# The Press and Banner.

By Hugh Wilson and H. T. Wardlaw.

Wednesday, June 9, 1880.


## The State Ticket.

As may be seen by the proceedings of the State Convention which we publish elsewhere in the *Press and Banner*, a full State ticket has been put in the field. Considering the unanimity of sentiment in favor of the chief standard-bearer, we think the nominations by the Convention last week were only just to the people as well as fair to the candidate himself. He had clearly won the race, and we see no good reason for deferring the acknowledgment of the fact. In the past we have been in favor of nominating a third man in preference to either of the leading candidates. This position was taken from the fact that we thought General Gary had a much more considerable following than was developed on the eve of the holding of the Convention. We urged a third man because we believed the party would be more united and better satisfied with both contestants out of the field, but the result proved the fact that there was in reality no division of sentiment—the State was almost a unit for Hagood. For another reason we did not advocate his election. We thought that he, as comptroller-general, erred in his effort to fasten an unjust and arbitrary annual tax upon Abbeville of from seven to eight thousand dollars, but as he failed in his efforts against us, our people will readily forgive him for the attempt. No people in South Carolina will do more to elect him to the office to which he has been nominated than will the voters of Abbeville County. His political sentiments are in full accord with our own, and on this score we give him our hearty support and endorsement. We know of no one whose politics is nearer that of the Hampton Democracy. This fact alone will secure him the united strength of Abbeville.

General John D. Kennedy of Camden is the nominee on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. He has served the State in an acceptable manner on the Executive Committee of the Democratic party since 1876, and since 1878, as Chairman of that Committee. He is in thorough accord with Hagood's political sentiments. Hagood and Kennedy are cautious, conservative, and devoted to the best interests of the State.

Colonel R. M. Sims, of York, has been nominated for re-election to the office of Secretary of State. In these days of change this is a marked compliment to a capable, efficient and courteous officer.

Major J. C. Coit, of Chesterfield, has been put forward for the important office of Comptroller-General. This is the office which will be made vacant by the promotion of General Hagood, and we feel perfectly satisfied that he will make an acceptable officer. His ability, fidelity and unswerving integrity as Commissioner of Claims afford the best guarantee of his fitness for the office, and the wisdom of the Convention in selecting him for the position.

Gen ral LeRoy F. Youmans, was nominated for re-election to the office of Attorney-General. As an eloquent speaker he has no superior on the ticket, and he will be found one of the most effective workers in the campaign. In the hands of so able a lawyer the State will suffer no detriment.

None were surprised at the action of the Convention in putting forward the name of Major Hugh S. Thompson for re-election as State Superintendent of Education. This is not a political office, but one in which the greatest proficiency and skill is needed to manage the educational interests of the State, and to give direction to a very large part of our annual taxes. Major Thompson has devoted much time to the study of the duties of his office, and is no doubt more familiar with the laws governing it than any other man in the State. The Convention only carried out the wishes of the people in retaining him in office.

The Convention honored itself in giving the place of Adjutant and Inspector General to General A. M. Manigault, of Georgetown. No truer man, or more courteous gentleman, lives in South Carolina than General A. M. Manigault. We know him personally better than we know any man on the ticket, and we are sure that no better nomination has been made. In this instance, a deserved honor has been done to a worthy Carolinian. A private soldier who endured with him some of the hardships of the Western campaign claims to have a pride in his being Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of South Carolina, and feels a pleasing satisfaction in the recollection that the *Press and Banner*, as far back as last January, advocated his claims to this high office.

While we regret the voluntary withdrawal of Hon. S. L. Leaphart from the office of Treasurer, his place will be worthily filled by J. P. Richardson, Esq., of Clarendon County. He bears an honorable name, and as Treasurer, he will justify the action of the State Convention in making him its nominee for State Treasurer.

### Abbeville Pleased with the Nominations.

In the debate in the State Convention on the resolutions in reference to making nominations the opponents of early nominations seemed to labor under the misapprehension that the canvass would necessarily commence as soon as nominations were made. The fact is, by making the nominations now, we will have a rest before the active work of the campaign is commenced. During that rest those who may have been disappointed in any of their expectations will have ample time to recover from the effects of their defeat and, as good and true citizens, can more heartily join shoulder to shoulder with their neighbors in carrying out the will of the majority of the party, than they could have done immediately after their defeat. Another mistake was entertained by the opponents of early nominations, and which error was also shared in by our esteemed contemporary, the *News and Courier*, in that they supposed so large a number of the voters of the State were opposed to early nominations. Although the Abbeville Convention, which elected delegates to the State Convention, expressed a sentiment favoring later nominations, we believe a great change had been effected by the development of the fact that Gary had so small a following. They passed that resolution fearing if nominations were made by a bare majority, that the party would be divided and our strength so much weakened that we would enter the contest with the prospect of a doubtful result, but later when it was found that there was no division, our people, so far as we have heard expression, favored making nominations in June. We have not heard a single voter object to the action of the Convention in making the nominations.

On Monday last as Sheriff DuPre's constables were conveying the prisoners from the court house to the jail, Sue Burkhead, with the desire of releasing her reputed husband, Henry Heard, who is under the indictment of resisting Sheriff DuPre in the discharge of his duties as an officer, rushed upon Willie DuPre, knocked down Mr. Walker, foamed and fussed furiously, and if it had not been that Heard was handcuffed, he would in all probability, have escaped. She was indicted for this offence.

WELCOME BACK.—During the past week we had the pleasure of greeting in our office Mr. Joseph Ruff, formerly of this place. Since he left Abbeville he has been in London, and is now on a pleasure trip to America. He received a hearty welcome back to Abbeville.

## The Presidential Nominee.

The agony is over, and the die is cast. Grant has been beaten and the Republicans at Chicago yesterday at half past one o'clock elected General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, as their standard bearer in the Presidential contest. Up to the hour of adjournment Monday evening twenty eight ballots had been had with only slightly varying results from that ascertained on the first ballot. General Garfield had been voted for at nearly every ballot, but received not more than two votes at any one time, while Grant's vote ranged from 304 to 309, and Blaine's from 285 to 276. The votes for Sherman, Edmunds and Windom were very small, and but slight changes were made.

General Garfield is a staunch Republican with higher impulses and nobler instincts than are possessed by either Grant, Blaine or Conkling. His efforts to modify the laws in reference to the United States Marshals at the Southern elections clearly proves the fact that he at least is not "born to hate." He is a man of education and literary attainments, and so far as is known to us, his moral character will compare favorably with any one whose name has been mentioned for the position to which he has been nominated. From the Congressional Directory we learn that General James A. Garfield, of Mentor, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856; was President of a literary institution for several years; studied and practiced law; was a member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1859-'60; entered the Union Army in 1861 as Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers; was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General January 10, 1862; was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General September 20, 1863; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a republican, receiving 20,012 votes against 11,449 votes for J. S. Casement Democratic nominee. He was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876, and at the last meeting of the Ohio Legislature was elected to succeed Allen G. Thurman in the United States Senate, whose term of office expires on the 3ls of March, 1881.

## The Defeat of Grant.

The defeat of Grant yesterday at Chicago gives to vaulting ambition the most severe rebuke that has ever been administered to any American citizen. In times of war, having been given credit for being the greatest military chieftain on the continent, and in times of peace, having been twice elected President of the United States, this illustrious citizen, after his retirement from the White House at Washington, made the circuit of the world, and was received at the different courts and cities of Europe with more distinguished consideration than has ever been accorded to any American citizen, and upon his return to the shores of his own country he was received with the highest honors that his countrymen could bestow.

Not content with the greatest military and civil honors that have been conferred upon any citizen since Washington, he seeks further and greater honors than the Father of his Country would accept, and the country witnesses the spectacle of his ignominious defeat in a scramble for a third term. While no other candidate has any cause for humiliation, except that which naturally follows defeat, our distinguished citizen has been reminded that he is not the autocrat of this Republic, and has received such a rebuke at the hands of his countrymen, as should put a quietus upon his unbounded ambition and make the ex-President hang his head with shame. After hob-nobbing with Kings and Emperors he no doubt had become drunk with the idea of being the first citizen to hold the Presidential office for a third term, and perhaps forever.

From a Democratic standpoint we are in doubt whether or not to be gratified at the defeat of Grant and the nomination of Garfield. There is no doubt that General Grant could organize a greater enthusiasm among the negroes in the South than could any other Republican candidate. While this is true, we believe it is also true that General Garfield can command a much larger Northern vote than could General Grant. With Garfield as the nominee we feel that we will not be so much disturbed in our local elections as we would have been if Grant had been nominated. The result in our opinion is, we will be more secure in our local elections, while the Democratic nominee for President will have a much harder fight.

## Aiken's Speech

We are indebted to the courtesy of Congressman Aiken for a copy of his speech on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill before the House of Representatives. We are in thorough sympathy with Mr. Aiken in his desire to give importance and dignity to the Agricultural Bureau of our Government. We believe money judiciously spent in the distribution of seeds, and in experimenting with new crops, to be the most profitable investment that can be made. Our territory is so great and our climate and seasons so varied, that we believe that the chief of the Agricultural Department should be authorized by law to call to his assistance the best intelligence from each of the various sections. For instance, the cotton States should have a representative in that Bureau. In the manner the New England States should have a voice there. The great North-west should have a showing, and the Pacific slope should have a hearing, and so on until the interests of the country from every section of the land, as good and true citizens, can more heartily join shoulder to shoulder with their neighbors in carrying out the will of the majority of the party, than they could have done immediately after their defeat. Another mistake was entertained by the opponents of early nominations, and which error was also shared in by our esteemed contemporary, the *News and Courier*, in that they supposed so large a number of the voters of the State were opposed to early nominations. Although the Abbeville Convention, which elected delegates to the State Convention, expressed a sentiment favoring later nominations, we believe a great change had been effected by the development of the fact that Gary had so small a following. They passed that resolution fearing if nominations were made by a bare majority, that the party would be divided and our strength so much weakened that we would enter the contest with the prospect of a doubtful result, but later when it was found that there was no division, our people, so far as we have heard expression, favored making nominations in June. We have not heard a single voter object to the action of the Convention in making the nominations.

## Large Tax Collections.

Our county Treasurer has received in the last few days, the May Installment of the Taxes due by the Greenville & Columbia R. R. for this fiscal year amounting to $1873.88.

He also received yesterday $2,617.90 in current funds, being the amount the Railroad had paid in Bill of the Bank of the State for Taxes due in this county for the fiscal year 1878.

We congratulate the creditors of the county upon the receipt of this amount, as the Treasurer is now ready to pay off all the old county and school claims for which the holders have waited so long.

# The State Convention.

## CHOOSING SOUTH CAROLINA'S DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

### A Warm Discussion as to the Expediency of Early Nominations for State Officers—Speeches by Gen. Gary, Gen. Conner and Other Representative Men—The Convention Finally Decides in Favor of Immediate Nominations.

*News and Courier.*

COLUMBIA, Tuesday Night, June 1.—The State Democratic Convention which assembled to-day, being as large in point of numbers as the Senate and House of Representatives combined, quite filled the hall of the Representatives. The proceedings were marked throughout by order and decorum, affording a striking contrast to the Radical Convention, which so nearly ended in a free fight on the 28th of April last. All of the counties with one exception were fully represented upon the floor

### Proceedings of the Convention.

Precisely at 12 M. Gen. J. D. Kennedy, the chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order as provided by the Constitution of the Democratic party and nominated Col. James H. Rion, of Fairfield, for temporary chairman and James Aldrich, Esq., as temporary secretary of the Convention. These nominations were adopted without opposition.

Gen. A. C. Garlington, of Greenville, moved that a committee of five be appointed on credentials.

Mr. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, moved as a substitute that as there were no contesting delegations the roll of counties be called, and the credentials handed to the secretary. Adopted.

The roll being called the delegates answered to their names.

Mr. A. H. Mowry was substituted for Mr. G. W. Melver in the Charleston delegation, and P. M. Hamer for P. M. Heller in the Marlboro' delegation.

Upon motion of Mr. J. C. Sheppard, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted as the rules for the government of the Convention.

Gen. James Conner, J. C. Sheppard, Col. C. H. Simonton, Major G. Lamb Buist and Col. J. S. Cothran, of Abbeville, were nominated for the position of permanent chairman of the Convention. Messrs. Conner, Sheppard, Simonton and Buist all declined in favor of Col. Cothran, who was unanimously elected.

Col. Cothran was escorted to the chair by a committee consisting of Messrs. Simonton, Buist and Sheppard, and, in assuming the Presidency of the Convention, spoke as follows:

COLONEL COTHRAN'S SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

*Gentlemen of the Convention:* I thank you most heartily for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling upon me to preside over the deliberations of this body. It is an important assemblage, and before me now the men brave and true who have carried the standard of Democracy through its state militant. I know of no more wise or triumphant party if through the state triumphant. The task lies before you of discharging in the future as you have done in the past your duty to the State. It would not become me to dwell in the presence of the middle the veterans of two brilliant campaigns, nor will I attempt to do so. But you will pardon me if I say, that whilst you know your duty some word of admonition may possibly be of use to your danger. Your *duty* you understand, and I hope you will appreciate the *danger* which may lie before you. In the full flower of success which you enjoy there is a danger lurking in embedded a germ of destruction which lies in discords and dissensions, which may be found in your midst. Let all petty ambitions, all political jealousies be banished, and the people of South Carolina be seen now, as in the past, united as one man standing shoulder to shoulder in discharge of the whole duty that lies before them. Otherwise there will be danger of dissension and danger of division. These evils always come in the train of success. The party in the minority is bound together by the strongest ties, they are united by every consideration. It is only when success comes that danger comes. And, gentlemen, without detaining your further, let me invoke upon the deliberations of this Convention unity and harmony, that when we shall that on the morning succeeding the election in November next, and for years and years afterwards, that we should look back upon this, as we look back over the past, and look back upon this campaign with regret, and, as did the Bard of Scotland, when standing on the last of the long line of the Cheviot Hill's he looked over the field of Flodden, say with a wail of despair:

"Another sight had seen that morn,
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torn,
And Flodden had been Bannockburn."

The following gentlemen were then elected vice presidents—one from each Congressional district: James Aldrich, of Aiken; E. M. Rucker of Anderson; J. W. Gray, of Greenville; W. A. Courtenay, of Charleston, and W. W. Harllee, of Marion.

Messers. J. Ancrum Simons, of Charleston, and D. P. Duncan, of Union, were elected secretaries. Mr. B. B. Sams, of Beaufort, was elected treasurer.

On motion of Col. Simonton the adoption of the rules of the House of Representatives by the Convention was reconsidered, and a set of rules more simple and more adapted to the needs of the Convention were offered and adopted.

### Discussing the Question of Nominations.

Mr. Wm. Munro, of Union, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Convention do not proceed to nominate candidates for State officers, and the State Executive Committee be and they are hereby instructed that the State canvass shall not be opened earlier than the second Wednesday in September.

This question had been so thoroughly ventilated in the newspapers, he said, that he did not desire to make an argument. The single question at issue was whether making the nominations for State officers now was that it would precipitate the state campaign. It would in his opinion, have a contrary effect. In no case these favorite early nominations should be mistaken in this regard the resolution had been framed to meet that objection. He, therefore, asked the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. J. C. Sheppard claimed that under the rules this resolution must be referred to the committee on resolutions, and moved that a recess of five minutes be taken for the purpose of selecting the committee.

Mr. John B. Cleveland moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be considered at once.

The Chair ruled that the motion to take a recess and elect a committee on resolutions had precedence and the Convention accordingly took a recess of five minutes and elected the following committee on resolutions:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Abbeville, J. C. Maxwell; Aiken, T. J. Davies; Anderson, E. B. Murray; Barnwell, G. W. M. Williams; Beaufort, Wm. Elliott; Charleston, James Conner; Chester, J. S. Wilson; Chesterfield, W. W. Spencer; Clarendon, Jas. E. Tindal; Colleton, J. H. Howell; Darlington, W. C. Coke; Edgefield, J. C. Sheppard; Fairfield, E. E. Thomas; Georgetown, Richard Dozier; Greenville, F. H. Fuller; Kershaw, J. B. Kershaw; Lancaster, C. J. C. Huston; Kershaw, J. D. Kennedy; Lancaster, J. B. Erwin; Laurens, B. W. Ball; Lexington, J. F. Wingard; Marion, W. W. Harllee; Marlboro', B. M. Hamer; Newberry, Geo. Johnstone; Oconee, Y. Stribling; Orangeburg, J. F. Izlar; Pickens, D. F. Bradley; Richland, A. N. Talley; Spartanburg, B. Dunnon; Sumter, J. D. Blanding; Union, Wm. Munro; Williamsburg, E. M. Gilland; York, I. D. Witherspoon.

Gen. W. W. Harllee then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Convention do recommend to the people of this State to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States and for State officers on the 15th day of August next.

Referred to the committee on resolutions.

On motion the resolution of Mr. Munro, in favor of immediate nominations of State officers, was also referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, said that the primary object of the Convention was the election of delegates to the National Convention, and he moved that a mode of election could be adopted than that used in 1876. He, therefore, moved that the Convention proceed at once to elect four delegates from the State at large to represent the State of South Carolina in the National Convention, which meets in Cincinnati on the 22d instant, and that immediately thereafter the delegates from each Congressional District retire and select two delegates to represent each such district. That the four persons receiving the highest number of votes for delegates, and that the next four be declared the alternates.

Mr. Munro moved to amend Mr. Sheppard's motion by adding: "And that immediately thereafter the Convention do proceed with the nominations for State officers."

Col. J. N. Lipscomb made the point that this amendment was out of order, objection having been made to the original resolution looking to the same end. The Chair ruled the point of order well taken.

Col. Wm. of Elliott, Beaufort, moved to refer Mr. Sheppard's resolution to the committee on resolutions in the same manner as the other resolutions that had been offered.

The Chair ruled that Mr. Sheppard's motion was not a matter strictly referable to the committee, but was merely a motion as to the order of business. Mr. Sheppard's motion was then adopted.

MAKING NOMINATIONS FOT DELEGATES NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Sheppard then placed in nomination as delegates at large Senator Wade Hampton and Senator M. C. Butler, of Edgefield. I think, he said, South Carolina should have power in the National Convention. Her voice should be heard, and it should be expressed in such meaning terms that they cannot be misunderstood, and without detracting from the merits of others I do not think there are two persons in South Carolina who can come nearer expressing the desires of the whole Democracy of South Carolina than Senators Butler and Hampton. Their position before the country is a guarntee that what they say they mean, and what they say they will do, and I hope that there will not be a single vote cast against them in this Convention.

The following gentlemen were also placed in nomination for the position of delegates at large: Gen. John Bratton, Major Thos. G. Baker, Col. James H. Rion, Major G. Lamb Buist, Hon. J. H. Evins, Col. A. C. Haskell, Jno. A. Leland, Esq., Richard Dozier, Esq., and the Hon. R. F. Perry. Messrs. Rion, Dozier, Perry and Haskell declined to be candidates.

Capt. W. Z. McGhee, of Abbeville, moved that Senators Hampton and Butler be nominated by acclamation.

The Chair ruled that under the rules the election would proceed *viva voce*, each delegate at his name was called naming the four candidates that were his choice.

The election then proceed as indicated, and resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hampton | 156 |
| Butler | 156 |
| Barker | 103 |
| Bratton | 88 |
| Buist | 70 |
| Evins | 37 |
| Leland | 6 |
| Gary | 2 |

The first four names were therfore declared elected as delegates at large and the next four were declared elected as alternates at at large.

To carry out the second part of Mr. Sheppard's motion, viz: That the Congressional delegations retire and select two delegates to represent each such district in the National Convention, the Convention then adjourned until 7 P. M.

### Evening Session.

The Convention resumed its session at 7 P. M. The delegations of the several Congressional districts reported that they had elected the following delegates and alternates to represent their respective districts in the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati:

First District—S. McCall and J. H. Earle, delegates; James Norton and J. W. Williams alternates.

Second District—F. W. Dawson and Sam'l Dry, delegates; W. H. Muckenfuss and A. H. Mowry, alternates.

Third District—John R. Abney and B. F. Whitner, delegates; O. T. Calhoun and Job F. Hallman, alternates.

Fourth District—F. A. Connor and W. C. Cleveland, delegates; John B. Erwin and R. N. Hemphill, alternates.

Fifth District—J. Davies and Alfred Aldrich, delegates; J. W. Holmes and F. T. Harrall, alternates.

On motion of Mr. Sheppard, the reports of the committees were adopted and the selections made by them were declared the choice of the Convention.

MAJORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. James Conner, on behalf of a majority of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report:

The committee on resolutions beg leave to report that they have considered the several resolutions submitted to them, and recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers, and that the State Executive Committee be instructed to open the State canvass at such time as in their judgment will least disturb the agricultural interests of the State.

Mr. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, moved as a substitute that as there were no contesting delegations the roll of counties be called, and the credentials handed to the secretary. Adopted.

The roll being called the delegates answered to their names.

Mr. A. H. Mowry was substituted for Mr. G. W. Melver in the Charleston delegation, and P. M. Hamer for P. M. Heller in the Marlboro' delegation.

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Col. Cothran was escorted to the chair by a committee consisting of Messrs. Simonton, Buist and Sheppard, and, in assuring the Presidency of the Convention, spoke as follows:

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Mr. Munro moved to amend Mr. Sheppard's motion by adding: "And that immediately thereafter the Convention do proceed with the nominations for State officers."

Col. J. N. Lipscomb made the point that this amendment was out of order, objection having been made to the original resolution looking to the same end. The Chair ruled the point of order well taken.

Col. Wm. of Elliott, Beaufort, moved to refer Mr. Sheppard's resolution to the committee on resolutions in the same manner as the other resolutions that had been offered.

The Chair ruled that Mr. Sheppard's motion was not a matter strictly referable to the committee, but was merely a motion as to the order of business. Mr. Sheppard's motion was then adopted.

MAKING NOMINATIONS FOT DELEGATES NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Sheppard then placed in nomination as delegates at large Senator Wade Hampton and Senator M. C. Butler, of Edgefield. I think, he said, South Carolina should have power in the National Convention. Her voice should be heard, and it should be expressed in such meaning terms that they cannot be misunderstood, and without detracting from the merits of others I do not think there are two persons in South Carolina who can come nearer expressing the desires of the whole Democracy of South Carolina than Senators Butler and Hampton. Their position before the country is a guarntee that what they say they mean, and what they say they will do, and I hope that there will not be a single vote cast against them in this Convention.

The following gentlemen were also placed in nomination for the position of delegates at large: Gen. John Bratton, Major Thos. G. Baker, Col. James H. Rion, Major G. Lamb Buist, Hon. J. H. Evins, Col. A. C. Haskell, Jno. A. Leland, Esq., Richard Dozier, Esq., and the Hon. R. F. Perry. Messrs. Rion, Dozier, Perry and Haskell declined to be candidates.

Capt. W. Z. McGhee, of Abbeville, moved that Senators Hampton and Butler be nominated by acclamation.

The Chair ruled that under the rules the election would proceed *viva voce*, each delegate at his name was called naming the four candidates that were his choice.

The election then proceed as indicated, and resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hampton | 156 |
| Butler | 156 |
| Barker | 103 |
| Bratton | 88 |
| Buist | 70 |
| Evins | 37 |
| Leland | 6 |
| Gary | 2 |

The first four names were therfore declared elected as delegates at large and the next four were declared elected as alternates at at large.

To carry out the second part of Mr. Sheppard's motion, viz: That the Congressional delegations retire and select two delegates to represent each such district in the National Convention, the Convention then adjourned until 7 P. M.

### Evening Session.

The Convention resumed its session at 7 P. M. The delegations of the several Congressional districts reported that they had elected the following delegates and alternates to represent their respective districts in the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati:

First District—S. McCall and J. H. Earle, delegates; James Norton and J. W. Williams alternates.

Second District—F. W. Dawson and Sam'l Dry, delegates; W. H. Muckenfuss and A. H. Mowry, alternates.

Third District—John R. Abney and B. F. Whitner, delegates; O. T. Calhoun and Job F. Hallman, alternates.

Fourth District—F. A. Connor and W. C. Cleveland, delegates; John B. Erwin and R. N. Hemphill, alternates.

Fifth District—J. Davies and Alfred Aldrich, delegates; J. W. Holmes and F. T. Harrall, alternates.

On motion of Mr. Sheppard, the reports of the committees were adopted and the selections made by them were declared the choice of the Convention.

MAJORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. James Conner, on behalf of a majority of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following report:

The committee on resolutions beg leave to report that they have considered the several resolutions submitted to them, and recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers, and that the State Executive Committee be instructed to open the State canvass at such time as in their judgment will least disturb the agricultural interests of the State.

In presenting this report Gen. Conner said the committee had given the question before them the most earnest and careful consideration. The unanimous report of their deliberations had been the adoption of the above report by a majority of the committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

Gen. William Harllee, on behalf of a minority of the committee, submitted the following minority report:

The undersigned, on behalf of the minority of the committee on resolutions, to whom were referred the resolution of the delegate from Marion touching the propriety of making nominations by this Convention, begs leave to report the following resolution, with the recommendation that the same be adopted by this Convention:

*Resolved*, That this Convention do recommend to the Democratic party of this State to elect delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for State officers on the 19th day of August next.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. HARLLEE,
For the minority of the Committee.

### Debate on the Resolution.

Gen. Harllee, in support of the minority report, said that while the matter had been fairly discussed and a majority of the counties voted in favor of the majority report, a very large minority, representing, he believed, a majority of the white voters of the State, were equally earnest in insisting that this Convention should not make nominations at this early date. He was one of the committee opposed early nominations, first, because it was contrary to the precedent and the usage of the party. Second, that nominations at the present time would be premature, because the people had not had the time to make up their minds as to their choice of candidates, as they had presumed that the old custom would have been followed and they would have had more abundant time for reflection. Third, if the Convention nominated electors now they would be electing gentlemen to support a platform being put not yet nominated and a platform which had not been framed. He protested against placing the people of South Carolina in such a humiliating position. The people would be present in the National Convention and would be compelled to submit docilely to any action that that Convention might choose to take. Fourth, nominations at the present time would create and destroy the unity and harmony of the party. He considered that it would be a harsh measure to force nominations on so large a minority of the people of the State, and that it would lead to a tendency to apathy and indifference and disgust among a very large portion of the members of the party. There would be a paralysis and want of confidence coming in the path of the party. If a postponement was agreed to, the party would have time to heal all differences and settle down upon a candidate who would represent the entire State, and would be acceptable. He therefore moved that the minority report be adopted as a substitute for the majority report.

Mr. Andrew Crawford, of Richland, followed Gen. Harllee. He said he had but one point to submit to the Convention, and he spoke as an unqualified and ardent supporter of Gen. Johnson Hagood. I myself, he said, am free to confess that this was a Hagood Convention, and that if they did not nominate him now, when August came it might be found that he was not the man the Democratic party might have brought into the contest. If Gen. Hagood was the representative of the Democratic party to-day he would be their representative in August and in November, and he would be the Democratic party of Abbeville county. The political situation in this State in 1876, must be well known to every member of this honorable Convention. The Republican party was then in full control of the government of the State. They had the Governor, the Courts, the Legislature, and the sinews of war, for they had the treasury. Besides this, they had the whole machinery of elections, and behind all this, the United States Army was at their call, for Grant was President and would scruple at no outrage on the law and the Constitution, that might be necessary to ensure the success of the Republican party. The wise men who led the party in that memorable campaign knew that year, and led the Democratic hosts on to a signal triumph, thought that a little more than four years of peace would heal the wounds of the Union, would turn aside in disgust from any nomination that the National party might make. As to the point that the campaign would be precipitated by the nominations which had already begun, and the people were reaching out for a leader around whom they might rally with perfect confidence. In addition to this, the executive committee, in whom the people had perfect confidence, were instructed to so manage the campaign that the interests of the agricultural sections might not suffer. He had no fear of Independents taking a leader who was under the ban of the people would heal their little differences and come together in support of their common liberty. With these facts in view, he saw no reason why the majority report should not be adopted.

Mr. J. C. Calhison, of Edgefield, opposed the majority report. He could hardly believe that any one who remembered the year 1876 that the State would do a thing so rash and so inconsistent as to nominate Electors for a President who was not yet nominated. In his opinion, no more fearful nominations were made were a large minority among the voters of the State. Under instructions from his County Convention he could not vote for a State officer if the Convention should decide to put the nominations now. The up-country wanted time to settle upon a candidate who would be acceptable to the entire party. The result of postponing nominations in 1878 was the nomination of Hampton instead of Chamberlain, and so it would be now. If nominations were forced upon the people now it would create a lukewarm and half apathetic which might prove disastrous to the best interests of the State and of the party.

Mr. B. W. Ball, of Laurens, favored the majority report. The time said that under his county instructions he should decline to