charged to have been perpetrated in South Carolina is practical treason against the dignity of the people and the fundamental principle of their power, and it must be signally punished.

"At this point I have paused and reread my letter. I was about to send it off to you, and as I read it over I saw that through it ran a pretty sharp tone of reprobation of this supposed attempt to pursue the poor and obscure and to permit the prosperous and important to escape the prosecution that they merit—a prosecution for offences they were charged with having committed. I see nothing in my letter that ought to be modified for I am deeply in earnest about all this. You are a Democrat and very properly sympathize with your party, and I talk to you with a little more vigor because you are Democratic, and also because we enjoy such close personal and friendly relations. I wish to express my Republican convictions upon this subject. But, irrespective of my Republican convictions, I intend more emphatically to indicate how important all this is to both sides—that there should be fair play—fair play all around. There is no just judgment of the popular will in any election that is controlled or biased by force or fraud, and I do insist that both Democrats and Republicans should have their faces set as flint against any abuses against a free and fair ballot.

"Colonel Melton I desire shall read this, and I would write directly to him upon this subject if it were not that it might look like an official admonition that to a certain extent was prompted by a belief in the rumer that I have before repeated, to wit, that the poor and obscure were to be pursued and the conspicous and prominent were to escape the judgment of the law. I would not in any way impeach him, and therefore I will not write even a letter in a kind spirit that might be construed as giving color to such an imputation, for I believe, as the public believe and hope, that he will do his duty.

"I am with great respect, your friend,

"Benjaman Harris Brewster.

"*Dallas Saunders, Esq., Assistant District Attorney United States, Charleston, S. C.*"

The letter is dated March 17th.

In his reply dated Charleston, March 21st, Saunders says:

"I enclose you a list of the election cases so far selected for trial, the extract being selected from yesterday's Charleston *News and Courier.* When I reached Columbia last month Judge Melton instructed me in my visits to the various Counties to select the strongest cases against the most important and influential men—not to take the little fellows. You will see by the list enclosed that the men we propose to try are, except those from Barnwell County, the managers of elections. That is, the election officers who carry on the elections on the day of election, like the judges and inspectors of elections in Pennsylvania. Then we have a case from Sumter County against the Board of County Commissioners; they are the men who count the returns from the various precincts of their respective Counties and forward it to the Board of State Canvassers.

THIEVES—WHITE AND COLORED.

The way the Former are Dealt With in Georgia, and the Treatment Which the Latter Receive in South Carolina.

Last week we noticed the following paragraphs among our exchanges. We make no comment, but let the items speak for themselves.

After Recovering the Goods, she was Released.

[*Washington Gazette.*]

A white woman was suspected of stealing by a merchant in this place on Tuesday, and her buggy looked into by a clerk, who found the stolen goods, with others that had not been missed. She had concealed the goods under her sack, and taken them to her buggy. The merchant was very lenient, and let her go unmolested after he had recovered the goods.

After Recovering the Goods he was Given Fifty Stripes on the Bare Back.

[*Anderson Journal.*]

It is not generally known that corporeal punishment for theft was recently inflicted in Anderson. A young negro stole a pocketful of eggs about nightfall from a certain business house, but he was detected before he could get away and was sent to the guardhouse in charge of a policeman. Later in the evening negotiations between the thief and the owner of the eggs resulted in the former chosing a sound whipping at the hands of the latter rather than be subjected to prosecution, and voluntarily pulled off his coat and shirt to receive fifty stripes from a buggy whip. No doubt more good was accomplished than could have been done by legal prosecution, and the idea suggests itself that it might be well to oftener leave a choice to petty thieves.

If our memory serves us rightly our neighbor, the *Journal* once gave us a lecture for speaking out in reference to a certain outrage which was committed on the Air Line Railroad some two or three years ago, and now the *Journal* finds it in its heart to endorse this most shameful assault and battery upon the person of a yonthful thief.

Convicted at Eighty Five Executive Clemency for Him.

[*Newberry Herald.*]

At the last term of Court an old colored man named William Wallace was convicted, in his absence, of hog stealing and a sealed sentence was left by the Judge. At the time of the trial nothing was known of his age or condition; and it has since become known that the old fellow did not know that he ought to come to Court, and had he known it he could not have come, on account of his feeble condition. It is also quite certain that he was really not guilty; his conviction arose from the fact that some meat was found in his house which was thought to be a part of the stolen hog; but he had just previously killed a hog of his own. It would be next to impossible for the old negro to steal a hog or anything else. William is the first negro that Colonel Hopkins Williams ever owned and he is 85 years old. He has not been arrested since his conviction; and the Governor has expressed his intention of granting him a pardon if the Judge and Solicitor will recommend it, which they will no doubt do.

A Remarkable Family.—There is a family in the Mush Creek neighborhood consisting of father, mother and ten grown children. The original couple never lost a child, and each of the ten is married and in good circumstances; all are sober and industrious, and there is a total absence of the traditional "black sheep." Last, but by no means least, the combined weight of the twelve aggregates 2,500 pounds—an average of 208 pounds apiece.—*Greenville News.*

DUE WEST PULPIT.

Sermon by the Rev. W. M. M. Grier, D. D.

"How can ye believe that receive honor one of another?" John 5: 44.

The Bible does not teach men to despise public opinion as such. It gives no countenance to the delusion of those who assume that they are right because they are in a minority. It offers no consolation to those who reckon themselves blessed because men speak evil of them and, it may be, persecute them. It has happened not unfrequently in some critical periods of civil and ecclesiastical history that minorities were wrong and that the persecuted were very far from being saints. No people perhaps have been persecuted so universally and so bitterly as the Jews. For generations, Church and State regarded them as lawful prey, and fines, confiscation, civil disabilities, the fagot and gibbet were the disgraceful instrumentalities employed against those whom men believed accursed of Heaven. And yet, nothing is clearer than that this same people were and are fatally in error—that they are to this day rejecting that only Name through which we must be saved. So far from encouraging or justifying even a wilful and capricious defiance of public opinion, its influence is recognized and conformity to it, under just and carefully guarded limitations, approved. The apostle in his first epistle to Timothy, when describing with great minuteness the qualifications of a Bishop, says, "he must have a good report of them that are without." He exhorts Christians in his epistle to the Romans to "provide things honest in the sight of all men." That public sentiment which pronounces a Bishop unworthy or incompetent, and which brands as infamous, fraud and dishonesty is to be accepted as authoritative. If it be cowardly and pusillanimous in some circumstances to go with the multitude and confess its will over law, it may, in other circumstances, be equally vicious to array ourselves against popular sentiment. If one may involve the betrayal of the truth the other may involve the championship of error.

It is natural for us to desire the respect and good will of our fellow men. This principle when rightly directed and properly controlled is the constant friend of virtue. It rouses the indolent, restrains the reckless and fosters many of the tender charities of life. These natural, implanted principles religion does not seek to extinguish, but to regulate. It assigns them their proper place as subordinate and employs them as helpers to other and higher principles of action. When therefore the Saviour assails this principle of desire for human esteem and wordly honor—a principle so universal in its operation and so commanding in its influence—he assails it as improperly exercised—he assails it as unsanctified and selfish—as supreme and dominant.

It behooves us to ponder this distinct emphatic and sweeping indictment of Him who knew what was in man, and who taught as one having authority. "How can ye believe that receive honor one of another?" The interrogative form only makes the affirmation the stronger. As if he had said, "it is impossible that ye who receive honor from men should believe."

What is there in this desire for worldly honor, this love of human applause so unfriendly to sincere, earnest religious belief?

We answer it is a principle which in its tendency is thoroughly selfish. That it is essentially selfish we are not prepared to admit that in its operation it is universally prudential and calculating the experience of men contradicts. But that its tendency is to subordinate to itself all other and higher principles of action—that its tendency is to consider every question from the standpoint of personal interest; that its tendency is to lower and render variable and mutable the standard of virtue this same experience of men amply confirms. Whenever public opinion is made the rule of action he who to-day shouts "Hosanna to the Son of David," may to-morrow shout just as lustily "Crucify Him, Crucify Him;" he who under the rule of Cromwell is a rigid Puritan, naming his children out of Nehemiah and Chronicles, may be in the reign of James II a devout Catholic, faithfully repeating his Paters and his Aves. As a rule of life it makes men time-servers, trimmers and hypocrites, it makes women vain and frivolous. Principles are avowed which are not believed—which it may be are loathed—others are disowned which it may be are loved and cherished, and all from selfish considerations.

It is easy to see that against such tendencies Christianity makes an uncompromising war. The entire scheme is a condemnation of selfishness. In the love of the Father for man, in the wonderful condescension of the Son, in all his acts and instructions and above all, in his sufferings and death we have such a display of self-forgetfulness, such a supreme consideration for the welfare of others, and they the most unworthy, that we might have supposed there was no occasion for explicit prohibition. If we had never been commanded, to seek not our own but the things of another, if we had never been plainly required to deny ourselves, we certainly would have found the spirit of all this in Him who is our great exemplar, and who laid down his life for the sheep. Those who would follow Him, who would embrace a religion which demands the crucifixion of the flesh, which requires us to love our enemies and to pray for those who despitefully use us; which finds consolation and joy in persecution for righteousness sake and in false accusation for Christ's sake. Those we say, who embrace this religion must subordinate a principle which hotly resents injuries, and which, if it does not continue, certainly ignores the virtues of humility and patience under insult and wrong. Well might the Saviour ask in view of it, "How can ye believe that receive honor one of another?"

We remark again, it is a short-sighted principle, it looks only at that which is seen and temporal. In its best and highest exercise its sphere is limited to this world. Human applause and worldly glory cannot follow us beyond the tomb. Now, no principle of action is a safe one, no rule of life is a true one which does not confessedly embrace the eternal consequences of action and the eternal issues of life. He who gathers around him all the glories of the world, who is honored with all those distinctions which men covet so earnestly and yet who has made no provision for the life beyond, is like voyagers starting upon a wide and boundless sea in a splendid ship, but without food or water. He who seeks the praise of men, and makes earthly distinction the end and the rule of life is trampling upon the nobler instincts of his nature and is crushing out all those anticipations and aspirations which so plainly declare man the son of God.

More than this, he is turning away from that life and immortality which the gospel brings to light. The religion of Christ, so far as man is concerned, is preeminently a religion of anticipation and expectation. As its rewards and its joys are yet to come, so its motives of action in larger measure lie beyond the region of sense and the boundary of time. Its grand object is to deliver men from the power of this world—from those influences so ensnaring, so multiplied and so mighty which would make men creatures of sight and sense only. Its comprehensive injunction and its fundamental principle, regulating Christian life, is, "set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth." Life is dignified, the most trivial action becomes important in its connection with eternity. Such a view of man and life furnishes not only the highest stimulant to exertion, it is not only the efficient corrective of indolence and sloth, but it is also the balm of every wound and the solace of our deepest grief. It sweetens the bitterness of sorrow and blunts the keenest edge of disappointment. In that wonderful summary of woes which the apostle gathers up in his second epistle to the Corinthians, he finds here the all powerful antidote. Troubled on every side, perplexed, persecuted, cast down, we faint not; for it is a light affliction, "while we look, not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal but the things which are not seen are eternal." "How then can ye believe which receive honor one of another?" How is it possible for those who are satisfied with this, who desire no more than this to embrace a religion; which makes every endowment of genius, and every position of honor desirable and valuable because, and only because, of their relation to the future—only because these offer to us opportunities of advancing the everlasting interests of our fellow men. How is it possible for them to seek Christ when they are content with being robed in splendor, in being lifted to high civic offices, in having titles appended to their names or crowns encircling their brows. How is it possible for those who call this greatness, to seek the honor that comes from God through faith in Jesus Christ? Desires which are thus bounded by time and satisfied with earth will make Christ a root out of dry ground without form or comeliness. They will make religion that dull and gloomy thing which so many conceive it to be. Say those who are influenced by these desires if we must renounce this world to gain the next, if we must crucify the flesh that we may save the spirit, if things invisible are to furnish the motives and ends of life, then we choose the present rather than the future and the seen rather than the unseen. Give me the certain honors of earth and time, rather than glories which no eye has seen and which are apprehended only by that mysterious principle which you call faith. This, my hearers, is the very spirit of those whose ambition is to appropriate earthly distinctions, who have their hearts set on earthly glory. It has no fellowship with Christ and his religion. In its pride it asks, "What have we to do with thee, Jesus of Nazareth?"

I remark again and particularly that this principle is opposed to the religion of Christ just because it is supreme. No man can serve two masters. Anything if it be the object of supreme desire and supreme love will keep us from Christ. Ye cannot serve God and mammon, no more can ye serve God and fame. No matter what the professions may be, the heart is still a stranger to Christ so long as men are not willing to forsake all and follow Him. Men may profess respect for his religion, they may profess to embrace it, they may confess Christ before men, may join the Church, may have done this, are doing it now, because they love the praise of men, and yet the inquiry comes to all such, "How can ye believe that seek honor one of another?" He who professes as well as he who denies Christ from this principle is condemned, because the love of Christ is not in him. That it is the tendency of this principle to become all controlling the history of the world attests. It requires on the part of the true Christian the utmost watchfulness against the progress of this encroaching principle. It is a life time work with him to acquire and maintain a just conviction of his own unworthiness, and to keep in continual remembrance that whatever distinguishes himself from others, is not properly his own, but that he is altogether indebted for it to the undeserved bounty of Heaven. It is no easy matter for him to preserve a proper estimate of the real worth of human distinction and applause. Acceptable to him as are the praises of good men he knows that the praises of the world are often indiscriminately bestowed and most precariously possessed. If it requires all this vigilance and self-control on the part of the Christian to moderate and govern this love of worldly honor its complete dominion is assured in the hearts of those who see in it the best of all gifts and the sweetest of all pleasures. And when once seated upon the throne of empire it drives out every rival and competitor. The claims of religion and of the soul become subordinate. At any and every sacrifice station and dignity are to be maintained. We cannot omit to say here that many of those means employed, I will not say necessary, to secure honor from men are totally inconsistent with the truth, candor and simplicity which religion requires. What false dealing, deceit, bribery are used to climb the ladder of human greatness. State craft has become the synonym for the most artful and consummate treachery to honesty and truth. He who can conceal his real sentiments most successfully, who can comply without scruple to the will and dictation of the populace, who is cautious and timid where boldness would be a virtue, and outspoken and unyielding where he ought to be reserved and cautious, he is the man who passes through an open door to worldly honor. No trust is too high or too sacred to be committed to him. Why, how do we signalize and cannonize, for its very rarity, that honesty of purpose which sternly declared, "I would rather be right than be President of the United States" If morality be thus basely compromised and dishonored in the reckless race for earthly distinction how can it be consistent with religion, with the complete subordination of every unholy principle and affection, with earnest sincere love of God and obedience to his requirements?

Now whether the reasons we have assigned for the antagonism between the service of Christ and the desire of human glory be the true ones or not, viz: that as a rule of action it is selfish, temporal and supreme; or if they be true, whether or not they are sufficient to maintain the position taken; whatever may be admitted or denied with reference to this, the fact is that there is such an antagonism. Our Savior, in the passage before us, uttered one of those profound sayings which the experience of every generation since his day has been confirming and illustrating. To-day, if we were seeking for the highest exemplifications of true piety would we look for them among those who are agitated by the envies, the rivalries and jealousies of those struggling for place and power? Would we seek for them in the Courts of Europe, in the British Parliament or the Congress of the United States? No doubt there are sincere, humble, earnest Christians in all these high places, but be assured they are exceptions, rare exceptions.

It is a noticeable circumstance that in the ministry of our Savior, but two men eminent for their station appear to have been attracted to him, Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, and how very cautious and timid they were. "Not many mighty, not many noble are called." The lowly vales of poverty and obscurity have given to the world its brightest examples of true piety. Its Christians, martyrs and confessors are from the field, the workshop, and the loom.

It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that this desire of place and love of human applause is confined to high circles. As some one has said of wealth, not many men are rich, but there are multitudes who seek riches. So the principle here spoken of by the Savior finds a place in every walk of life. "We discover it in the love of admiration and praise, in the universal acceptableness of flattery, and above all in the excessive valuation of our worldly character; in that watchfulness with which it is guarded, in that jealousy when it is questioned in that bitterness of suffering when it is impaired or lost."

We wish to say that this principle has its marked and decided influence on the young—particularly on young men. To them there are no prizes so glittering, there are no rewards so rich and splendid as those which earthly glory offers. No plan of life is formed, no future is anticipated without its Temple of Fame with its vacant niche inviting the young aspirant. My young friend, the declaration of the Savior has for you its warning. He found the explanation of the unbelief of the Jews in part at least, in the fact that they were seeking honor one of another. Poor and despised as he was they could not receive him lest their good name, their standing in society would be compromised. Worldly favor is the best gift that time has to offer. It is something which we may lawfully desire, but as there are greater calamities than earthly shame, so there are things more to be desired than worldly credit. The best gifts of earth are vanities, they are toys when compared to the favor of God, to the honor that cometh from Him.

Remember that the world is corrupt and that it only loves its own. The judgment of the world is that no good thing can come out of Nazareth. How significant the language of the Savior in another place, "Wo! unto you when all men speak well of you." "Who grasped at earthly fame, grasped wind—nay worse, a serpent grasped; that through his hand slid smoothly, and was gone, but left a sting behind which wrought him endless pain." My hearers, is the offence of the cross a stumbling block to you? are you ashamed of Christ? Do you refuse Him because you love the praise of men.

Worldly honor is uncertain, in its attainments uncertain, and short lived in its possession. "The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." Remember that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God.

Remember above all things that if you confess Christ, before men he will confess you before His Father and the holy angels.

Fertilizers.

(*Marion Merchant and Farmer.*)

We are glad to see that some of our best farmers have abandoned the foolish custom of buying and paying $50 to $70 and freight on 2000 pounds of dirt to secure 40 pounds Sulphate Potash, worth $4.80; 200 pounds Phosphoric Acid worth about $20, and 40 pounds of Ammonia often much less, worth about $8; or aggregating $32.50; the average commercial value being much less, say about $27 per ton It is very plain that farmers are paying just double the value of the various brands of fertilizers in use; or in other words, pay about $30 for 1,700 pounds of pure sand or other refuse stuff, not as good as the soil they bury it in. When our farmers shall have learned something of agricultural chemistry or what is equally as valuable, learned by practical, intelligent experience what their fields need in the way of fertilizers then they may be able to supply the want by getting the article needed without the additional weight and cost of transporting six or eight times its bulk in sand, which is already too abundant in most fields.

NOTICE TO

FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The Way to Make Money is to Save it.

And that you can do by buying

The Altman and Taylor

Engines, Saw Mills,

AND THRESHERS.

The engines are of the "STANDARD PORTABLE," and TRACTION, OR SELF-PROPELLING kinds. The SAW MILLS are the best in America. The THRESAERS have no equal.

This machinery will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on a credit ranging from six months to two years.

W. H. WHITLOCK, Dealer, New Market, S. C.

March 10, 1882.

The Celebrated CLIMAX REAPERS, Self-Binders, Table Rakes, and Droppers.

Farmers, now is the time to prepare for these Labor-Saving Machines by taking the stumps, rocks, and sprouts out of your grain fields. I know these machines to be the best paying implements ever used on the farm, and it is well to adapt your land for their use. From four years experience with the CLIMAX REAPER, I challenge machines of any other make to meet me in the field on trial of their own merits.

I guarantee all machines which I sell to be first-class, and ask all parties who may want any of them, to send me their orders by the 15th of April, so that they may be filled in time.

W. H. WHITLOCK, New Market, S. C.

March 10, 1882, 4t

THE OLD RELIABLE!

—ONE OF—

THE BEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH.

No Sensationalism! No Immorality!

AUGUSTA

Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

1882,

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT!

The CHRONICLE AND CONSTITUTIONALIST is the oldest newspaper in the South, and perhaps the oldest in the United States, having been established in 1785. While thoroughly Democratic in principle, it is liberal, progressive and tolerant. The CHRONICLE contains the latest news from all parts of the world, and is recognized as a first-class paper.

As an advertising medium, it covers the country in Georgia and South Carolina tributary to Augusta.

We endeavor to exclude sensationalism. We publish no articles of an immoral character.

TERMS:

Daily, one year.....$10 00
Tri-weekly, one year.....5 00
Weekly, one year.....2 00

Address WALSH & WRIGHT, Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 25, 1882, tf

S. S. S.

The celebrated Indian Blood and Constitutional Purifier. EDWIN PARKER.

March 1, 1882, 4t

Official Envelopes.

Bath Room Paper. EDWIN PARKER.

March 1, 1882, 2t

DRUGS.

Liver Restorer, Pharmaceutical Preparation, Fluid Extracts, Harter's Fever and Ague Cure, Harter's Liniment, Harter's Lung Balsam, Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders—for cure of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—cures loss of appetite, hide bound, stoppage of bowels or water, thick wind, worms, heaves, &c., Barker's celebrated Horse and Cattle Powders—superior to all. EDWIN PARKER.

March 1, 1882, 3t

MUSIC.

"Autophone," with 5 pieces of music; price $6.00—every family should have one who have no music in the house—easily performed. EDWIN PARKER

March 1, 1882, 3t

W. J. ROGERS,

MERCHANDISE BROKER.

TO THE MERCHANTS:

I am corresponding with all places West, daily hunting up bottom prices on GRAIN, FLOUR, HAY, BRAN, MEATS, LARD AND MOLASSES. Ready to give bottom prices to my customers at any hour. All produce guaranteed sound. I wire all orders taken. Will give wire quotations in car lots. Give me your orders.

Office Cannon Store, next door to Branch Hotel.

Respectfully,

W. J. ROGERS, Agt.

Feb. 15, 1882, 3m

To Arrive This Week.

Ladies Neck Wear, in all the latest spring styles, Mother Hubbard Collars in Lace, Linen and Silk, Sailor Collars, Lace Points, Rufflings, &c. R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 1, 1882, tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK.

15 Pieces Checked Muslins, 10 pieces Checked and Stripe Piques, 50 pieces Cotton Edgings, suitable for trimming aprons, children's clothing, &c., 100 gross Buttons from 5c to 50c dozen, Linen Floss, Wash Nett, 25 dozen Linen Towels, 10 dozen Linen Doylas, Table Linen, White and Colored, Crashes, Glass Towellings, Black and Colored Fringes, new designs, Black silk (the best we have ever offered) at $1, Black Satin, Black Cashmere, Black Alpacas, &c. These goods will all be in store by the last of this week. R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 1, 1882, tf

—TO—

COTTON GROWERS

—TRY OUR—

GUANOS AND ACIDS.

STAR AND CROWN BRAND.

You will find it dry and fine, just right for drilling. You will find it prompt and continuous in its action. You will find it lasting in its effects on the soil. Quality and standard guaranteed. No one can go wrong in using our FERTILIZERS. They have stood a test of years trial.

QUARLFS & CO.

March 1, 1882, 1m

"Herbine."

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Fever and Agne or Chills, Biliousness &c. EDWIN PARKER.

Feb. 21, 4t.

"Vegetable Tonic."

Mixture for Dyspepsia, Nuralgia, Pain in Head and Face, Dum Age, Ague Cake &c. EDWIN PARKER.

Feb. 21, 4t.

Wanted.

By a young lady who holds a first grade certificate from the Examining Board for Abbeville County, a situation as a teacher in public school.

Address MISS LULA I. CASON, Calhoun's Mills, S. C.

Feb. 22, 1882, tf

State of South Carolina,

Abbeville County.

IN THE PROBAT COURT.

In the matter of the estate of John McClain, deceased.

Ex Parte Ezekiel Harris, Petitioner.

Petition for Settlement and Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Ezekiel Harris, as administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of John McClain, deceased, has filed his petition in this Court praying that a final settlement may be made of the said estate, and he be discharged from said trust.

Ordered, that the 3rd day of April next, be fixed for the settlement and discharge as prayed for.

J. FULLER LYON, Judge Probate A. C.

To William McClain, or his heirs, absent defendants.

Take notice that the petition in the above stated case has this day been filed in this Court.

SAMUEL C CASON, Clerk Court Probate.

Feb. 1, 1882, 6t

COTTON WEIGHING.

The Scales on the Public Square are now owned by Mr. J. S. Hammond, who will be found prompt, reliable, and accommodating. The pudlic will find this the place to have their produce weighed.

Feb. 1, 1882, 4t

MOVED

TO NEW QUARTERS.

The Furniture Store of J. D. Chalmers is now no longer up-stairs.

We occupy half of Dr. E. PARKER'S store, where all of our best goods can be seen. On the corner store at the Dendy Corner, we have it filled with COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, SOFAS, BUREAUS, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c.

Call and see us. We will sell you goods at city prices and upon their merits. Just what they are.

Respectfully,

J. D. Chalmers.

Feb. 1, 1882, tf

Window Shades

That will last for ten or twenty years—prices from 85 cents to $1.25. J. D. CHALMERS.

Feb. 1, 1882, tf

Looking Glasses,

Looking Glass Plates to fill frames, of any size. J. D. CHALMERS.

Feb. 1, 1882, tf

New Goods! New Goods!

To arrive this week—one case spring millinery. R. M. HADDON & CO.

March 1, 1882, tf

PROPRIETY IN PASSENGER CA[RS]

A Lesson Taught to a Man who wo[uld] not Wear his Coat.

The *Augusta Chronicle and Consti[tutionalist]* says: "The trial of the case [of] William H. Johnson vs. the Geor[gia] Railroad for $10,000, suit for damages, [was] concluded at Morgan Superior Court [on] Wednesday last. The case grew out [of] an incident which occurred in the passe[n]ger train of the above company one [day] last July. Among the passengers on t[he] train was William H. Johnson, a dru[m]mer, of Pittsburg, Penn. While sitti[ng] in the ladies' car he pulled off his co[at] and was requested by Mr. Harry H... conductor, to put it on again. This he [re]fused to do, when the train was stopp[ed] near Madison and Johnson put off. T[he] case has since excited considerable int[er]est in railway circles. The trial of t[he] case resulted in a mistrial. It is gener[al]ly understood, however, that the ju[ry] stood nine for no damage and three [for] $100 damages. It is not thought that t[he] road would have stood a cent damages, [if] they were contesting the spirit and pr[in]ciple of the suit. It is not now believ[ed] that the suit will be pushed further.

Jewish Refugees.

Nearly 3,000 Russian Jews have land[ed] in this country, and those at New Yo[rk] who are waiting distribution in an unc... cupied building on Ward's Island, a... disribed as a good-appearing cla[ss]. Their features are not pronounced[ly] Hebraic, and there are many fine blond[es] among the women. They come fr[om] Oddessa and took the first opportuni[ty] of hospitality, after their long voyage, [to] be vaccinated and make themselves ti[dy] and neat. All speak Russian, Hebr[ew] and German, quite a proportion spe[ak] French and 6 per cent. English. A sto[ck] of German-English grammars has be[en] put into their hands and are made dilige[nt] use of. They repudiate the idea that th[ey] want to be peddlers or pursue a comme[r]cial life. Most of them are farmers a[nd] mechanics, and they are anxious to [go] into farming communities. One w[ho] was asked what he had suffered, said [he] had a little shop of millinery goods [in] Kiev, which was gutted by the mo[b]. The Paris committee, which was sent [to] Brody on the frontier to aid the fugitiv[es] there gathered, selected the young, stro[ng] and self-suppoting to come to this count[ry]. The various Jews' emigrant aid unio[ns] of London, Paris and New York ha[ve] contributed $62,000 to aid them. T[he] New York society furnished the beddin[g] for their present temporary depot. T[he] present emigrants think 200,000 more a[re] ready to come.

Get Ready.

[*Orangeburg Times and Democrat.*]

The general opinion of the State pre... seems to be that it is best for the Democra[ts] to open the campaign early. The reasons f[or] early action seem to be sound. The circu[m]stances in this campaign seem to be peculia[r]. In other campaign years there was less dis[af]fection to begin with. Now it is quite diffe[r]ent. Sowers of discord are busy on eve[ry] side. Every Democratic measure, wheth[er] wise or unwise, is magnified by office-seeke[rs] into a blunder and a crime. Catchwor[ds], campaign cries, and imaginary ills are seiz[ed] upon to inflame the popular mind and divi[de] the party. With such agencies at work, the[re] is no time to lose. A work of disintegrati[on] cannot be allowed to go on. Organizati[on] and party discipline is needed. The disaffec[]tion does not amount to much now, but if n[ot] speedily checked, many may be deceived b[y] false representations. The Democrats need [to] be continual, reminded of their danger, a[nd] warned against plausible stories, that, if li[s]tened to, lead to disruption and ruin. [In] peace it is well to prepare for war. Let us f[ol]low this maxim now and get ready for t[he] campaign. There is hard work to be don[e] and it must be got at in time. Better t[oo] soon than too late.

The Atlantic and French Broad Va[l]ley Railroad.

The *Edgefield Advertiser* has the follow[]ing gratifying intelligence, if true, co[n]cerning the Atlantic and French Broa[d] Railroad:

"Two gentlemen of our section, wh[o] have been up to Troy lately, and return[]ed, bring very encouraging rumors co[n]cerning the speedy commencement o[f] work on our Railroad. One rumor is tha[t] within the course of the next month, fiv[e] hundred Irishmen will begin work [at] either end of the line, that is Troy an[d] Edgefield. Another rumor is that fifte[en] hundred Irishmen are to commence dig[]ging right here within our corporate lim[]its before three weeks shall have expired. These Irishmen are to be brought ou[t] from New York. Is not negro labo[r] cheaper?

A Good Example.

[*Anderson Intelligencer.*]

A resident of University Heights ha[d] the quietude of his premises disturbed [a] few nights ago by the cries of a colore[d] girl, whom he found, upon investigatio[n] to be the subject of a severe flogging which was being administered by two col[]ored women with whom she was living. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that th[e] girl had stolen about ten dollars, worth o[f] goods from a lady of the city for whom she had been working, and that the wo[]man had been allowed to choose betwee[n] the punishments of a good whipping o[r] imprisonment in jail, and that they ha[d] wisely chosen the first alternative an[d] were complying with their agreement. If such modes of punishment for pett[y] crimes were more generally resorted t[o] the country would be better off, we ar[e] inclined to think.

A Most Promising Beginning.

On Monday last, with extremely sho[rt] notice, Mr. McGowan Simkins, the young lawyer who has just settled in in ou[r] town, made a speech in defence of th[e] eleven colored rioters who were tried o[n] that day. This was Mr. Simkins' firs[t] speech, but fully did it evince the goo[d] stuff that is in him. Indeed it prove[d] him to be already both a lawyer and [a] speaker. And as we remembered hi[s] gallant father sleeping in his soldier'[s] grave, our soul was filled with joy to se[e] the promise of the worthy son. The elev[]en negroes were acquitted.—*Edgefiel[d] Advertiser.*

The Presbyterians of Trenton. John[]ston and Edgefield are making a com[]bined effort to raise funds enough to se[]cure the services of a resident pastor. The clergyman whom they have in vie[w] is the Rev. S. L. Morris, of Walhalla. We earnestly hope their effort will b[e] crowned with success.—*Edgefield Ad[]vertiser.* Our Presbyterian friends o[f] Walhalla, we take it, will be very loth t[o] give Mr. Morris up, and will not do s[o] without a strong effort to keep him. M[r.] Morris has been laboring very successful[]ly among our people for five or six year[s] and for a young man his preaching pow[]ers are very pomising. We would be sor[]ry to see Mr. Morris leave us.—*Keowe[e] Courier.*

Game Law.—For the benefit of al[l] concerned we call attention to the follow[]ing section of the game law:

Section 4. That it shall not be lawfu[l] for any person in this State between th[e] 15th day of March and the 15th day o[f] September in any year hereafter to catch, kill, or injure or to pursue with such intent, or to sell or expose for sale, an[y] wild turkey, partridge, dove, woodcock or pheasant, and any person found guilt[y] thereof shall be fined not less than te[n] dollars or be imprisoned not less than te[n] days; which fine, imposed, shall go on[e] half thereof to the informer and the othe[r] half the reof to the school fund of th[e] county wherein the offense was commit[]ted.

Let us resolve in the beginning of thi[s] campaign that the people shall select th[e] nominees of the party, and not that th[e] nominees shall select themselves. W[e] are too prone to make up the ticket from those who put themselves forward, in[]stead of going about and seeking those men who are best for the places, whethe[r] they announce themselves candidates o[r] not. Let us try and illustrate the princi[]ple that "the office shall seek the man, and not the man seek the office." In thi[s] way we will keep clear of office-seekers and politicians."—*Rock Hill Herald*

The settlement of J. W. Perrin, Treas[]urer of Abbeville county, was examined and approved, the admirable manner in which the statement and accompanying vouchers were made enabling the Comp[]troller to make the necessary examinatio[n] in less than an hour.

BARBER SHOP.

Richard Gantt, is now prepared to d[o] all work in his department in the bes[t] manner and at reasonable charges. Monthl[y] customers shaving, hair cutting and sham[]pooing $1 per month. Rasors honed and pu[t] in the best condition for 25 cents each.

Shop under the *Press and Banner* office.

March 15, 1882, tf

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

—AT—

New York Cost

FOR CASH.

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, DOLMANS

CANTON FLANNELS,

HATS in all Styles,

Embroidered Flannel,

Winter Prints,

Novelties,

—AT—

CUNNINGHAM & TEMPLETON.

Jan. 25, 1881, tf