

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor, JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

The scallawag Cummings should be at once turned out of the University, and made to earn his bread somewhere else.

Some fellow has taken the trouble to write all the way from Washington to the Chronicle and Constitutionalist, to say that Ben Hill stands a splendid chance of being the next president.

The law professorship of the University is now vacant. We suggest the name of Chancellor Carroll, of Columbia, as a suitable person for the position.

A dispatch from Baltimore says: "The Reformed Episcopal church has resolved to elect a bishop for Great Britain." This church is the one founded several years since by the late Bishop Cummins.

Then.

A Radical governor and a Radical Lieutenant governor, all Radical State officers, a Legislature two-thirds Radical, and twenty-one Radical counties out of thirty-two.

Now.

A Democratic governor, a Democratic Lieutenant-governor, a Democratic Legislature, all Democratic State officials, and twenty-one Democratic counties out of thirty-two.

Glory enough for one year!

A Day of Thanksgiving.

Governor Hampton has issued the following proclamation:

As it is our duty as a God-fearing people to turn reverently to the Lord in our prosperity no less than in our adversity, and to give Him humble and hearty thanks for all His goodness and loving-kindness to us and to all men:

I hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of May, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God.

And I earnestly ask the people of South Carolina, in public and private devotions on that day, to return thanks to our Heavenly Father for all the blessings He has bestowed on us; to invoke His divine guidance in the present, and to implore His protection in the future; praying with humble and grateful hearts that He may give to us peace, prosperity and happiness.

It is hoped that the day thus set apart will be appropriately observed all over the State.

Fairfield as an Example.

The Republicans carried Fairfield county in 1870 by 1,509 majority. This was cut down last November to 673. On Monday the Democrats, at the special election, carried the county by 1,260 majority.

There are certain circumstances not generally known, which make the victory in Fairfield even more gratifying than it would at first appear to be. From the fact that Fairfield is one of the up-country counties, the vast disparity existing in the number of white and colored voters is not generally appreciated.

relative colored majority. Beaufort and Georgetown alone leading her. We append the vote of several counties, and the ratio of the colored to the white vote:

CENSUS OF 1870: Table with columns for County, White, Colored, and Ratio. Includes Beaufort, Georgetown, Fairfield, Sumter, Charleston, and Richland.

By this table it will be seen that even the strong negro counties of Sumter, Charleston and Richland have relatively a less majority than Fairfield; while taking into consideration the extremely small white vote of this county, the great odds against which the Democrats here labor become apparent.

Even by the census of 1875, in which vast frauds were perpetrated in many of the lower counties, Fairfield stands fifth. There are other counties leading her by a very small fraction; as the following table will show:

CENSUS OF 1875: Table with columns for County, White, Colored, and Ratio. Includes Georgetown, Beaufort, Charleston, Sumter, Fairfield, and Richland.

An accurate roster of Richland county, taken last October, showed that the Radical majority was not much more than half that given in the census. The census of Fairfield was found to be approximately correct.

Again, it can be proven that the reduction of the Radical majority from 120 per cent. of the white vote in 1870, to less than fifty per cent. in 1876, was a victory equal to that achieved by the Democrats of any other portion of the State, not even excepting Edgefield. If we remember aright, the census taken by General Gary for Edgefield showed a white voting population of 4,500, while Governor Hampton received 6,000 votes, a gain of nearly fifty per cent. over the white vote.

In Fairfield, the census of 1875 showed 1,450 white voters. Governor Hampton received 2,159 votes, or about fifty per cent. over the white votes of the county. In other words, the handful of Democrats in Fairfield county, by discipline, by devotion to duty and by influencing the colored vote, made a gain equal to that which caused the whole State to ring with plaudits for the gallant fight made by Edgefield. In the latter county, the blacks were to the whites as five to four; in Fairfield as two and a third to one! Had the whites borne the same proportion to the blacks in Fairfield, as in Edgefield, the gain made here would have elected the whole Democratic ticket by a rousing majority. But the odds were too great, and the only thing possible was to reduce the majority. The work, too, was peaceful, not a disturbance occurring in the county during the campaign.

In making this comparison, we do not purpose to disparage the magnificent services rendered by our brother Democrats in other localities. Our sole object is to show that Fairfield was no laggard in the great November battle, and that she was not Democratic, only because to be Democratic, in the face of such tremendous odds, and within a few hours distance from the heart-centre of Radicalism, was an impossibility.

The election of the 14th of May only shows that the Radical party, once defeated, falls, like Lucifer, never to rise again. The fight that Fairfield has made can be well held up to Charleston as an example. With a colored majority proportionally greater by only a small fraction, and with an abundance of wealth, brains and determination, possessing the additional advantage of being massed in a large city, Charleston can well emulate her sister counties in repudiating, as they have done, the Radical crew now in power. And we predict that if the Mackey Mob be unseated, the City by the Sea will send to Columbia a full Democratic delegation to consult with the representatives of the other sections, as to the welfare of our common State.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Swails, from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred the contested case of Lipscomb vs. Corwin, submitted a report of the action of the committee relative to the taking of evidence, with the request that, as the parties to the contest have mutually agreed to have said evidence taken before a referee, to be named by themselves, and the committee granted the request, the action thus taken by the committee be approved by the Senate. Agreed to.

Several bills were reported back by committees and laid over for future consideration.

Report (favorable) of the committee on education on joint resolution to provide for a reorganization of the University of South Carolina, and of the State Normal School, was amended and ordered to a third reading.

The report (favorable) of committee on education on bill to amend an act incorporating the University of South Carolina, and to establish the Normal University of South Carolina, was postponed to the next regular session.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the redemption of forfeited land upon certain conditions therein mentioned," was passed and sent to the House.

Bill (House) to amend the charter of Gaffney City, in Spartanburg county, was ordered to a third reading.

A bill to declare and punish fraud in the sale of produce was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Muller introduced a resolution that the House hereafter hold night sessions, commencing at 8 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Orr introduced a resolution that the two Houses meet on Friday at 1 o'clock to elect an associate justice.

Mr. Gary said the resolution was rather premature, as Judge Willard had not yet vacated the seat of associate justice.

Mr. R. R. Hemphill—It is not yet sure that he will. I would not accept the office of chief justice under the circumstances.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Reed introduced a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn sine die on May 24.

Mr. Blue submitted a petition of citizens of Marion county for a special tax to employ detectives.

Mr. Austin introduced a resolution that all standing committees be instructed to report on all bills and joint resolutions in the order in which they are referred. Adopted.

Messrs. H. A. Gaillard and T. S. Brice, members newly elected from Fairfield, appeared and were sworn in.

Several committees made reports, which were laid over under the rules.

The appropriation bill was then taken up. The pending motion was to strike out section 5, providing \$300,000 to pay interest on consolidated bonds and stocks, and a substitute for this section, proposing \$100,000 for deficiencies which may arise during the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876.

Pending the discussion of the matter the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 17.

SENATE.

Several committees made reports, which were laid over for future action.

Several bills were introduced, read by title and properly referred.

The Senate then proceeded in a body to the hall of the House, for the purpose of electing trustees of the State University. After the election the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several new bills were introduced, read by title, and properly referred.

The committee on ways and means reported on the message of the Governor as to salaries of professors in the University, and recommended that no appropriation be made this session.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on Legislative library, reported and called attention to the fact the robes and archives of the State had been packed up and deposited in the basement of the University library; that they had been opened by H. E. Hayne, and the records left scattered over the floor, and recommended that the clerk of the House be instructed to collect and classify them, and cause the manuscript journals to be bound. The report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sheppard, the vote on the bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers was reconsidered, and the bill and report postponed till next session.

The appropriation bill was taken up and discussed till the hour fixed for the joint assembly to elect seven trustees of the State University.

The following named gentlemen were elected: Rev. E. J. Meynardie; R. W. Boyd, of Marion; B. F. Perry, of Greenville; F. W. McMaster, of Columbia; C. H. Simonton, of Charleston; J. D. Blanding, of Sumter; James H. Rion, of Winnsboro. Adjourned.

A Brilliant Ball.

A correspondent writes the following of a ball given by Count Tuckew at his palace in the vicinity of Dresden: "Nothing of its kind has been heard of since the days of Augustus the Strong, of Saxony. The affair has created quite a sensation in the fashionable world. From 150 to 200 persons were present. As the Count is an unmarried man, her Excellency Frau Von Fabrico did the honors by receiving the guests. The road leading to the Schloss was brilliantly illuminated with large bonfires of pine wood, and the gorgeous interior arrangements were such, that from the moment you entered the portal you were transported into the realms of fairy-land. The floral decorations of the halls, rooms and staircases were superb. No end to servants in the Count's full livery. The large suite of rooms and the handsome ball room were dazzlingly illuminated. Two sumptuous suppers were served up at 10 o'clock and at 3:30 o'clock. Both were announced by heralds playing the "Aida" march.

The tables, decked with a handsome gold and silver family plate. A military band of sixty pieces performed a selection of the most rapturous music. At 12 o'clock the heralds announced the cotillion—the great attraction of the evening—which was unique in its kind. A blast of trumpets announced each new figure, which were so numerous that I can only mention the principal ones. A large hen, sitting on a basket full of golden and silver eggs, each containing a present for the dancers. A heavy snow-fall one foot deep, lasting half an hour, and completely covering the ladies and gentlemen (this snow was contained in 5,000 small bags of paper, which took two weeks to cut up.) Again a blast of trumpets, when the ceiling opens and an electrical sun shoots its rays in the centre of the room, displaying the coat of arms of Saxony and the Count's monogram in many pretty colors of the surface of the snow. Sudden darkness—reappearance of the sun, casting its rays at one end of the room on a tableau vivant, in the middle of which is a magic fountain of many colors—Halopintehromokrene, as it is called here. The dancing continues, when the ceiling opens and a large shell descends filled with presents, such as fans, bracelets, bouquiers, laces, and little nicknacks of every description. A page—each lady receives an apron, and each gentleman a basket to tie on his back. A blast of trumpets, when lo! and behold! there is a shower of the most costly flowers for fully ten minutes. So ended this princely entertainment, toward four o'clock in the morning. Many of the gentlemen remained to partake of a recherche breakfast, and then to drive with the Count in his four-in-hand to the city. It is said this ball cost him 39,000 marks, (\$7,500 fr.), (£1,500), (\$5,500), which is very likely."

The old Vancluse Factory, in Edgefield county, is to be immediately rebuilt, work having already commenced on the new structure. It will contain about 10,000 spindles and will occupy the site of the old factory, known as the "Old Nullification Cotton Mill," from its having been commenced about the time of the Nullification contest in this State, soon after 1830.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—Tommy is fond of sugar, and asked his mother for some to eat with his blackberries. She refused. He appeared resigned, but added, gravely, "You know, mamma, what happened round the corner? There was a little boy, and his mother would not give him any sugar on his blackberries, and—" "And?" "And next day he fell into a well," concluded Tommy.

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer "City of Brussels" which left New York twenty days since, with a party of pilgrims to Italy. No tidings have been received of her since she left.

One of the last utterances of Parson Brownlow was a declaration in favor of Hampton for President in preference to any Northern Democrat.

Allan Hannah was married in New York to Miss Hannah Allen. Miss Hannah Allen is now Mrs. Hannah Hannah, and that's what's the matter with Hannah.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Albert Steinway, Jr., partner of Steinway & Son, is dead.

It is reported that the Russian fleet is preparing to leave New York.

The people of Virginia are reported to be rife for the breaking up of old party lines.

The steamer Dakota, from New York, has been wrecked off the coast of Wales. Nobody hurt.

Attorney-General Devens is said not to be in accord with the President, and his resignation is expected.

It is said that a filibustering party, commanded by one of the lieutenants of the filibuster, Walker, will soon move from California against the State of Sonora, in Mexico.

For some years past dealers in cotton in New York have been annoyed by an organized system of petty robbery carried on by weighers, samplers, truckmen and others in the process of handling previous to shipment. This evil has grown to such an extent that the aggregate amount annually stolen at that port is estimated at 10,000 bales.

The department of agriculture will not issue its monthly official cotton report, Congress having failed to make an appropriation for that purpose. This failure will give additional importance to the reports of the Cotton Exchanges. Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the department, however, will furnish the press with unofficial reports, the first of which will appear about the middle of June.

The Southern Baptist Convention met in New Orleans on the 10th. The following officers were elected: James P. Boyce, D. D., of Kentucky, President; James C. Farman, D. D., of South Carolina, T. G. Jones, D. D., of Tennessee, W. C. Crane, D. D., of Texas, and T. J. Evans, of Virginia, Vice-Presidents; W. E. Tanner, of Virginia, and J. F. Gregory, of Alabama, Secretaries.

Since the passage of the law paying postmasters sixty per cent. commissions on postage stamps, it is claimed that country postmasters in many parts of the Union have been selling large quantities of stamps to peddlers, thus defrauding postmasters of large cities, and the government. Steps have been taken to check the evil, and offenders will be promptly removed.

George H. Butler, a nephew of the Beant, and former consul to Alexandria, and who was removed for habitual attendance on the Egyptian Can-Can, has again come to grief. He was recently appointed mail agent in the territories, but on his way out he used such profane language and nursed a black bottle so assiduously, that a Methodist clergyman who was on the train reported him to head-quarters, and had him removed.

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