

The Louisiana Villainy.

LITTLEFIELD PEACHES ON WELLS. WASHINGTON, January 30.—J. F. Littlefield, clerk of the returning board, was recalled. He said that yesterday when he appeared before the committee he had taken no legal advice, but since that time he had a conference with an attorney who informed him that he could tell the whole truth, if he did so under protest, otherwise he would have to bear the burden of suspicion in abstracting the original returns of Vernon Parish.

Mr. Field asked witness to look at the paper marked S, and he answered, after slight inspection, that it was the same paper that was before the returning board.

Witness in reply to a question said that he was requested by Gov. Wells to transfer the returns of two polls, taking the votes from the Democrats and giving them to the Republicans—polls two and nine. The number of votes thus transferred was 178. The original figures were erased and those required written in their place.

By Mr. Field—What motive did Gov. Wells assign for requiring you to make the change? A.—To elect Hunter Judge, Andrews District Attorney, and Kelso State Senator, the parishes being in the judicial district in which Gov. Wells resided.

Q.—Was one of the persons named James Andrews, who refused to accept the office the ground that he was not fairly elected? A.—I presume so, from the fact that he was a candidate for District Attorney.

Mr. Field exhibited the certificate of the two friends of Wells, Hunter and Kelso, which witness believed to be genuine.

By Mr. Field—When the change of figures was accomplished in the way you mention, what became of the original papers from Vernon Parish? A.—I was instructed by Governor Wells to bring him two statements accompanying the consolidated statement. I gave them to him the day after the official promulgation; he was about to put them in his pocket when I asked whether it was not indiscreet to do so, and he said I was right in this reminding him; whether he destroyed them I cannot say, but I saw them burned in the original statement of the poll of Vernon Parish, with alterations, now before him, Governor Wells told me to destroy or make way with it. I felt I had done a little too much already, and took the paper home for the purpose of destroying it, but did not. I communicated these facts to Mr. Spearing, my uncle, and gave him the paper, to be used by him and others, whom confidence could be placed in, in behalf of the Nicholls government, which Mr. Spearing supported.

I thought that Nicholls was elected Governor. I requested of him that my name should never be known in this transaction, and that I should be understood to testify, I gave him the paper in New Orleans, and he carried it to the office of Governor Palmer, at Springfield, it having been conveyed thither by Mr. Spearing. From that time to this he had never seen the paper till it was produced yesterday before the committee.

Q.—Describe the occasion and the circumstances of Governor Wells asking you to alter the returns. A.—On Sunday, the 14th of December, the board and three or four of the clerks took dinner together. They sat at dinner three or four hours. From there we went to the rooms of the returning board. After being there a few minutes, I saw Governor Wells looking over some papers and figuring. We were all feeling happy. I know was. In a few minutes Governor Wells engaged me in a whispered conversation, and told me to alter the returns. He asked me to have it done that night, but I didn't do it that night. Subsequently Governor Wells said it was well done.

Witness here showed how the alterations were made.

Witness, continuing, said: Governor Wells asked me the same night to make a change in the electoral vote of Governor Wells was examined by the committee which went to New Orleans. Governor Wells afterwards told me he was asked by the committee how the returns from Vernon Parish were received, and in consequence, he felt very uneasy. He first said to me: "Can't you make a copy of the original?" I said out what will make an aggregate, and we'll reject them." He then said: "We will have affidavits prepared," meaning affidavits showing why three polls of Vernon Parish were rejected. The affidavits were sworn to before United States Commissioner Jewell. Each affidavit was sworn to by three persons. I recollect the names of three persons who swore to them, namely, Jim Brown, Samuel Collins and Samuel Carter. They made their marks. I do not know whether there were any others or not. The affidavits were dated, I believe, November 14, 1875, and came into the office of the board on the 18th of December.

Mr. Field—Did Governor Wells speak about forging the name of Thos. Franklin? Answer—He asked me to practice so I could make the signature to the returns, but I did not do it.

Question—Since you came to Washington, have you had interviews with any parties with regard to your testimony? A.—I have conversed with various parties, including Gov. Kellogg and Marshal Pitkin. Gov. Kellogg did not question me particularly, but seemed anxious to do so. Pitkin spoke about former intercourse and personal relations which had, he said, been pleasant, and he wanted to know whether I was testifying and as to what course I should take. I told him I did not intend to testify if I could help it. He as much as inferred that I should remember my friends. He thought it wise for me to stick to my own party. This conversation took place either Saturday or Sunday night.

Q.—Was anything said about furnishing counsel, or about protecting you? A.—He said if I desired he would engage counsel.

Mr. Lawrence then addressed the witness, who was reminded that he had said when he was examined yesterday he was not aware of his rights. Witness remarked that since then he had conversed with Mr. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Murphy did not advise him, but said he could give testimony under protest, which would clear him from contempt.

Q.—Is there anything you know now that you did not know yesterday? A.—I am only giving my testimony under protest. I was in contempt when I was sworn.

Q.—You altered no other return than this? A.—None was altered but this one, so far I know. I saw considerable scribbling going on in the returns, but I did not know what it was. I went to the office of the returning board after the dinner already alluded to to compile the returns. The members of the board were in their private office. I began to make alterations in the returns from Vernon Parish fifteen minutes after Governor Wells suggested it. Judge Davis, one of the clerks, showed me how to alter the figures and furnished a rubber. Woodward, another clerk, assisted on Monday morning. Other clerks must have seen it done. Governor Wells came in repeatedly while the work was progressing. I worked on it that night until 1 o'clock. On Monday I invited Woodward to assist. Woodward erased some of the totals. I handed the original returns to Governor Wells. Abell came in just as they were being burned. Abell said such destruction was usually done outside of meeting of the board. Governor Wells told me either to destroy or make way with the altered statement of returns from Vernon Parish now in possession of this committee. Governor Wells asked me if I had made way with it. I said yes, it is not in the office. I took the paper to my home and it went from my pocket to that of Mr. Spearing. Governor Wells not only made request after the returns from Vernon Parish, but asked me to write down what he desired. Mr. Spearing is my uncle. He frequently conversed with me, and asked me to tell him something that would help the Nicholls government. My uncle was not much of a politician. He voted for Nicholls and for Hayes. The witness testified that both he and his uncle were formerly hay inspectors at New Orleans, but removed.

Mr. Seelye said to witness: When you were asked yesterday whether Governor Wells requested you to make the alteration did you not say he did not? A.—I never said an answer. I am satisfied I did not say Governor Wells did not make such request.

The Fight that Always Wins.

It will, no doubt, be remembered by most of our readers, that when three-fourths of the papers in the South were warmly denouncing Ben Hill for delivering his bold and manly speech in Congress in defense of the Southern people and exposing the vile falsehoods and vituperations of Blaine, we, almost alone in this State, endorsed the letter and spirit of that speech, claiming that it was time the Southern members should stand up boldly and defiantly, in Congress, for the rights, privileges and character of their constituents, that the cringing attitude of the South should give place to a manly, brave and determined fight upon any and every occasion when bullying demagogues and politicians assailed us. The suppliant policy then counseled by the Southern press and leaders, had emboldened our vindictive persecutors, so it always will, to heap indignities and oppressions upon us until the Southern people, under such teachings, were becoming "educated" to abject submission to the dictum of the ruling party, and were afraid to utter a manly sentiment in self-defense, for fear (so they were told) it would do harm! Hill spoke in strong and unmistakable language; his words were true and his arguments unanswerable; and from that day the domineering spirit of the Republican party has been steadily softening toward us, until now they are beginning to assume the attitude of suppliants themselves, and with fear in their hearts they tremble at the sight and importance of a "solid South."

The bold utterances of Hill in Congress and the still bolder stand taken by the Southern people, in drawing the lines sharply and distinctly in their State elections, with the triumph of the Democratic people over the corrupt Republican oligarchy at Washington, are all combining to restore to the South that equality and respect which really belong to her as an acknowledged vital part of this country.

The Southern press is now speaking boldly and claiming the right to strike back blow for blow—and it is striking with telling effect—while the Southern people no longer utter their political opinions with lated breath, but stand forth as freemen, defying the oppressors' bayonets and openly denouncing the venal and corrupt men and doings of the party that has kept them under political bondage so many years.

It would be kept under the iron heel of ignorance and arrogant despotism just so long as her people were guided by leaders who advised a truculent course toward "the powers that be" in Washington, and, in opposition to the opinions of some of our most intelligent and esteemed friends, we have always advocated a decided and independent course for the South.

The members of the Radical party are all "tarred with the same stick," and so long as the Democratic leaders continued the cowardly device of hiding their party behind liberal (?) radical candidates and under radical platforms, just so long would the power of the radical party be perpetuated and the Southern States governed by bayonets and mercenary carpet-baggers.

Thank God! the people have at last burst from the hands of such leaders and asserted their individual and sectional manhood by a square, bold fight at the ballot-box, in Congress, and wherever their rights, as citizens, are invaded or their honor impugned.

And in that fight, notwithstanding the enormous odds against them, they have won a glorious victory.

We might have fought till doomsday under the compromise banner and gained victory after victory, but the effects of each victory would have increased the strength and arrogance of our enemies and weakened and debased us.

Hill deserves the thanks of the South for his bold and fearless reply to Blaine and his unjust aspersions of the Southern people. In it he in a great measure silenced the bullying and gross abuse of the South in the halls of Congress, and convinced every man in that body, friend and foe to honest government, that hereafter the South would demand her rights in the Union and a decent respect for her people through their representatives in Congress.

Following in the wake of Hill's speech we see the Democratic people of the South boldly defying their vilifiers and oppressors and openly announcing their determination to fight them until the last carpet-bag official of the government which has so systematically and maliciously persecuted them shall be driven to a degraded obscurity. The victory for good and honest government at Washington has been achieved by the independent uprising of the Southern people, and by that same manly effort the Southern States are getting rid of the infamous carpet-bag officials who have kept us in continual disquiet and turmoil while they plundered the Treasury and ruined our good name.

With Butler from South Carolina and Hill from Georgia in the Senate, the South will present an array of independence and ability reminding us of those days when only the good of the nation governed the actions of the members of our National Legislature.

The investigation of the Louisiana election frauds is being vigorously pushed by the Congressional Committee and every day brings out more damning evidence of the vile conspiracy to cheat the people out of the victory they had honestly and fairly won. The sets of the Returning Board stamp its members—particularly its chairman, J. Madison Wells—and nearly every one connected,—as a pack of perjured rascals, and it does not seem possible that the people of the United States can be satisfied if the Commission or any other body decides the vote of that State in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. We give one instance: The Returning Board absolutely transferred 179 votes cast for the Democratic Electors in the parish of Vernon over to and in favor of the Republican candidates, making a difference of 358 votes in favor of the latter, in one parish. From Chandler down to the illiterate colored men on the Returning Board, all are guilty of a most unscrupulous, systematic plot to rob the people of their choice for President and Vice President.

We would not examine the returns as it appears daily in the New York Sun, but it is impossible and our readers must be content with the specimen we give in another column and await the final result.

Silver change is about as common as fractional currency in this region. Most of it is "new issue," dated 1876, and when it first appeared it looked bright and strange that many of those who received it (particularly the colored people) began to "salt it down," consequently change became very scarce; but the novelty is wearing off and there is not much difficulty now in getting two silver halves for a dollar greenback.

The Weekly Union Times.

R. M. STOKES, Editor. UNION, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1877. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 11. One year, in advance, \$3.00 2. One year, in advance, \$2.50 3. Six months, in advance, \$1.50 4. Three months, in advance, \$1.00 5. One month, in advance, \$0.30 6. One copy, in advance, \$0.10 7. One copy, on delivery, \$0.05 8. One copy, on delivery, \$0.05 9. One copy, on delivery, \$0.05 10. One copy, on delivery, \$0.05

One square or one inch, first insertion, 1 cent. Each additional insertion, 1/2 cent. Liberal discount made to merchants and others advertising for six months or by the year. Ordinary notices of ten lines or less, inserted free. 2¢ per cent additional for advertisements ordered not to appear in consecutive issues.

A Banana tree in Columbia has produced a full crop of fruit this year. The fruit matured "in-doors" during the severe weather last month.

We see it announced that Gov. Hampton has removed from office June S. Mobley, Auditor, and H. H. D. Byron, Treasurer of Union County.

Not long ago a gentleman traced a ten dollar note back three days and found it had paid over one hundred dollars of debts and then returned back to him again.

The names of those who have paid the Hampton 10 per cent. Tax in Greenville County, are published in the Greenville News, and fill two columns of that paper.

Mr. Percy S. Bailey, grandson of Samuel Bailey, who formerly resided in this town, died in Columbia last Monday. He had long been a sufferer from that insidious disease—consumption.

The residence of Mr. John Spake, near Pacolet depot, was broken into one night last week by thieves who carried away two dress coats, shirts, pants, two bedquilts, and all the meat, coffee and flour Mr. Spake had on hand.

The citizens of Spartanburg are invited to attend a meeting at Spartanburg C. H., on the 14th inst., to take steps toward building a Narrow Gauge Railroad from that town to Rutherfordton, N. C.

It has been discovered that one of the Michigan Electors, a Republican, is not eligible, as he is not a citizen of the United States. The House Committee has sent for him to testify as to his eligibility.

Danison Fowler, the horse thief we mentioned two weeks ago as having been arrested in Greenville, has removed his residence, by order of Judge Northrop, to Union jail. He is now nearer home than in Greenville.

At the monthly meeting of the Union Building and Loan Association, last Tuesday, about \$2,000 were readily taken at prices varying from \$1.97 to \$2.01.

The Association is in a flourishing condition and has done much good in the community.

Some scoundrels undertook to throw a freight train on the Charlotte Columbia and Augusta Railroad on the track on Saturday last by piling a large quantity of wood on the track. Fortunately the Engineer and Conductor discovered it in time to prevent a disaster. Plunder was the object.

A Grand Jury of New York City has indicted the following officers of the Security Life Insurance Company: Robert L. Case, President; T. L. Wetmore, Vice President; Isaac H. Allen, Secretary; Robt. L. Case, Jr., Actuary.—The indictment against Allen, the Actuary, is for "willful and corrupt perjury."

There is a little Store in Union that deserves the attention of our people. It is located just below the Hotel and makes a very modest appearance, but in it can be found almost anything you want, from a pint of Finders to a fine Undershirt. It is presided over by our friend J. K. Young, one of the cleverest men in the County. Don't neglect him.

We learn that Messrs. Dunbar & Smith have rented the large brick stable and yard, in rear of the Hotel, and will shortly open an extensive Livery and Sale Stable. They are also preparing to build a Market House, for the purpose of opening a regular market, where our citizens can obtain all kinds of the best fresh meats in regular city style. The enterprise must be a success.

A few years ago Congress increased the salary of the President from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per annum. In passing the appropriation bill last week Congress decided that \$25,000 was enough for a President. So after the 4th of March next the President of the United States will have to be content with \$25,000 a year.—An effort was made to reduce the pay of the members from \$5,000 to \$4,000, but that didn't go down.

Last Wednesday night a little son of Mr. J. H. Goss awoke his father: "nd told him that a man had got into his bed. Mr. Goss hastened to the room and was just in time to see the fellow getting out of the window. Upon inspection a ladder was discovered leaning against the shed below the window. The boy says that when he awoke the man was in bed and passing his hands over the child's body. So far there is no clue to the party.

In the case of W. H. Wallace, Speaker of House of Representatives, vs. Carolina National Bank and other State depositories, and F. L. Cardozo, claiming to be the Treasurer of the State, asking for an injunction restraining the Bank from paying money belonging to the State upon Cardozo's checks, Judge Carpenter has decided that Cardozo is not the State Treasurer and therefore issued an order restraining State depositories from paying any money to him as Treasurer.

By reference to an Ordinance published this week it will be seen that the Town Council have prohibited the storing of Fertilizers within two hundred yards of any dwelling within the incorporated limits of the town. The law to take effect on the first day of March. A fine of \$20 is imposed for every day that the law is violated.

For some time complaints against the unpleasant smell of the Fertilizer has been made to the Council, by citizens—particularly Ladies—living near the Warehouses, and the Board of Health reported to the Council last Fall, that they considered the constant inhalation of the Ammonia from Fertilizer very unhealthy. All other towns, so far as we know, have a similar Ordinance in force. It will be an inconvenience to some, but if the health of the town is promoted by the removal of the Warehouses as one can consistently object to it.

The Late Joseph Foster.

We take the following, condensed biography of the most estimable man, Mr. Joseph Foster, from the Carolina Spartan:

Mr. Foster was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1803, an only son of a farmer. He came to South Carolina in 1820, settling first in Union County, where he taught school and married his life partner, a daughter of Mr. James Means. From Union he moved, in 1847, to Spartanburg, having made business connections in the year previous with Mr. D. C. Judd, and as is well known, the two remained together in the enjoyment of the most pleasant and intimate social and business relations until his death, the firm of Foster & Judd having acquired a reputation in commercial circles second to none for fairness and honesty in all of their transactions. Mr. Foster was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Fair Forest, Union County, and shortly after his removal to Spartanburg was made an Elder in the Church at that place, which position he filled acceptably until his death. Mr. Foster, besides sending two sons to the war, whose gallant services are acknowledged by all, gave also liberally of his means to the support of the Southern cause, and lost considerably by the result. We simply record the facts and dates, because of his long residence and daily appearance among our people, he has made his character and characteristics familiar to every one.

We have nothing new to give our readers upon the Presidential question. The Commission has scarcely begun its work upon the election in Florida, and until it decides that the counting of the votes by Congress cannot proceed. From what we can gather from all sources, it is pretty generally conceded that Tilden and Hendricks will be declared elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and inaugurated on the 6th of next month.—The following is the latest news from the Commission, and from that it appears that the Florida case may soon be settled, but it is probable that the result will not be known for some days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Official: On motion, Mr. Justice Miller ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the Joint Committee of the two Houses, by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphrey, one of the Florida electors. Year 6, pages 7.

The Secretary of the Commission was instructed to inform the counsel on their respective sides, that at 11 o'clock to-morrow, it will be prepared to hear argument on the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphrey as one of the Republican electors. The question raised is his eligibility, that he was at the date of the election a United States Shipping Commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust and profit, as to disqualify him from acting as an elector; but which office, it is asserted by responsible persons, he resigned before the election.

Morton left the Commission a few minutes ago, and was carried away in his chair, while waiting at the door. He did not look particularly cheerful.

HELP MR. CAMBES, OR I SINK.—Washington telegram from the Boston Post: "Chandler called on Grant last night to hear his opinion on the Chamberlain in South Carolina. He recognized Grant's first reply was: 'I am convinced that Chamberlain was elected by 1,134 majority.' Said Zach: 'What are you going to do about it?'—'I don't know,' replied the President, thoughtfully; 'I can't conscientiously recognize Chamberlain, and I don't want to recognize Hampton. I guess I will let things remain as they are, unless I will longer.' The President further intimated that in his opinion the Chamberlain Legislature had no legal quorum when it inaugurated Chamberlain and chose a United States Senator, and consequently those acts were nullities. Chamberlain sent word to the President that he expected him in Washington yet, but he hoped to in a day or two, as he was in need of money and would soon run ashore if he did not. The latest developments in the Louisiana case were laid before Grant to-day. All that could be got out of him was the gruff remark, 'Is that true? A fine state of affairs, a fine state of affairs.'"

THE FEARFUL RIDE OF A TRAIN.—He boarded a train at Omaha, and after having been ejected from several trains, he reached Green River, in Wyoming. Here the train men become more vigilant, and the dead-head said that he must find a very secure hiding place. Accordingly, while the train men were busy, he crawled into the fire box of a stationary engine that was standing on a flat car, and which was going through a tunnel. Soon after the train started some one shut the engine door, and the man was a prisoner. He could not sit down, and could barely turn around, and in this way he rode four days and nights, without a mouthful of food or drink, excepting a few crackers he had in his pockets. When the train arrived at Nevada, a distance of nearly 900 miles from Green River, he attracted the attention of the conductor by scratching on the engine with his finger nails. He was liberated almost dead with cold and hunger.

THE RING OF A WOUNDED CONFEDERATE.—Mr. Matthew Ditchfield, of McWilliamstown, Chester County, Pa., writes that he desired to discover the owner of a gold ring that was taken from a Confederate officer during the war under the following circumstances: James G. Keech, formerly color sergeant of the 10th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has seen in the New York Sun the name of Hackett, (?) of Charleston, S. C., and believes the name of the officer from whom the ring was taken. He has been Col. Hackett, of Charleston, commanding the 7th South Carolina Cavalry, what the time he was acting as Brigadier-General. It was at the battle of Johnson's Farm, Va., fought on October 7, 1864. Sergt. Keech, in a combat with Col. Hackett, shot him through the cheek-bone, and believing him to be dead, dismounted and found him still alive. One of Keech's comrades took the officer's watch, and that he was willing to part with anything but that, but gave it up upon the promise of the sergeant to return it to him or his family. The sergeant, Sergt. Keech, intends to carry out. The ring is a heavy gold one with three initials. Whoever claims the ring and can give me the three initials, and say whether they are in Italian or Roman letters, can have the ring forwarded to your address at your or his expense." We shall be glad to receive any information that will lead to the discovery of the owner of the ring described.

The ring, no doubt, belongs to Col. A. C. Haskell, of Columbia, who carries very strong proof of his title to it in his face, just where Sergeant Keech shot him. Besides that, we have two of three men in this town who were in Col. Haskell's command and well remembers the occurrence. These gentlemen inform us that Col. Haskell was Col. of the 7th S. C. Cavalry and at the time he was shot was acting as Brigadier-General. The watch was soon afterwards returned to Col. Haskell upon a flag of truce.

SAD ACCIDENT.—It is with great regret that we record a very serious accident which occurred to Mr. H. B. Seafin, on Wednesday last. While sitting in his buggy in front of the residences of Mr. S. R. Thomson, a runaway horse, lashed to another buggy, ran against and overturned her own, the frightened animal adding to the injury already done, by stopping and kicking at the buggy which he had just overturned. In endeavoring to extricate herself and get away from the crazed animal, Mrs. Seafin had a limb broken so severely, as to be a matter of very serious concern, with her few remaining relatives. We are glad to learn that she is doing very well, everything considered, and hope that she may soon recover.—Spartan.

Exchanges.

The Southern Cultivator is, without doubt, one of the best Agricultural Journals published on this continent. It is particularly valuable to the Southern tillers of the soil, as it devotes all its efforts to the advancement of Southern Agriculture in all its departments. It should be found upon every farm in this State. Price \$2 per annum. Address W. L. Jones, Editor and Proprietor. A. hen, Geo.

The Pen and Pencil is a valuable Journal that makes its appearance on our table monthly, and is ever welcome. It is devoted, as the name indicates, to general literature, Agriculture and Domestic economy. It is always well filled with the very choicest reading and is handsomely gotten up. Address J. Payne Lowe, New York.

The Eclectic Magazine.—The February number of the Eclectic is embellished with a very fine and striking portrait of George Mac Donald, the poet and novelist. In the letter-press the editor supplements the portrait with a brief sketch of his life.

The literary contents of the number are of the usual striking value and variety of attractiveness, and present something of interest to all. The leading article is a reprint of a highly instructive address "On Popular Culture," by John Morley, which accomplishes the difficult feat of saying something new on the subject of education. The other contents are varied and interesting.

Published by E. R. PHELPS, 26 Bond Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; Single number, 45 cents. The Eclectic and any \$4 magazine to one address for \$8.

God's Lady's Book for February is a perfect gem, both in appearance and contents. It is an invaluable adjunct to every family library and we are surprised that more of our Lady friends do not subscribe for it.

We notice lately in many of the papers in this State the following announcement: "Hereafter all Sheriff's and other Legal advertisements published in this paper must be paid in advance; parties ordering the Sheriff to sell must pay him the printer's fee," or something of the same import.

We have no complaint to make of our Sheriff. When our fee is paid into his hands it is sure to be kept.

We, however, do believe that a rule should be adopted to compel the parties postponing a sale to pay the costs already accrued. We have cases on our books where sales have been postponed since February, 1875, five times, and not a cent paid. We have a number of cases, also, where suits in Bankruptcy and other cases have stopped sales and kept us out of our fees for years. Besides, there are a number of cases in which some irregularity has been discovered, on the day of sale, preventing the sale altogether; and those cases we have to put down as dead loss, for we receive nothing from them. Then lawyers sometimes compromise cases without thinking of the printer's fee, or anybody else's fees. So that we are not surprised at the precaution observed by our neighbors to protect themselves from loss. It is a mistake idea that a country newspaper is equal to a Gold Mine.

We are pleased to hear that an increased number of our farmers intend this year to pay more attention to the "hog and hominy" (that is the Cotton crop. Most of our farmers have at last come to the rational conclusion that it is far cheaper to raise corn than to pay \$1.50 a bushel for it on a lien, and that they can raise bacon at much less per pound than lien prices. When all our farmers act upon that idea we shall be more prosperous and independent. Money will be more plentiful, for instead of sending the money our farmers get for their cotton to the North and West, for corn, Bacon, Flour and other supplies, it will remain and be circulated among us.

On the 30th ult., about 9 o'clock in the evening, the house of Lewis E. Holloway, at ninety-six, Abbeville, was discovered to be on fire. When the neighbors arrived, the body of Mr. Holloway was seen on the floor of the building but could not be reached on account of the fire. Upon examination it was found that he had been murdered in the yard, and then dragged into the house and the house fired. Two negroes, Cuth Harrison, one of Chamberlain's election Marshals, and Anderson Davis were arrested on suspicion. The circumstantial evidence against those fellows, at the preliminary examination before Judge Justice Walker are almost conclusive evidence of their guilt.

The Supreme Court of this State decides that the election of County officers on the 7th of November last was valid. Judge Reed, of the 1st Circuit, had decided that the late election of County officers was not valid, because the new general election law did not explicitly repeal that clause in the old law which orders the election for County officers to be held in October. Now, if Judge Bond, E. W. M. Mackey or some other pretender don't overrule the decision of the Supreme Court, we suppose the decision will stand, and the County officers will take their positions.

List of Grand Jurors for the Year 1877.

1. S. M. Rice..... 10. \*Tillman Littlejohn 11. \*Thomas Houston..... 12. \*Y. S. Bobo..... 13. \*Samuel Kelley..... 14. \*James Acosta..... 15. \*M. B. Meador..... 16. \*Robert Lawson..... 17. \*Dennis Jeter..... 18. \*Clough Bishop..... [Witness.] CHARLES BOLT, Clerk of Court.

List of Petit Jurors to Serve at February Term, 1877.

1. Jesse J. Mabry..... 19. \*Giles Foster..... 20. \*Thomas J. Greer..... 21. \*Y. S. Bobo..... 22. \*Green Blevins..... 23. \*Green Nicholas..... 24. \*George Moore..... 25. \*Ledy Lindsey..... 26. \*Stewart Dawkins..... 27. \*Perry Dogan..... 28. \*Wade Carlisle..... [Witness.] CHARLES BOLT, Clerk of Court.

Not one cent of taxes has yet been paid by any citizen of Spartanburg County to the Chamberlain Government. "Hurrah for Hampton," and Spartanburg too.

The same in Union, friend Farrow. So hurrah for all three!

The Fight that Always Wins.

It will, no doubt, be remembered by most of our readers, that when three-fourths of the papers in the South were warmly denouncing Ben Hill for delivering his bold and manly speech in Congress in defense of the Southern people and exposing the vile falsehoods and vituperations of Blaine, we, almost alone in this State, endorsed the letter and spirit of that speech, claiming that it was time the Southern members should stand up boldly and defiantly, in Congress, for the rights, privileges and character of their constituents, that the cringing attitude of the South should give place to a manly, brave and determined fight upon any and every occasion when bullying demagogues and politicians assailed us. The suppliant policy then counseled by the Southern press and leaders, had emboldened our vindictive persecutors, so it always will, to heap indignities and oppressions upon us until the Southern people, under such teachings, were becoming "educated" to abject submission to the dictum of the ruling party, and were afraid to utter a manly sentiment in self-defense, for fear (so they were told) it would do harm! Hill spoke in strong and unmistakable language; his words were true and his arguments unanswerable; and from that day the domineering spirit of the Republican party has been steadily softening toward us, until now they are beginning to assume the attitude of suppliants themselves, and with fear in their hearts they tremble at the sight and importance of a "solid South."

The bold utterances of Hill in Congress and the still bolder stand taken by the Southern people, in drawing the lines sharply and distinctly in their State elections, with the triumph of the Democratic people over the corrupt Republican oligarchy at Washington, are all combining to restore to the South that equality and respect which really belong to her as an acknowledged vital part of this country.

The Southern press is now speaking boldly and claiming the right to strike back blow for blow—and it is striking with telling effect—while the Southern people no longer utter their political opinions with lated breath, but stand forth as freemen, defying the oppressors' bayonets and openly denouncing the venal and corrupt men and doings of the party that has kept them under political bondage so many years.

It would be kept under the iron heel of ignorance and arrogant despotism just so long as her people were guided by leaders who advised a truculent course toward "the powers that be" in Washington, and, in opposition to the opinions of some of our most intelligent and esteemed friends, we have always advocated a decided and independent course for the South.

The members of the Radical party are all "tarred with the same stick," and so long as the Democratic leaders continued the cowardly device of hiding their party behind liberal (?) radical candidates and under radical platforms, just so long would the power of the radical party be perpetuated and the Southern States governed by bayonets and mercenary carpet-baggers.

Thank God! the people have at last burst from the hands of such leaders and asserted their individual and sectional manhood by a square, bold fight at the ballot-box, in Congress, and wherever their rights, as citizens, are invaded or their honor impugned.

And in that fight, notwithstanding the enormous odds against them, they have won a glorious victory.

We might have fought till doomsday under the compromise banner and gained victory after victory, but the effects of each victory would have increased the strength and arrogance of our enemies and weakened and debased us.

Hill deserves the thanks of the South for his bold and fearless reply to Blaine and his unjust aspersions of the Southern people. In it he in a great measure silenced the bullying and gross abuse of the South in the halls of Congress, and convinced every man in that body, friend and foe to honest government, that hereafter the South would demand her rights in the Union and a decent respect for her people through their representatives in Congress.

Following in the wake of Hill's speech we see the Democratic people of the South boldly defying their vilifiers and oppressors and openly announcing their determination to fight them until the last carpet-bag official of the government which has so systematically and maliciously persecuted them shall be driven to a degraded obscurity. The victory for good and honest government at Washington has been achieved by the independent uprising of the Southern people, and by that same manly effort the Southern States are getting rid of the infamous carpet-bag officials who have kept us in continual disquiet and turmoil while they plundered the Treasury and ruined our good name.

With Butler from South Carolina and Hill from Georgia in the Senate, the South will present an array of independence and ability reminding us of those days when only the good of the nation governed the actions of the members of our National Legislature.

The investigation of the Louisiana election frauds is being vigorously pushed by the Congressional Committee and every day brings out more damning evidence of the vile conspiracy to cheat the people out of the victory they had honestly and fairly won. The sets of the Returning Board stamp its members—particularly its chairman, J. Madison Wells—and nearly every one connected,—as a pack of perjured rascals, and it does not seem possible that the people of the United States can be satisfied if the Commission or any other body decides the vote of that State in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. We give one instance: The Returning Board absolutely transferred 179 votes cast for the Democratic Electors in the parish of Vernon over to and in favor of the Republican candidates, making a difference of 358 votes in favor of the latter, in one parish. From Chandler down to the illiterate colored men on the Returning Board, all are guilty of a most unscrupulous, systematic plot to rob the people of their choice for President and Vice President.

We would not examine the returns as it appears daily in the New York Sun, but it is impossible and our readers must be content with the specimen we give in another column and await the final result.

Silver change is about as common as fractional currency in this region. Most of it is "new issue," dated 1876, and when it first appeared it looked bright and strange that many of those who received it (particularly the colored people) began to "salt it down," consequently change became very scarce; but the novelty is wearing off and there is not much difficulty now in getting two silver halves for a dollar greenback.