CO-OPERATION IN POLITICS.

The people of South Carolina have become familiar with the ideas known as coalition and fusion in politics, and for the last six years one or the other of these expedients has been practiced in every election. These terms are employed to express the union which has existed between the white people as Democrats and a small number of Republican politicians. The Democrats have comprised the main voting element in every campaign, and disaffected Republicans were the candidates for positions of trust and honor. The failure which has marked every effort to secure honest, correct and enlightened government through coalition and fusion has produced an almost universal conviction among the Democrats that such efforts cannot prove successful in South Carolina. Hence, there is a general desire to find relief in other expedients, and a new term has come into vogue among those who wish to produce similar results so far as the voting process is concerned. We are assured that "co-operation in politics" is the only panacea for the diseased body politic, and the treatment now prescribed by the political doctors, who are urging this unfailing remedy, is made to appear simple, effective and powerful in results. Let us examine the prescription briefly in the light of our present condition as an over-taxed and suffering people.

The prime requisite for co-operation is a thorough and compact organization of the Democracy. As the Democrats in the past have been allowed the privilege ef voting for Republicans, who were dissatisfied with the action of their political associates, so must this exalted boon be granted in the future; yet, the method must be changed to suit the present circumstances. Carpenter, Tomlinson and Green did not represent genuine and unadulterated Republicanism at the time of their nomination, and neither was the Democracy organized, drilled and disciplined into their support. The policy of "co-operation" will not admit of doubtful expedients, however, and cannot be left to undisciplined forces. We must have organization from the mountains to the seabord; every voter who is considered a Democrat must be enrolled in the ranks; every means must be employed to impress these voters with the prime necessity of the people for "good government," as if their tax receipts and pocket-books did not sufficiently acquaint them with the oppres-

sive character of the situation. All this preparation for a campaign and augmentation of political forces is intended to be used for "co-operation." The term signifies a joint operation to accomplish the same ends, and it becomes necessary to ascertain the other party to the compact. The advocates of "cooperation in politics" explain this to mean the re-election of Governor Chamberlain, who is in substance declared necessary to give South Carolina a decent and satisfactory government. The plan proposed is to refrain from making ition to Gov. Chamberlain, if he is the regular Republican candidate. We will take it for granted that Mr. Chamberlain is bound to receive the nomination of his own party, for if he is a necessity to the State, then is he the more necessary for the salvation and preservation of the Republican organization. We have seen no indication-not even the slightest intimation-that Mr. Chamberlain is willing to head the Reform Republicans in opposition to the regular nominee of his own party. On the contrary, his explicit and frequent declarations point unerringly to the conclusion that he will sustain the choice of his own party, and that he has no idea of forsaking that which he holds so dear, even to gratify his Democratic admirers. In order to secure the nomination of his own party, it will be necessary for him to make terms with the Elliotts, Whippers Leslies and Whittemores who control the machinery of that organization, and who can place impediments in his way at every step, for it must be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain is shorn of much strength when he gets inside his own party, and has not the assistance of Democrats and Conservatives, which availed so much in his conflicts with the corrupt element in the Legislature.

As the regular nominee of the Repub licans, Mr. Chamberlain is certain to be associated with dishonest and unscrupulous politicians, whose records for profilgacy, fraud and peculation no Democrat will attempt to palliate for a moment. We believe this a certainty, because Mr. Chamberlain has never exhibited such influence in his own party as to warrant the conclusion that he can dictate a State ticket, which would omit the disreputable leaders and ignore the individuals who have hitherto controlled that party. Then, if he cannot secure the nomination of decent and honorable men on his own ticket, he is forced to accept the position assigned him in company with characters at once inimical to every hope of genuine reform within the State. He cannot avoid the necessity for sustaining his entire ticket, and his record as a partisan will not permit the belief that he would venture upon the campaign with a desire to defeat any portion of the ticket. Indeed, such action would be so gross a betrayal of confidence that among honorable men his name would deserve scorn and reproach forever. He must sustain and uphold the men who are nominated with him, even though they are everywhere recognized as the enemies of "good government." In such an event, what is the duty of Democrats? In our judgment, it is to make a square and uncompromising issue with Mr. Chamberlain, upon the ground that his party does not intend to produce reformation, and that it is our fixed and unalterable purpose to relieve the State of grievous and burdensome evils, which he would be assisting to perpetuate.

It is alleged by some of our friends and political allies, however, that it will never do to "antagonize" Gov. Chamberlain; that we must "co-operate" with him in all his labors for the cause of good government; that we must abide his Such a result would not be wept over in political fortunes, and not run counter to the Democratic ranks.

his purposes. Because, forsooth, the action of Gov. Chamberlain in some respects has accorded with the interests and feelings of the Democracy, whose chief aim is to rid the State of venal officials and extravagant taxation, we are told that it is indispensable not to make any opposition to his candidacy in the future What renders it indispensable? Does political opposition change the purposes and character of Mr. Chamberlain as an official? Surely such a view will not be argued by any one in his senses, for it is a virtual admission that Mr. Chamberlain is only making a pretence as a reformer, and is not governed by the nobler in stincts of manhood. Yet, whenever Mr. Chamberlain consents to "antagonize" the property and intelligence of the State by voluntarily becoming associated upon a ticket with the Elliotts and Whittemores of his corrupt party, then we are ready to denounce him as a part and parcel of the organization which seeks to destroy the property and degrade the intelligence of the State. It depends upon his choice and not ours, when we consider the question of antagonism. If he prefers to work with and promote the inerests of an organization, which is the symbol of oppression, misrule and corruption in South Carolina, he cannot expect the co-operation of political opponents, whose every thought and action is in antagonism to the vileness and filth with which he is associated. Neither do we believe that Gov. Chamberlain expects this co-operation, for his intelligence and culture as an individual will not permit him to look for such improbable and unnatural conduct. He confessed substantially last winter that Republicanism was a failure in South Carolina, and the inference was clear that the only hope for the future was a thorough and compact organization of the Democracy, working to secure the ends for which he was hopelessly striving inside the Republican party. His own testimony lirected the opposition to other agencies

We will resume the examination into his policy of co-operation next week.

effectual and fruitless of results.

than those through which he was work-

ing, and which he virtually declared in-

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE.

For the past ten days this gentleman

has occupied a large share of public at-

tention. The House Judiciary Committee has been engaged for several weeks

nvestigating the affairs of the Kansas

Pacific Railroad, and unearthed a number of letters from Mr. Blaine showing conclusively that he used the office of Speaker to promote the purposes of a gang of railway jobbers. These letters were the private correspondence of Mr. Blaine with a man named Fisher, and were produced before the committee by one Mulligan, who was subsequently induced by Blaine to surrender the letters o him. After gaining possession of the damaging evidence, Mr. Blaine made a personal explanation in the House of Representatives as to his connection with the matter, and charged the Judiciary Committee with unfairness and partisanship in their conduct. He made a bold and desperate effort to relieve himself from the odium in time to create sympathy among his own party, whereby he might gain strength as a candidate for the nomination at Cincinnati. His ands claim that he has been succ nd that he is most likely to be selected as the Republican standard-bearer. Under these circumstances, when his suporters were jubilant and enthusiastic. Mr. Blaine has met with another misfortune, and the country is startled with the nformation that he was attacked on Sunday morning with something resembling apoplexy, and for a time there was great alarm respecting his condition. The latest accounts indicate that his illness is not dangerous, and his speedy recovery is confidently predicted, It is certainly rne that Ex-Speaker Blaine is the senation of the day, and his nomination by the Republicans this week would only end to increase the sensation. His failare to secure the endorsement of his own party, in view of recent revelations, will ink his fate with Schuyler Colfax and other notables of that unhappy era in leg-

eedingly liberal with stocks and bonds.

islation, when railroads controlled mem-

bers of Congress, and lobbyists were ex-

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The State Democratic Executive Committee, at its meeting in Columbia last week, agreed to recommend the form of organization known as the Anderson Constitution, which has been adopted in everal of the counties, and which was originally prepared by the editors of the Anderson Intelligencer. The committee urge its adoption in all counties in which ocal or precinct clubs are not already organized, and the clubs now in existence are referred to this form of constitution for guidance on all points not embraced in the constitution under which they are organized. A central organization is likewise recommended, which shall be charged with the interests of the Democratic party in each county, to be placed in communication at once with the State Executive Committee. The chairman, Gen. James Conner, presided over the meeting, and James F. Izlar, Esq., was made Secretary pro tem. The foregoing is the substance of the proceedings which have been made public. Organization is the principal aim of the Executive Committee at this time, in accordance with the action of the recent Ssate Convention, and those counties not yet thoroughly organized will doubtless give proper attention to the recommendations above

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention met yesterday in Cincinnati. Conkling, Blaine, Morton and Bristow are the leadng candidates for the Presidential nomination, and their chances seem to be in the order they are named. We would not be surprised, in the event that Conking fails to secure the nomination, that his friends will bring forward the present incumbent of the office for re-election to "third term." Stranger things have happened in political conventions, and a delegates to believe that Gen. Grant was the only man capable of uniting the conflicting elements of the Republican party.

THE NEWS AND COURIER.

Our contemporary indulges in a lengthy

comment upon a letter received from

'Mr. John Horlbeck, of Anderson," which

letter from a mythical individual has in duced the News and Courier to make explicit declarations as to its position and purposes in the present campaign. Now we are tolerably well acquainted with the citizens of Anderson, and a goodly number of them are subscribers to the Intelligencer-a larger proportion, perhaps, than can be found on the subscription books of any other paper in the State. But we never heard of "Mr. John Holbeck" as an inhabitant of this region. and he must be an inveterate borrower of newspapers in general, for he has certainly kept partially informed as to current events in the political world. Be this as it may, the writer over that signature has secured an expression from the News and Courier, which, we do not hesitate to say, is gratifying in many respects. Of course, we do not agree with much that is said upon the political situation in response to the "insinuendoes" of "Mr. John Horlbeck, of Anderson," as the editor insists upon styling his anonymous correspondent, yet we are free to declare that this response more clearly demonstrates its future intentions and will give greater satisfaction to its numerous constituency in South Carolina than any expression of the News and Courier since the adjournment of the State Democratic Convention last month. We make this declaration with the utmost kindness, and without intending to reflect unfavorably upon the course pursued by our contemporary, which has puzzled others than "Mr. John Horlbeck, of Anderson." But there can be no misconception of this paragraph from the News and Courier: "We shall continue to maintain and defend our position, until the whole question shall have been submitted to the State Democratic Conven tion, which will meet in the fall. Party shackles, we admit, sit very loosely on our limbs; but the essential thing in South Carolina, without which any large degree of political success is impossible, is unity of purpose among the tax-paying classes. We shall, therefore, accept, in good faith, the decision of the State Convention, whatever it may be, and shall work unflaggingly and cheerfully to give effect to its action." We may run the risk of being regarded too candid in this matter, but we are none the less sincere in expressing gratification at receiving so positive an assurance that the News and Courier will sustain without question the action of the State Democratic Convention. We make this expression, moreover, not from any doubts in our mind as to its ultimate course, but because we know that "Mr. John Horlbeck, of Anderson," was giving vent to the opinions of more persons than our contemporary wot of when it made this emphatic re-

FORT MOULTRIE CENTENNIAL.

We are gratified to note the increasing

interest manifested in the approaching celebration of a memorable event in the great struggle for American independence. The one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Sullivan will occur on the 28th of this month, and it is proposed to commemorate the victory won by the valor and determination of the troops under the command of Col. Wil liam Moultrie, in whose honor the fort was afterwards named. The preparations in Charleston for this grand event have been in progress for many months, under the auspices of the Palmetto Guard, and the indications are pleasingly suggestive of a gala occasion. In addition to the local and military commands, which will parade about one thousand men, the cities of Columbia, Augusta and Savannah will contribute largely to swell the parade of citizen soldiery, and visiting organizations in detachments are expected from New York and Boston. Besides the military display, the civic societies and citizens generally will unite in the patriotic observance of the day, and the command of the entire parade has been accepted by Gen. Wade Hampton The programme of the celebration has been announced, and everything is in readiness to make the occasion an overwhelming success. On the morning of the 28th, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired, and St. Michael's chimes will be rung throughout the day. The troops will assemble on the Citadel Green, and after marching in procession through the principal streets of the city, they will embark on steamers for Sullivan's Island. and on arrival the troops will proceed to the parade ground at Fort Moultrie, where a large tent will be erected to cover the multitude from the rays of the sun. On this consecrated ground, where the opening struggle for independence was made in South Carolina, an oration will be pronounced by Gen. J. B. Kershaw, of Camden. After the address is concluded, a collation will be served and the participants will return to the city. where other festivities will take place. Charleston will put on a holiday attire, and extend a hospitable welcome to al visitors from every section of the country, and we trust that the citizens of the interior will lend their presence in large numbers to swell the interest and impor-

tance of the Fort Moultrie Centennial.

SPEAKER KERR VINDICATED. The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department made a report on Monday last in the case of Speaker Kerr, who has been charged by a worthless character named Harney with accepting a bribe ten years ago to secure an appointment in the regular army. The report completely exonerated Mr. Kerr in every respect, and the committee experienced no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the charge as to the payment of money to Mr. Kerr was unqualifiedly false, and that gentleman fully vindicated from every implication affecting his personal honor or official integrity. This was the unanimous judgment of the committee composed of Democrats and Republicans, and it is a significant fact that the report of the committee was generously sustained in admirable speech by Mr. Danforth, of Ohio, a Republican member protracted struggle might induce the of the committee, whose effort was supplemented by General Garfield, of Ohio, proposing that the vote on the repor ould be taken by the members rising, which suggestion was adopted, and all the members present rose in the affirma-

tive, and the report was adopted unanimously. This unprecedented action of the House of Representatives, in sustaining and vindicating so completely the onor and reputation of its Speaker, is all the more gratifying and consolatory to Mr. Kerr from his physical condition. He has been unable to preside for many weeks, and great anxiety is entertained with regard to his ultimate recovery from severe prostration in consequence of laorious duties

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1876.

PRESIDENTIAL. One secret of Republican success in he past is thorough organization. They make a business of it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are raised by assessnents on office-holders, and Government lerks are detailed from the Departments for duty under Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. Edmunds will get up in the middle of the night to attend to any interest of his matter in the He is a warm friend of Zach. Chandler, to whom he owes his place here, and is doing all he can to get Chandler nominated at Cincinnati. Edmunds is just now engaged in concocting a scheme of some interest to the Democratic party. He has been, for some weeks past, in secret communication with certain persons here calling themselves Democrats for the purpose of getting up some sort of a demonstration at St. Louis, calculated to dis turb the harmony of action there. You will recollect that some such demonstration followed the Baltimore Convention in '72. The determination expressed everywhere among Democrats to sink sectional differences for this campaign, rather than imperil success, has alarmed the Republican leaders, and Edmunds has undertaken to get up some sort of a diversion. Of course it will be a miserable failure; but it is nevertheless true that money in large sums has been offered to persons professing to be Democrats, for this purpose. Unless promptly exposed, something of the kind may be The real strength of the various Demo-

tell you what he hopes, instead of what he knows. Tilden is the only candidate who shows strength. Most of the Demo-cratic Conventions, held so far, have fav-ored his nc nination, and a large propor-tion of the Democratic and Independent press of the country is advocating it. At east five hundred more papers favor his nomination now than did so eight weeks ago. This shows that he is gaining very fast. Still those who oppose him claim that he cannot possibly secure a two-thirds vote. However that may be, it is known that Tilden represents the Administrative Reform movement, and the pposition to him, coming from the coript politicians of his own State, has creased his strength. The fact that he carried New York State by a majority

cratic candidates is difficult to determine

from the statements of their respective

friends here, as each man is quite apt to

larger by many thousands than it ever gave any other Democrat, ought to settle he question of his popularity there at

MORTON'S PHYSICAL CONDITION. A funny thing is a card published in yesterday's Republican by Dr. D. W. Bliss in regard to Senator Morton's physical condition. Morton, as is generally of the lower limbs, and, in consequence is daily carried by two strong colored men, in a chair, from his carriage to the Senate elevator, and thence to the Chamber. When speaking in the Senate, he formerly sat in his chair; but, during the resent session, he has managed, by clinging on to a support projecting above desk, to deliver his speeches in a his dcsk, to deliver his specials in a standing attitude. Fearing that the impression might get abroad that he is physically disqualified to take part in the have idential race, he has evidently caused the certificate in question to be published by his medical adviser, "Cundurango Bliss," who was expelled from the medi-cal society of the District of Columbia because of unprofessional practices. In his letter, which is conveniently addressed to one "Chas. T. A. Allen, Esq.," Dr. Bliss says "his (Morton's) general health is entirely good, and his prospects for long life are equal to those of any other man of his years of my acquaintance."— Again, he says, "his vital functions are wholly improved," and that "he (Morton) performs more labor with less apparent fatigue than any man I know of in public life." After this, let none of Morton's opponents at Cincinnati dare assert that the health of His Mercurial Highness unfits him for a Presidential

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. Only three Democrats are prominently mentioned in Washington in connection with the Vice-Presidency—William S. Holman, of Indiana, Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, and Thomas Swann, of Maryland. Mr. Holman has requested his friends to abstain from using his name at St. Louis. He says that the course he has conscientiously pursued in Congress has been of such a character as to debar him from the hearty support of the South, and that the ticket would be weakened by putting his name upon it. Mr. Walk-er is personally unobjectionable; but the South are determined that no man from a State which left the Union and joined the Confederacy shall be placed on the St. Louis ticket, so that Walker is out of the question. Governor Swann's chances for the high office are, therefore, more than fair; and his friends are numerous, strong and hopeful. Governor Swann's itness for the position is unquestioned. He is eminently conservative in thought

and feeling, a man of great administra-tive ability and of marked individuality. A NEW STATE. The last Legislature of New Mexico which it is proposed to make a State of at an early day, contained but six members who could read English. It is certainly desirable to introduce into New Mexico an American, or at least an English-speaking, population, before admit-ting it as a State; but the first thing to done is to settle the status of its land. The territory is at present plastered over with old Spanish and Mexican titles, many of which conflict with each other, while a still larger number are so uncertain in their location as to exclude settlers from areas three or four times as extensive as those which they properly cover; as no one wishes to settle o which may prove to lie within the limits of somebody else's grant, and thus run the risk of losing both land and improvements. If the Government can do no better, it would be good economy to buy these indefinite claims, not at such prices as the claimants may see fit to place upon them, but at their present insignificant value, and thus open the land to actual settlers in tracts of 160 acres, either at \$1.25 per acre, or at such a price as would pay all the expenses incurred in quieting the existing titles. Under such a policy, New Mexico would soon have a consider able increase in her American popula SPEAKER KERR'S CONDITION

is such as to excite the most serious apcompletely prostrated; and, yesterday, was unable to leave his hotel even for a ride. Complete rest and freedom from excitement are necessary to his recuper-ation; but it is difficult to see how he can secure these, as long as the cruel charges Unless some favorable change takes place Michael C. Kerr will soon go the way of

THE VIEWS OF A COLORED MAN. for any worthy and competent man, and tolerate his right to hold any office that To the Colored Voters of Anderson

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the necessity of the times require a thorough investigation of public thought and opinion, and It is certainly not un-American. Notas a proper political sentiment seems to be highly important and necessary to the be highly important and necessary to the racy of the County, we hope that they colored element of Anderson County, we will eventually see the importance of disdeem it our duty to discuss briefly the most important and prominent points which concern us as a race. Therefore, we sincerely hope that it will not inconvenience you in the least to give publication through your valuable columns to a few timely and much needed remarks upon the political situation of both County and State.

My colored friends and countrymen, when in the year 1865 we were freed or emancipated by the great and strong time already taken up we can not do jus-tice to the subject. Our State is certainhand of Providence, which all consistent, conscientious and good-thinking men believed then (but scarcely so now) to be an act of pure justice, there was given to us an important and political problem to solve, which we have failed to perform

solve, which we have latted to perform satisfactorily thus far.

The question may be asked, what is that problem of which we have failed to give a proper solution? It is true the politically and socially. The various political communities should put every effort forward to prevent those who are corrupt from returning, and endeavor to send decent and worthy men in their places. It is not our purpose to particuinswer to the query is so obvious that the most careless observer could answer it, but for fear of a misconstruction being the main issue comes we will try to meet it fairly and squarely. Every one of us placed upon the true intention of the writer b some, it may be prudent and can exert our political influence toward purifying and redeeming the State. We are surely held responsible and accounta-

wise to discuss plainly wherein we have almost made a failure politically. Well, we are all mindful of our having been granted certain political and civil rights, which placed us on the level with those who were once masters and rulers—and a good number of whom accepted the results of things and the then situation, while there were others, both North and South, who doubted the propriety of such sudden elevation; also and natives, whose services we should and believed that the granting of full political rights to a race of people whose chances had not been favorble in the great struggle of life, and procuring a foreigners and the good thinking and common education, which is the only true foundation upon which these rights could be properly maintained to the in-terest of all concerned, would, beyond a oubt, end in a failure and not a success. However, almost twelve long years have elapsed. Each in its turn bade us Godfair means to rid the soil of them. speed in the great political race which we began in 1865. Now, have we been diligent in trying to remove such doubts as may have existed in the minds of Have we even kept up or in sight of those who were our great beacon lights? who in the beginning pointed out our pathway, and showed us the many dangers thereof, among whom was the lamented Horace Greeley. Have we perpetuated the confidence once placed in us by our many friends, both North and South? Have we removed the doubts which were entertained by the majority of the Southern people and a goodly portion of warm friends elsewhere? Have we reflected credit upon those who strove to confer this right upon us? Can they appreciate the manner in which we have used them? In the face of great and persistent blunders, can they continue to support and defend us? And, above all other questions, have we been very careful as to how we cast our ballot and for whom we voted? Ah, my colored

question. But it was only apparent. It was due to the apprehension which some delegates felt that the idea of an imprac-ticable fusion would be pressed on the friends, we should give a serious thought, especially to the last query, and ask ourselves the questions, What is the importance of a vote? Of what does a vote convention. But it prudently kept itself in the back-ground, and the proceedings onsist? and how and when to use it? flected a gratifying unanimity in policy There is no little value placed upon the and principle.

The course of things since has afforded right of suffrage. We must impress it upon our minds that the welfare of the an interesting study. The convention gave American Nation depends entirely upon the manner in which her citizens, both out no distinct programme upon which to go to the country, beyond the advice to the people to employ the utmost zeal and vigor in perfecting the organization white and colored, cast their votes. In short, our political destiny lies within We can easily preserve or of the Democratic party, "with the view destroy our rights and the rights of others by our actions. In answer to some of these questions, we must admit that we have committed some gross errors in of a State ticket." According to appearances. equalled expectations. The counties, towns, townships and villages have been content mainly with the organizations and clubs already existing. This seemmiscreants and unscrupulous men. We have also made some fearful blunders in continuing in office men of known and l-reputation. Thus, our problem seems be more complicated than it was in ing indifference attracted the attention and provoked the unfavorable comments the commencement of our political jourof the Chaffeston News and Courier. It ney. Now, we believe that there is yet sufficient space of time given us to give proper and judicious solution to the construed it into repugnance to Democratic movement, as suspected of aiming at something bad, something else than roblem. In other words, we have some what it habitually misnames ime in reserve to make good and correct ernment." It made a display and a some of our glaring errors, and once taunt over the beggarly one-fifth more gain the good confidence of our American friends. Some of you may Democratic voters only having joined the Democratic clubs. It did not rightly apask how are we to go about correcting preciate the fact that our people act the blunders which we have made. As than others through organizations; that this is a very easy question, and does not constitutionally and by modes of thinkrequire a logician to answer it, we only ing and habit they are prone to make up propose to answer by way of discussing

in the ensuing campaign, in which we are figure as American citizens. Now, my fellowmen, it is necessary for me to say that the cam-paign of 1876 is to be more important to the American people than any that the nistorians of America have or ever will place upon the political record of this ountry. Yet the same is true. The nost important issues which will be brought to bear will directly concern us s a race, and will no doubt settle a great political question which is just coming to he surface—a property or an educational qualification before you can vote for a man of your choice for any public posi-

me of the most important and promi

nent duties which will devolve upon us

uncurbed violence prevailing extensively Believing strongly in the popular adage, "fight fire near home first then go abroad to help the neighbors," we proceed to discuss County affairs first, which and compelling the people to take the law into their own hands, the unsatisfac tory returns of every sort of business-all hese and hundreds of other signals of distress show that the Radical govern-ment and Radical party are nearing their immediately concern us. We have every reason to believe that the County is in a end. The News and more healthy condition than our State. unintentionally contributed to fasten in The majority of our County offices are generally filled with tolerable good men, and for the most part reflect great credit the public mind the persuasion that the time has come for resolute action. Its upon their constituents. It is true the majority of the offices are filled with elaborate pleas in favor of a policy which will lead to nothing, or worse than nothing, are set in contrast with its urgency Democrats, yet they got a considerable number of colored votes, the reasons of out a short while ago to put discipline against discipline, organization against which are very obvious to political organization, and so drill and office observers. Notwithstanding all this, we Democratic party that not a vote shall be lost. What is the discipline, the organimust protest against the manner in which some of these officers manage to gain the zation that it now advises? What is the votes of the people. There are certain use of drilling and officering the Demo-Democrats and so-called Republicans cratic party, if it is not to work with sou who, while the office-fever is on them, and might for the overthrow of the Radicome to us with seeming high-flowing sentiment to talk us into the idea of votcal hosts? The people have no need of and but little respect for a Democracy ing for them, and at the same time they which proposes an end so repugnant to their feelings, and so detrimental to their not tolerate and respect our rights. Do not consider our claim as being iminterests, as an arrangement with their foes and the foes of the State. When portant. We do not fancy the idea of acing men, either white or colored, in they read in the News and Courier that nigh positions who are totally incompetheir objective point should not be the overthrow of Radicalism, and in the ent, but we do hold that where an onest, true and competent man is found, Union-Herald that thousands of Demowhether he be white or colored, he should crats will be disarmed of their opposition be deemed a worthy object of considerao a Republican ticket and vot tion, and be voted for regardless to his they are put to thinking. And thinking political proclivities. We, who are part and resolving they have been, all the and parcel of the body politic, should avoid men who are public drones and triously argued with them, and the conunscrupulous scoundrels. We should avoid such men as we would a poisonous clusions which they have come are diametrically the opposite of those which it has urged upon their acceptance. It has builded wiser than it knew or intendserpent, simply because they are not men who have the interest of all classes at heart, but merely office-seekers. Yes, ed.—Columbia Register. we should allow those very men to feel and experience our scorn and contempt, and fall back into their treacherous circle where they justly belong. It is full time now for us, who are much blamed for the

- The New York Herald, from time to time, utters a good word for all the Presidential candidates. Speaking of Senator Bayard, it says: "There is no ill situation of South Carolina, to look ionsense more degrading than the averevery white and colored man in the face ment that his war record would harm endeavor to read and analyze his him. His course was that of a gentle very heart before we vote for him; know man and a patriot. All this talk about f his motives are pure and worthy of 'war records' is contemptible and unpa-triotic. We fought the South and won, consideration; know if he seeks the good of all concerned. Then if you be conand let us have an end of the Southern that he is an honest, true and question in politics. Bayard did nothing worthy man, it makes no difference what during the war to forfeit the esteem his political principles may be, since you know that he respects and will ever reany gentleman in the Republic, North spect our rights as citizens, and will vote or South."

BRIEFLETS OF STATE NEWS.

he may be competent to fill, whether he be white or black, we should vote for Messrs. A. McP. Hamby and R. Lovat Frazer have assumed editorial control of the him. This is the only way of successful Georgetown Times. governments, and are the true principles which underlie all good governments. Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, is spending the

withstanding the strong and strict party

line which is now drawn by the Democ

daining these strict party affiliations, and

vote for men of known and un-impeacha-

y not in a very healthy condition.

have some exceedingly bad men in the

Legislature who have abused the golden rights of the people of the State, and who should be immediately ostracised both

arize either persons or crimes, but when

ble for the bad state of affairs in South

Carolina, because we are in the majority,

and whatever wrong or crime is commit

ted in the State politically we are to blame for it in the majority of cases.

It is true we have many honest and

worthy men connected with the Legisla-

ture and State in general, both foreigners

strive to keep and welcome them to the

soil, for we believe the day is not far dis-

tant when the honest and true-hearted

worthy natives will be the ultimate means

of true redemption in the State. But on

the other hand there are some foreigners

as the enemies to the soil, and seek every and natives whom we should look upon

shall discuss State matters more fully in

our next to you. In writing you this

letter we do not desire you to have the

impression that the writer wishes to

assume dictatorship in the ensuing cam-

paign as to how you must and ought to vote, nothing is more foreign to his mind.

He has simply done a duty which he be-

SILENT PROGRESS.

The State Democratic Convention

which met in May did a wise thing in

gates to St. Louis, the appointment of an

Executive Committee and in urging upon

the people the paramount duty of effect-

ive organization. There was apparently

on the surface some little division of sen-

timent at the time on the straightout

this zeal and vigor have

their minds independently and separately. It would be a mistake, however, to infer from this that public opinion has

stood still. It has responded to the sum-

mons, but not according to the form pre-

scribed. In this short interval it has

ripened into deeper conviction; and what

wavering on the part of many have har-

dened into manly resolve and fixed de-

termination to revolutionize the State

politically as a matter of self-preserva-

The starving condition of the public

institutions, the large prospective defi-ciency in the difference between the taxes

and appropriations, the suffering and des-

titution in many parts of the State, the

were uncertain purpose and

"good gov-

unsteady

Courier has itself

limiting its action to the choice of dele-

AFRICANUS.

ieves to be due him and you.

Farmers, please read to tenants

summer at Asheville, N. C. The Democratic party of Pickens County s at this time better organized and a great deal stronger than it has ever been before. The survivors of the Palmetto Regiment have resolved to accept the invitation to attend the Fort Moultrie Centennial on the

ble character for positions of honor regardless to party spirit. Then we may 28th inst. by such means perfect a union between the races. We sincerely believe it tends to the good of all concerned. It may be Butter is only bringing ten cents a pound at Pickens, and hard to sell at that price. Parties are frequently forced to carry it back

proper to say just here, in justice to the writer, that he is not an aspirant for any home with them. position. So much for County matters. John Watson, Esq., of Greenville, died on Many of you are probably in the dark as Friday last, in the 89th year of his age. He to the situation of the State. We are was Ordinary of Greenville District for more sorry that we can not discuss State matthan twenty-five years. ters at length; owing to the space and

The grand jury of Laurens report that they are unable to discover any youcher for a draft drawn by the County Treasurer in favor of Solicitor Fleming for \$700. Lancaster is still ahead on the cotton ques

tion, and the Ledger hears of one man in that county who holds four hundred bags of cotton-waiting for better prices. A mass meeting of the Labor Reform As

sociation will be held at Chestnut Ridge, in Laurens County, on Saturday next, 17th inst., and distinguished speakers are expected. Greneker, of the Newberry Herald, is

luxuriating on fresh buttermilk, rye bread and ice cream. Chickens are very scarce, however, which does not meet with his approbation. Mrs. Caroline S. Smith, wife of Capt. F. R. Smith, of the United States Navy, com-

mitted suicide in Beaufort by shooting herself through the body. Domestic infelicity was the cause of the suicide. Three negroes from Georgia recently

robbed Agnew & Bonner's store at Due West, taking a large amount of clothing and dry goods, together with \$30 in money. They were subsequently arrested at Honea The Winnsboro News states that Niles G.

Parker was seen in New York on the 6th State authorities. None of the authorities seem to desire Parker's return, so far as we can ascertain. James Fetner, an engineer on the Char-

lotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, who drove his train into a passenger train last fall, and killed a child and injured others, has been acquitted at the Edgefield Court, the grand jury returning no bill. Persons expecting to attend the Due West

Commencements on the 5th and 6th of July will be taken over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at three cents per mile both ways. Tickets will be sold at the different offices along the line good for ter days.

Judge Cooke has decided not to hold the Pickens Court this week, and the Greenville Court will only embrace the trial of cases without a jury. His reasons for this course are that the criminal business is very light and will not justify taking jurors and witnesses out of the crops at this season. The Abbeyille Press and Banner published an interesting chapter of a new novelette,

entitled "Our Delinquent." It is a pathetic story, and we are thinking of following the example of our contemporary by giving sketches of a similar character, which will be illustrated with the pictures of the heroes. Dr. D. C. Tompkins (Conservative) has been appointed Treasurer of Edgefield Connty by Gov. Chamberlain, in place of John H. McDevitt, who decamped a few weeks ago with a large sum of money. The Governor has also offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of

McDevitt, who is said to be in Canada. W. A. Courtney, Esq., has addressed at open letter to Attorney General Stone, through the Charleston papers, calling his have had possession of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad for the last five years He closes the letter with pungent remarks concerning the book-keeping exhibited in the reports of the receiver.

The Charleston News and Courier refers to professional jurymen as follows: "It is a fact somewhat remarkable that in the present list of invors in attendance upon the Court of General Sessions, there are three men who have served on every term of the Court for years. What particular qualifications these men possess it is difficult to state, beyond the fact that they belong to the right political party to secure such favor."

At the Orangeburg Court, Judge Reed directed the Clerk to read and record his commission, lately received from the Governor, which fixes his term of office until December, 1878. The citizens serenaded Judge Reed at his boarding-house that night, and he acknowledged the compliment in a brief and eloquent speech, appreciative of the hospitality and progress of the town of Orangeburg.

Gen. William Evans, one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Marion, died suddenly on the 6th inst., in the 73d year of his age. He was genial, sociable and hospitable: an intelligent, and patriotic citizen. whose loss will be deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends throughout the State. He was a prominent and devoted Mason, charitable in his views and actions, and without the shadow of reproach in every station of life.

The Charleston Journal of Commerce says of the South Carolina delegation to St. Louis: "After a close can vass of the delegation, made for the information of our readers, we are warranted in saying that so far as the preferences of the delegates are concerned, they are almost, if not quite, unanimous in favor of Senator Bayard, of Delaware. And it is very certain that their choice could not fall upon a worthier favorte, nor upon one who in the prosperity and n the adversity of the party has been more steadfastly true to its teachings and its prin-

The Lancaster Ledger publishes the folowing startling information: We learn from a source that should be well informed hat it is Whipper's intentions to quietly submit for Judge Reed to hold the next regular (August) term in Charleston, but as oon as it is over he will have an extra term called and declare the acts of Judge Reed illegal, and, if interfered with in the further discharge of his duties, he will appeal to the federal authorities to sustain him. Should Whipper succeed in Charleston, it is understood Frank Moses is to try the same game

TO RENT.

TWO ROOMS in West End of Waverly House, on ground floor. Apply to JOHN W. DANIELS. June 15, 1876

NOTICE.

A RRANGEMENTS have been perfected by which the business of GRIND by which the business of GRIND-SAWING and GINNING COTTON. will now be prosecuted with renewed vigor, and with a determination to please in every particular each and every one who may wish any work done of the kind. Grinding s usual on Tuesdays and Fridays. Sawing,

TOWERS & BROYLES A RE offering special inducements to Cash Buyers until the 16th instant. June 8, 1876 47

1,000 LOGS WANTED to saw du-

THIS GIN is still in the market, and after THE BEST IN USE.

THE MORRIS GIN

Price, \$3.00 per Saw. WARRANTED. E. MORRIS. Columbia, S. C. 48 3m June 15, 1876

AN ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson, now met and sitting in Council, and by the authority of the same—

That the Ordinance regulating the Meat Market of the Town of Anderson, passed on the 18th day of May, 1875, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Done and ratified in Council, and the sal of the Corporation of said Town affixed thereto, this the 10th day of June, 1876.

JOHN R. COCHRAN, Intendant

JAS. H. BEWLEY, Clerk Council. June 15, 1876

RECEIVER'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Pendleton Factory, at public outcry, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE instant, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following Personal roperty of the Pendleton Manufacturing mpany, to wit:

Two Mules,
Two Wagons and Wagon Geer,
Fifty or Sixty Bushels Corn,
Corn Sheller,
Lot second-hand Bagging and Ties, Ledger, Journal and Day Book, Carpenter's Tools, Mattress and Batting Cotton, Waste, And various other articles.

JOHN B. SITTON, Receiver.

To the Farmers of Anderson AND THE ADJOINING COUNTIES.

BY the time this reaches you, you will be in the midst of harvest. The sound By the time this reaches you, you will be in the midst of harvest. The sound of Steam-whistle and hum of the Thresher will be heard from one hill to another, and as a citizen of South Carolina, I call your attention to the TOZER STEAM ENGINE. Examine its working, compare its consump-tion of fuel and water, and you will be contion of fuel and water, and you will be convinced of its economy over any other make of Engine. You will now have an opportunity to judge by actual practice, which is of more value than a day's talk with Commission Agents, who talk for their commissions more than anything else. I am prepared to sell as low for cash as any other builder, or give as liberal terms. All I ask is, that you judge for yourselves, and send your orders either to Messrs. N. K. SULLIVAN & CO. Anderson S. C. or

VAN & CO., Anderson S. C., or RICHARD TOZER, Columbia, S. C. June 15, 1876 48 1

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Albert J. Clinkscales, Plaintiff, against The Pendleton Manufacturing Company, Wil-liam Perry and others, Stockholders, Wil-liam Rampley and others, Creditors of the said Company, Defendants.—Com-plaint for Injunction, appointment of Ke-ceiver, Sale of Property, Relief, &c. TO ALL CONCERNED:

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-signed has been appointed Receiver of the Money, Property and Effects of The Pendleton Manufacturing Company by Judge Thompson H. Cooke, under the above named proceeding, and that all persons indebted to the said Corporation by Note, Book Account, Lease or otherwise, will make payment to him; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Corporation, will deliver the same to him.

JOHN B. SITTON, 48

CIRCULAR. OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION, COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15th, 1876.
TO THOMAS P. BENSON,

County School Commissioner of Anderson Co.: DEAR SIR—Section 49 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of South Carolina," approved March 6th, 1871, provides that "An held on the last Saturday in June of each year, 12 o'clock m., notice of the time and place being given by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, by

places of the District, at least ten days before the section 51 of the said Act provides thal "The inhabitants qualified to vote at a school meeting lawfully assembled, shall have power-

posting written or printed notices in three pub

1st. To appoint a Chairman to preside 2d. To adjourn from time to time. 3d. To choose a Clerk, who shall

ualification of a voter. 4th. To raise by tax, in addition to the amount

pportioned by the State to their use, such further ims of money as they may deem proper for the than three dollars for every child in the District between the ages of six and sixteen, as ascertained by the last enumeration; said sum to be collected by the County Treasurer, and to be held by him subject to the order of the Trustees, countersigned

by the County School Commissioner—such sums of money to be used as shall be agreed upon at the meeting, either for the pay of teachers' salaries, or to purchase or lease sites for school houses; to keep them in repair and furnish the same with necessary fuel and appendages; or to furnish blackboards, outline maps and apparatus for illustrating the principles of science, or to discharge any debts or liabilities lawfully incurred. 5th. To give such direction and make such prc-

visions as may be deemed necessary in relation to the prosecution or defense of any suit or proceed ings in which the District may be a party. 6th. To authorize the Board of Trustees school houses or rent the same; to sell any school house site or other property belonging to the Dis-

the use of the District.
7th. To alter or repeal their proceedings from time to time, as occasion may require, and to do any other business contemplated in this Act."

You are hereby most earnestly advised to instruct the Clerk of each of the several Boards of chool Trustees in your County to give due notice of an annual meeting to be held in the School District under their supervision, on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock m. I deem it of great importance to the success of our Free Common School system that these meetings be held in every School District in the State, and that each School District raise a liberal Local or District School Tax for the support of its Free Common Schools, for the following reasons:

ist. The State appropriation made for Free Com-mon School purposes for the current fiscal year is, of itself, insufficient to supply the educational wants of the people. In those States having the most popular, satisfactory and successful systems of Free Common Schools, the schools are almost wholly sustained by means of Local School Taxes. 2d. The amount of Poll Tax collected in each o

3d. The Local School Tax raised in any School supplementary to the State appropriation and Pol

4th. The Local School Tax is paid into the Coun ty Treasury, and is directly subject to the order of the Board of School Trustees, countersigned by the

County School Commissioner. Very respectfully, J. K. JILLSON,

State Superintendent Education, S. C. OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Anderson, S. C., June 5, 1876.
Trustees will please take notice of the above order, and not fail to advertise the meeting at least ten days before the last Saturday in this month, in three public places of their School Districts.

THOMAS P. BENSON, School Commissioner Anderson County June 8, 1876 Atlanta and Richmond Air Line R.R.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4, 7876.
GOING EAST.
No. 1. Arrive. Leave 7 54 p m
9 44 p m
11 05 p m
ariotte 2 03 a m
GOING WEST.
N. C. R. R. Junction
harlotte 4 Arri
nariotte 2 m ranburg enville