

Ex-Gov. Perry's Letter.

We publish on our first page a letter from Ex-Governor Perry, in which he strongly supports the coalition policy of the News and Courier, and urges the Conservatives of the State to stand by and support Gov. Chamberlain, in whom the Ex-Governor seems to place implicit confidence.

Speaking about majorities, we have already shown that there has not been a vote since reconstruction, and no man can say that the Republican majority is as it is a test were made. We never have believed, and do not now believe, that they have any such majority as is claimed for them.

The policy of each county pursuing its own course, independently of others, is simply ridiculous. It amounts to fighting organization with disorganization, and can at best only result in placing a few Conservatives in the Legislature who can do nothing to help the County which sends them nor any other portion of the State.

A vigorous contest will give the State at large a greater number of members in the Legislature, and a greater number of Counties controlled by Democratic members than it can get by compromise, even if the State ticket should be defeated.

The concluding suggestion of calling a convention of Chamberlain's friends is objectionable only, because it attempts to forestall public opinion, and prevent free discussion. After it was held it would amount to nothing, because no one would be under any obligation to abide its action.

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and if he has appointed bad men to office, he is not worthy of public confidence, for it is his duty to give honest and competent appointees; and if he knowingly does not appoint good men, or if he continues bad men in office, he is either a bad man himself, or an incompetent one, and does not deserve the support of either party.

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a reconciliation and for harmony, is in the assembling of a convention representing the views of the people, who can act as umpires on our differences, and whose award either way would command respect and true obedience. In the discussion of this question we should confine ourselves at present to the main question of an organization; and if we go into a discussion of the objects and results of organization, it should be without indulging any unkind expressions towards others who may differ from us in our own party. We should endeavor to act justly towards all, and aim at discovering the true sentiments of the party to which we profess to belong.

We have no right to endeavor to muzzle the Democratic party by allowing it to remain in a state of disorganization, whereby it is at the mercy of the enemy. It makes no difference what may be the interests of the particular section in which we may live, our honor and our patriotism alike call upon us to act in accord with what may be deemed the true interests of our State, and to take such steps as may be necessary to ascertain to the proper authority what course is to be pursued.

The Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at its annual meeting on the 8th, elected Col. W. H. Perry President, and A. H. Jenkins, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, with a full list of other officers. Resolutions of thanks were tendered Hon. J. P. Moon and W. L. Mauldin, Esq., the retiring President and Secretary.

Gen. Babcock has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, here in session at St. Louis, for complicity in the whiskey frauds, and has given bail in the sum of \$7,000 to appear for trial. The Military Court Martial will sit from day to day without adjournment until the result of the trial is known.

Another of Grant's piers has become involved in the glaring frauds which are the land marks of his disgraceful administration. Gen. Babcock has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, here in session at St. Louis, for complicity in the whiskey frauds, and has given bail in the sum of \$7,000 to appear for trial.

The Attorney General sent a dispatch on the 9th inst. to United States Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, saying that advice had reached him to the effect that Special Counsel Henderson had, in the course of the Avery trial, made an attack upon the President, and assuring the Attorney that the department will not continue to pay Special Counsel for this kind of service.

He is utterly silent upon the subject of a third term, and the whole tenor of his message is that of a candidate seeking popular favor rather than of a statesman endeavoring to lay down the cards of office with distinction to himself and good to his country. His silence on this subject may be regarded as an admission of his candidacy. No adequate cause is assigned for the extensive repairs and preparations now progressing in the naval department.

He speaks of the Cuban war, his horror, its seven years of strife, which make it doubtful if Spain is able to quell it, but does not favor interference or recognition, and only promises to send a further message upon this subject at another time. He also refers to the question of a border war with Mexico on account of the many depredations upon our frontier in the same style. The simple fact is he does not wish to raise any prejudice against him on either of these subjects, but prefers awaiting further developments, and will doubtless pursue whichever course promises him greatest popularity or power.

He favors resumption of specie payment in 1879, the year fixed, if it is possible, but expresses his doubts as to the possibility of preparing the country for the measure by that time. Upon this question he is somewhat practical, and offers the following valuable suggestions: There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection and which I commend to your earnest consideration, as a repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date fixed in the act itself—say, not less than the first of January, 1877. We should not have quotations at real values, but fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, nor currency at a discount. A healthy action would set in at once and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be.

Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed \$2,000,000 monthly, of legal tender notes, by issuing in their stead a long bond bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per annum, of denominations ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 each.

Third—That additional power be given to the secretary of the treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing the revenue, curtailing expenses or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made whenever possible.

Fourth—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue, say not to exceed \$2,000,000 monthly, of legal tender notes, by issuing in their stead a long bond bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per annum, of denominations ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 each.

He then concludes with this brief summary of his message: First. That the State shall be required

to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second. No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported, in whole or part, by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory, as far as to deprive all persons who cannot read write from becoming voters after the year 1890. It is franchising nona, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time that this amendment takes effect.

Third. Drive out licensed immorality such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the Centennial year, it would seem as though now as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fourth. Enact such laws as will ensure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world. The Tax-Payer's Convention. This body met in Columbia on Tuesday last, according to previous call, and organized by electing W. W. Harles, President; C. R. Miles, W. A. Walker, and J. J. Norton, Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. Henry T. Williams and J. C. Shepard, Secretaries. It adjourned to Wednesday without any action. Sixteen counties are represented by about one hundred delegates. We do not anticipate any decided results from the meeting.

A joint resolution, instructing the Comptroller General to investigate the compromise by which the South Carolina Railroad settled its arrears for taxes, and to inquire into certain other matters connected with the road, was adopted. The bill to repeal the lien law was defeated in the House on the 10th inst. The same body has refused to pass the amendments to the law as it now stands, so that it is clearly indicated that no change will be made in it during the present session, unless a change in the present sentiment is produced by some means. The law should either be let alone or repealed, for endless confusion and litigation is produced by constantly changing its provisions.

A resolution to subscribe to certain daily paper for the members of the House of Representatives, to be paid for out of the State Treasury, was defeated by a vote of 75 to 27. All the Conservatives and the better class of Republicans voted against it. Some two weeks ago Whittemore introduced a resolution to the same effect in the Senate, worded as follows: Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to furnish each of the members of the Senate with a daily copy of the Charleston News and Courier and the Greenville Daily News.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution the yeas and nays were as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Cain, Clinton, Cochran, Hollingshead, Martin, Myers, Nash, Owens, J. M. Smith, Warley, White, Whittemore—13. Nays—Messrs. Bowen, Donaldson, Evans, Greene, Howe, Jeter, Jones, Keith, Maxwell, C. Smith, Ward—11. This action of the Senate is a little matter, but it shows a willingness to spend the people's money for their own private gratification, which is unjustifiable. There is no more excuse for voting for such a resolution than there would be for supporting a bill to buy each member of the Senate a gold watch, out of the State Treasury. The House manifested a better disposition in declining to adopt a similar resolution.

Columbia Correspondence. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11, 1875. Tuesday of last week the 71st inst. was a memorable day in the history of the present Legislature. The Charleston News and Courier's reporter had written up what he styled the tricks of the Ways and Means Committee. The Radical members of this committee became terribly outraged, and gave the press very plainly to understand that their tricks could not be spoken of in the public prints. A great deal of threatenings and shaking of fists were indulged in. One member said the colored party held the winning hand, and they could and would play it. After much talk, &c., the vote commenced, when the undisturbed reporter gathered up his tricks and smilingly bowed himself out. "The little handful of Democrats" during all this time were not entirely overcome with the apprehension of being crowded into one corner of that region, which we are told that fire and brimstone renders so unpleasant. For myself, if that hellish region is any worse than our present habitation, I am going to try to go somewhere else. The Conservatives understand the cards they are playing, and no doubt by the time the election for Judges comes off it will be generally understood.

After nearly two weeks of reckless legislation with regard to spending the people's money, and after levying the largest tax ever imposed upon any people on God's green earth, and after telling us they understood our policy—the policy of the knife and pistol—and after telling us they were ready for us to begin, they have quietly backed down, and the House has passed quite a decent tax bill. The levy, as passed by the House is for 9 13-16 mills on the dollar. Honestly believe the approaching meeting of the Tax Union was the prompting cause, for a Radical member was heard to say, "if they could stand Gov. Chamberlain, but if not, they could stand the Governor and the Tax Union together."

An intelligent and well-educated colored member in the House the other day speaking, said the power and influence of the Democratic party in the State was not properly appreciated; that in eleven of the Southern States they had carried out their threats, and had possession of their governments, and that in the single remaining one they would do the same whenever they got ready. This remark teaches us—the white people—an important lesson, which is, so long as we remain split up and divided among ourselves upon unimportant matters, and so long as we continue disorganized, so long will we be without power to check the stream of corruption which has swept the entire State, into the very bosom of destruction. Remain unorganized, and be forever long the last vestige of a right will be swept from the white people; corruption will continue, taxes will continue to be piled up, confiscation will result, and Radicalism will be forever fastened upon us and our posterity. Denounce the Tax Unions as you will, but to the quiet unexpressed influence of these Unions you are indebted for this reduction in your this winter's tax.

If the ominous mutterings of the entire mass of white people who come up to Columbia continue, they will, ere long, burst forth into a howl, and a howl so terrific that birds of prey will become well, what? Will become right smartly agitated. The State Grange was in annual session last week. There was a full attendance, and much interest manifested in the labor of perfecting the organization. The Master, in his usual rapid way, dispatched a large amount of work. I was disappointed in not being able to attend any but the first day of the session, having been confined to my bed by a severe spell of laryngitis. Complaining of the agony of a scarcity of breath, my good friend and nurse, Capt. Van., counseled me by remarking that of course it was bad—this scarcity of breath was what made hanging dangerous.

The following letters, from Messrs. McGowan and Dawson, should have appeared in our last issue in the Secretary's report of the proceedings of the railroad meeting at Anderson on last Saturday, but were crowded out for lack of space. There were a number of other letters from distinguished gentlemen received, but we must forego the pleasure of publishing any except the two which are subjoined. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27, 1875. Col. Geo. H. Hoyt, Chairman of Committee. MY DEAR COL.—I have the honor to acknowledge your kind invitation, to be present at the meeting to be held at Anderson on Monday next, to promote the interests of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, with the hope of resuming work and carrying out the project of completion. It is not possible for me to leave Charleston at the time named, but I trust that you will find an opportunity to visit on the 10th inst. at Anderson, where my assistance I can give them in this great work shall be always at their command. In the present condition of the country you will find it impossible to raise the capital from beyond the Southern border, and the South has very little available means for any undertaking, however important, unless it can be raised here, and I am sure, will make a new beginning, and year by year draw a little nearer to the goal of your hopes. Do not allow the Blue Ridge Railroad to be forgotten; keep it before the public eye, and your project will be accomplished. Do not allow the Blue Ridge Railroad to be forgotten; keep it before the public eye, and your project will be accomplished. Do not allow the Blue Ridge Railroad to be forgotten; keep it before the public eye, and your project will be accomplished.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Nov. 16, 1875. James A. Hoyt, Chairman. GENT.—I have received yours of the 10th inst., inviting me to address a mass meeting at Anderson on the first Monday of December next. In the interest of the revival of the Blue Ridge Railroad project, &c. I am glad you are again agitating the matter, which has had a Rip Van Winkle sleep for some time. I have never had the slightest doubt that the "Raban Gap" is the most practicable gap through the mountains, which lie like a wall between the two States, and that the Blue Ridge Railroad, the work of cutting through the mountains at that point is more than half accomplished, and I have never doubted that it would be completed, and stop now and give up the Stump-House tunnel to the exclusive occupation of bats and owls for all time to come, would be a most unwise and unprofitable course, and I have been a living reality, and an accomplished fact. Believe me yours faithfully, F. W. DAWSON.

THE APPEAL IN THE PARKER TRIAL.—The incidental remarks of Judge Willard, of the incident in Judge Willard's head of the appeal of the State from the order of Judge Mackey which worked the release and permitted the escape of the notorious Parker, are anxiously watched by all eyes. An evidence of this desire and determination of at least one of the Supreme Judges to prevent the presentation of any more cases of the kind, and proceedings in so-called Courts of Justice, Judge Willard said that he would not have permitted Parker's arrest to take place in the presence of the Court, unless he would be permitted him to go free, thereby becoming a party to his escape. Such proceedings as that by the order of the Supreme Court, a nominal bill ought to be made, said Judge Willard, "for ever impossible." The proceedings in the Parker case," he added, "had been conducted with the most perfect knowledge; they were of a nature to lower the character of the Judiciary. Agitate. Voluntary orders on the part of the Court are necessary in the interest of our party or another. Much more was said in the same strain, and our Columbia correspondent advises us that Parker's escape was the result of a decision of the Supreme Court, which will eventually prevent the repetition of such proceedings as those which have taken place in this instance. And we are likewise advised that, if case Judge Mackey's decision be reversed, other offenders than Parker, who are now in custody, will be much as further prosecutions by the State have been suspended until such time as the Attorney General and his associates are satisfied that their labors will not be useless.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.—We want no stronger proof of the influence a thorough organization of the Democratic party in this State would have, than the vindictive assaults upon us and the solemn warnings of extreme Republicans to their party, following upon the mere suggestion of a meeting to be held in our city, and fear such an organization; but just so long as they can keep us disorganized and are allowed to dictate to us—our position is nothing else—the number of members we shall have in the Legislature they are sure of a majority in that body, and laugh in their sleeves at our progress in practical reform; are not our taxes as high now as they were four years ago? The only change that we can see in the State is that the robbery is not so bold and unblushing as it was under Scott and Moses.

In no other State would the Democrats be so much despised as they are here, and organized because they were defeated by a large majority. On the contrary, such a defeat would more closely knit them, make them more determined, more determined and more zealous than ever until they won a victory. In that way alone have majorities been overcome, corruption has been driven out, and reform established; but never has such results been secured by a humiliating coalition with any faction of the opposite party.

Upon looking over the list of names cannot see that the coalition party contains any element that can bring the State out of its present difficulties, the only element that can do so is the persistent efforts of the Conservative white party, acting as a distinct party in opposition to Radical corruption and profligacy. The leaders of the Democratic party in this State are of the superannuated order. They are content to stand still and grumble at the Milling of the waters, but would not move in the least. If one or two such men as Lamar, of Mississippi, could be brought to the front they would cause the Republic to flourish at sight at the next election.—Union Times.

As the Senate had ordered the printing of the President's message, the House of the vote directed its reporters to omit the unnecessary expense of reprinting it. MARKETS. ANDERSON, Dec. 15, 1875. Cotton about the same at 10 1/2 cents for stained; 11 1/2 cents for middling; sales for the past week 675 bales. CHARLESTON, Dec. 14. Charleston—Receipts 3,136; export 2,187; Great Britain 6,385; export France 2,187; sales 2,000; stock 58,808; market steady; middling 12 1/2; low middling 12 1/2; good ordinary 11 1/2. NEW YORK, Dec. 14. New York—Sales for future delivery 13,000; January 13 1/2; February 13 1/2; March 13 1/2; April 14; May 14; June 14; July 14; August 14; September 14; October 14; November 14; December 14. Futures—January 13 1/2; February 13 1/2; March 13 1/2; April 14; May 14; June 14; July 14; August 14; September 14; October 14; November 14; December 14.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday of January next, at the Court House in C. H., all of the Defendant's interest in: ONE BALE OF COTTON. Laid on as the property of James H. Black, at the suit of Barclay & Crymes. Terms of sale, cash. Dec. 15, 1875. WM. MCGURKIN, Sheriff.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY. By W. H. Humphreys, Esq., Pro. Judge. WHEREAS, R. M. Morris has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of Samuel Morris, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said Samuel Morris, deceased, to appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, December 18, 1875, after publication hereof, to show cause why any claim should be granted against the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1875. W. W. HUMPHREYS, Judge of Probate. Dec. 16, 1875.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY. By W. H. Humphreys, Esq., Pro. Judge. WHEREAS, M. L. Kennedy has made suit to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate and effects of James T. Kennedy, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said James T. Kennedy, deceased, to appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, Dec. 31st, 1875, after publication hereof, to show cause why any claim should be granted against the said Estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1875. W. W. HUMPHREYS, Judge of Probate. Dec. 16, 1875.

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power to be with you at your mass meeting. The press of private engagements will prevent me from attending, but I will be present; but I will great success to your meeting and for the revival of the enterprise. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, J. B. MCGOWAN. VIEWS OF THE STATE PRESS. THE TAX BILL.—The Charleston News and Courier's reporter had written up what he styled the tricks of the Ways and Means Committee. The Radical members of this committee became terribly outraged, and gave the press very plainly to understand that their tricks could not be spoken of in the public prints. A great deal of threatenings and shaking of fists were indulged in. One member said the colored party held the winning hand, and they could and would play it. After much talk, &c., the vote commenced, when the undisturbed reporter gathered up his tricks and smilingly bowed himself out. "The little handful of Democrats" during all this time were not entirely overcome with the apprehension of being crowded into one corner of that region, which we are told that fire and brimstone renders so unpleasant. For myself, if that hellish region is any worse than our present habitation, I am going to try to go somewhere else. The Conservatives understand the cards they are playing, and no doubt by the time the election for Judges comes off it will be generally understood.

After nearly two weeks of reckless legislation with regard to spending the people's money, and after levying the largest tax ever imposed upon any people on God's green earth, and after telling us they understood our policy—the policy of the knife and pistol—and after telling us they were ready for us to begin, they have quietly backed down, and the House has passed quite a decent tax bill. The levy, as passed by the House is for 9 13-16 mills on the dollar. Honestly believe the approaching meeting of the Tax Union was the prompting cause, for a Radical member was heard to say, "if they could stand Gov. Chamberlain, but if not, they could stand the Governor and the Tax Union together."

An intelligent and well-educated colored member in the House the other day speaking, said the power and influence of the Democratic party in the State was not properly appreciated; that in eleven of the Southern States they had carried out their threats, and had possession of their governments, and that in the single remaining one they would do the same whenever they got ready. This remark teaches us—the white people—an important lesson, which is, so long as we remain split up and divided among ourselves upon unimportant matters, and so long as we continue disorganized, so long will we be without power to check the stream of corruption which has swept the entire State, into the very bosom of destruction. Remain unorganized, and be forever long the last vestige of a right will be swept from the white people; corruption will continue, taxes will continue to be piled up, confiscation will result, and Radicalism will be forever fastened upon us and our posterity. Denounce the Tax Unions as you will, but to the quiet unexpressed influence of these Unions you are indebted for this reduction in your this winter's tax.

If the ominous mutterings of the entire mass of white people who come up to Columbia continue, they will, ere long, burst forth into a howl, and a howl so terrific that birds of prey will become well, what? Will become right smartly agitated. The State Grange was in annual session last week. There was a full attendance, and much interest manifested in the labor of perfecting the organization. The Master, in his usual rapid way, dispatched a large amount of work. I was disappointed in not being able to attend any but the first day of the session, having been confined to my bed by a severe spell of laryngitis. Complaining of the agony of a scarcity of breath, my good friend and nurse, Capt. Van., counseled me by remarking that of course it was bad—this scarcity of breath was what made hanging dangerous.

The following letters, from Messrs. McGowan and Dawson, should have appeared in our last issue in the Secretary's report of the proceedings of the railroad meeting at Anderson on last Saturday, but were crowded out for lack of space. There were a number of other letters from distinguished gentlemen received, but we must forego the pleasure of publishing any except the two which are subjoined. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27, 1875. Col. Geo. H. Hoyt, Chairman of Committee. MY DEAR COL.—I have the honor to acknowledge your kind invitation, to be present at the meeting to be held at Anderson on Monday next, to promote the interests of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, with the hope of resuming work and carrying out the project of completion. It is not possible for me to leave Charleston at the time named, but I trust that you will find an opportunity to visit on the 10th inst. at Anderson, where my assistance I can give them in this great work shall be always at their command. In the present condition of the country you will find it impossible to raise the capital from beyond the Southern border, and the South has very little available means for any undertaking, however important, unless it can be raised here, and I am sure, will make a new beginning, and year by year draw a little nearer to the goal of your hopes. Do not allow the Blue Ridge Railroad to be forgotten; keep it before the public eye, and your project will be accomplished. Do not allow the Blue Ridge Railroad to be forgotten; keep it before the public eye, and your project will be accomplished. Do not allow the Blue Ridge Railroad to be forgotten; keep it before the public eye, and your project will be accomplished.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Nov. 16, 1875. James A. Hoyt, Chairman. GENT.—I have received yours of the 10th inst., inviting me to address a mass meeting at Anderson on the first Monday of December next. In the interest of the revival of the Blue Ridge Railroad project, &c. I am glad you are again agitating the matter, which has had a Rip Van Winkle sleep for some time. I have never had the slightest doubt that the "Raban Gap" is the most practicable gap through the mountains, which lie like a wall between the two States, and that the Blue Ridge Railroad, the work of cutting through the mountains at that point is more than half accomplished, and I have never doubted that it would be completed, and stop now and give up the Stump-House tunnel to the exclusive occupation of bats and owls for all time to come, would be a most unwise and unprofitable course, and I have been a living reality, and an accomplished fact. Believe me yours faithfully, F. W. DAW