The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and case that will inspire confidence, and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a mank can be brought about to the first time. result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been mastured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures, and the actual date are matters of detail, having reference to ever chatging conditions that belong to the dopractical administrative statesman main of practical administrative statesman-ship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Inverport does not assem-ble a council over his ocean chart, and fix an angle by which to keep the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm, to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds; a human hand must be at the helm to feel the elements, day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

be at the helm to feel the elements, day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command, fixing a day, an official promise, fixing a day, are shams. They are worse; they are a snave and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command, on such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, productive of confusion, distrust and distress.

The act of Congress of the 14th of January. The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that "on and after the 1st of

January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer in the city of New York." It authorized the secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues, not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds.—

More than one and a half of the years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The coin surplus applicable to this purpose. in the treasury, claimed to belong to the government, had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than \$45,000,000, as against \$59,000,000 on the first of January, 1875, and the availaon the first of January, 1876, and the availability of a part of that, now, is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than the appropriations and expeditures are reducing, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds, Legislative command and the official promise, fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards barren. No practical preparations towards resumption have been made. There has been n) progress. There have been steps back-ward. There is no economy in the operations ward. There is no economy in the operations of government. The homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of a surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could tay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise, or his profession as to the value of old promises, would alike provoke derision.—The resumption plank of the St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it denounces reserve for their redemption; it denounces the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances towards resumption, and no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has an-nually enacted fresh hindrances thereto, and having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denreaumption, relieve the business distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries. Though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital, occasioned by the false policies of our Government, it has been greatly aggravated by the misman-agement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific point of mischief in all business.— Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would undertake. They stop and wait. The merchant dare not buy for the future consumption of his curtainers. his customers, the manufacturer dare not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider not safe; and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or securities of pledge will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal, specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks untouched. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of fifteen mil-lions of bank notes. In the meantime, the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncovariate. sincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperily, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will aid the restoring processes of nature, and

will aid the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis convention concludes its ex pression in regard to the currency, by a de-claration of its convictions, as to the practical results of the system of preparation it de-mands. It says: "We believe in such a sys-tem, well devised and above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at n time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withno time alarming the public mind into a with-drawal of that vast machinery of credit by which ninety five per cent of all business transactions are performed, a system open, public and inspring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harnssed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manu-factures and the mechanic are, restore are factures and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renow, in all its natural sources, the prosperity of the people. The government of the United States, in my Charleston "massacree" is over. The government of the United States, in my

opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes, tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty to exercise the powers with which it has been, or may be, invested by Congress, as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficial result. icial result.

ficial result.

The convention justly affirms that "reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot box a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for nacity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service: President, Vice | President, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet of-ficers; these and all others in authority are the peoples' servants; their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust.— Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public ser-vice exists, not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office holders, who are, in truth, but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of the officeholders have been steadily incresed boyond any positile requirement of the public business, while inofficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lewest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a ody of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elec-tions of the people by undue influence, and by immense corruption funds systematically col-lected from the salaries of the office holders. The official class in other countries, some times by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suferage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspiration of a sound public opinion, and of resisting any change of administration, unof resisting any change of administration, un-til misgovernment becomes intollerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civil revolution. The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute collicial trust. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account, and displace, untrustworthy or incapable subordi-nates. The public interest, in an honest, skillful performance of official trust, must not be sacrificed to the unsufruct of the incumbent. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examwill insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the Abolition of unnecessary offices, and finally to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if witheld here, by the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistratate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, exstitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the fu-tility of self imposed restrictions by candi-dates or incumbents. Through this solemni-ty only can be be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is

necessarily charged.
Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public promise of a day of resumption, it next deneunces that barren promise as a hindrance to
resumption. It next demands its repeal, and
also demands the establishment of a judicious
system of preparation for resumption. It
cannot be doubted that the substitution of a
system of preparation without the promise of
a day, for the worthless promise of a day,
without a system of preparation, would be
the gain of the substance of resumption; in reforms to which I had already devoted sevsystem of preparation without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day, without a system of preparation, would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is its denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which in eleven years since the peace has consumed \$4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to provided all the additional coin needful to undertakings. If summoned by the suffrages

> SAMUEL J. TILDEN. To Gen. John J. McClernand, chairman; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon H. J. Shaunborst, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Jion. F. S. Lyon, and others, committee,

Candor compels us to say that the views expressed in Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance are the most statesmanly treatment of the questions of resumption and retrenchment that has come from any public man within the last fifteen years. The Governor's views on these points so entirely accord with what has been reiterated in our columns year after year that we can only express our gratification that so much wholesome truth has been so conspicuously uttered. The method of resumption so clearly sketched in this resumption is the only one that the situation admits of, the only one the country would against them as is reccommended by tolerate on trial, and is one that would Grant and Sherman, will be such a entirely meet all the a quirements of slow process as to make it impracticathe case. The utterance of these views ble. The only remedy lies in calling will revive the hopes of those who for volunteers. Crooke and Torry are have been relieved of a worse affliction have so vainly waited for resumption, reported as moving against the Ins than army worms; besides that they and should, at the same time, dissi- dians, but we do not anticipate good have made the largest corn crop ever pate the fears of those who have news from them. imagined that it must necessarily be attended with new derangements to business,-N. Y. Bulletin,

..... rolled in the clubs of Anderson county up with the proceedings of the U. S. than have ever voted in that county Court, as reported in the Greenville since the war. There will be at least News; besides, the News, on account and Hendricks, 2,800 regular Democrats polled at the of its uncompromising straight out coming election.

THE SENTINEL.

D. F. BRADLEY, Editor & Proprietor

Terms of Subscription.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square, of (9) nine lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contracts made for THREE, SIX or TWELVE

onths, on favorable terms. Advertisements not having the number of nsertions marked on them, will be published

until forbid and charged accordingly. These terms are so simple any child may inderstand them. Nine lines is a squareone inch. In every instance we charge by the space occupied, as eight or ten lines can be made to occupy four or five squares, as the advertiser may wish, and is charged by the

Advertisers will please state the num er of squares they wish their advertisements

Business men who advertise to b enefitted, will bear in mind that the ENTINEL has a large and increasing circulation, and is taken by the very class of persons whose trade they desire.

PICKENS C. II., S. C .:

Thursday, Aug. 17, 1876.

National Democratic Ticket



FOR PRESIDENT:

HEON. SANEUEL J. THEIDEN

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: HON. T. A. HEENHORRECHES.

OF INDIANA.

Gov. Tilden's Letter.

We publish this week Governor Tilden's etter, accepting the Democratic nomination for President. It is worthy the closest perusal and study by all who desire a fund of in formation on the science of Government. I is one of the ablest documents we have eve read, and strikes right at the root of all our vils. On financial and civil service reform he is clear and positive, and points out the only methods by which these great sesults can be obtained. His suggestions as to the proper course towards the South will meet the hearty support of every true man in the South, as well as the great masses of the North. The letter is having a wonderful ffeet throughout the country, and will add thousands of votors to a victorious column in

Governor Hendricks letter, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, will be published next week.

Election in Alabama.

sweep in the State election on the 7th instant, electing the Governor and State officers by over forty thousand majority, and all the longressmen except one. The State has been Radical since reconstruction until the election of 1874, when the Democrats carried it by 13,000 majority. In the present election, many of the counties heretofore Radical went Democratic by decided majorities .-Mississippi-Alabama-redeemed and disenthralled. Let South Carolina take courage and follow in their wake.

The Indian War.

The Indian war is not likely to terminate soon. The latest account from the seat of war represent the Government forces not so very favorably situated. With the present forces operating against the Indians it will be impossible to subdue them. Recruiting the regular army to a size sufficient to operate successfully

United States Court

Owing to our absence part of the Already more Democrats have ens week, we have not been able to keep election. principles, has become such a favorite

A Plot to Assassinate Gen. Butler

AIKEN, S. C., August 10. - Dick Lundy, a negro, was arrested on the 8th, near Edgefield, and confessed the existence of a comspiracy to assassinato Gen. Butler. He implicated Elisha Rev. W. H. Ariail, 4th " Harris, County Cammissioner, H. M. Rev. W. B. Singleton at Sacona every Boney, Judge of Probate, Jesse Jones, Clerk of the Court, and others.

Petitions for habeas corpus by the persons charged in the verdict of Prince Rivers' Coroners jury were neard before Judge Maber, at the Court House, to day. The prisoners arrived in a long procession, and, after the calling of the roll by the Sheriff, filed into Court. More than one hundred affidavits for the defence were read, about thirty of them proving that the negroes fired the first shot, and that Merriweather was killed before the fire was returned by the whites.

Among the affidavits are some from a number of negroes showing that a cannon was in the house occupied by the negro militia, and that the company was formed for the purpose of killing whites, and that ammunition had been furnished for that purpose.

The foreman of the jury of inquest was proved to have said before the verdict that he intended to put the white men in jail until after the election. A general massacre of the whites was intended. The conduct of the negroes was shown to have been most outrageous, and this was the cause of the affray. After reading of testimoney before the Coroner, the Court after argument as to the amount of bail fixed it at one thousand dollars in each case.

A. M. Speights, editor and proprietor of the Greenville News, denounces certain reports circulating through the country, that he is under obligations to Major Earle for certain mos nied favors, as malicious and false. It is bad enough to be an editorand take all the abuse that may be heaped upon you, but just wait, Speights, until you become a candidate, and then you will catch it.

The Tilden and Hendricks flag, which was raised over the court house at Lancaster, and on Tuesday of last week taken down because objections were made by the court, which was then in session, was on the same day again a pole eighty feet high, amid the huzzas of a large gathering of Democrats and the strains of sweet music.

It will be seen that the States in which elections will be held prior to the Presidential contest, with their several dates, are these: September 4: Arkansas; September 5, Vermonti September 11, Maine; October 4 Georgia; October 10, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, Wost Virginia; November 6, Louisiana,

The Democracy of Alabama made a clean The New York Herald in speaking tober next. Elder J. King was appointed to of the effect of the letters of Govs. Tilden and Hendricks at Washington City, says that those documents made the Democrats happy while they made the government of the Union Meeting, in rethe Republicans cross.

> That once hot Republican journal, the Michigan Tribune, has given up all hope of reforming the government under the Cincinnati ticket, and comes out square for Tilden and Hendricks.

Our State Convention met on Tuesday evening last, but we will not be able to lay its proceedings before our readers before next week. ----

It is said that Gen. Sherman will resign his position in the event of the elect of Hayes and Wheeler, and that President Grant will be appointed his successor. And yet Hayes does not endorse Grantism.

The cotton worm is doing great damage in Alabama, but the people known in the State. Let them look up and bo thankful.

The Tennessee Democracy have time during the past and the present nominated Governor Porter for re-

Gen. Sigle has declared for Tilden

Kentucky in her county elections in this section that it is impossible for has gone Democratic, as usual, but The editors of the News and Courier us to keep a copy of it in our office, with an increased majority. Henry and of the Journal of Commerce have We will get the proceedings so far as Watterson, editor of the Courier been bound over to keep the peace for they relate to citizens of Pickens Journal was elected by an overwhelma year and a day. All dangers of a County, and publish them as soon as ning majority to fill an unexpired term in Congress.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Church Directory. Rev. Hugh McLees, 2d Sunday at Rev. J. C. Hudson, 3d "

11 A. M 11 A. M 1st Sunday and Saturday before, at 11 a. m.

The Democrats are taking a good deal of nterest in the primary election to-morrow.

Colonel Anderson Griffin, a gallant onearmed Confederate soldier, has joined the Democratic Clob at this place, and will support the cause of Reform and good govern-

ment like a Trojen.

The members of Pickens Court House Club will meet at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, the 18th instant, for the purpose of electing managers of the primary election, and five delegates to the County Convention. Members will please be punctual.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS .- Rev. Jacob Chapman has just closed a very interesting proracted meeting at Pleasant Hill. Four members were added to the church during the progress of the meeting.

A protracted meeting has been going on at Oolenoy church for the past week or two and s probably in progress at this time Some fifteen or sixteen had joined the church upto Sunday evening last. The meeting is conducted by Rev. Mr. Mace.

A large party of young folks from the lower section of this County, passed through this place on last Tuesday, en route to the mountains. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe deliverance from rattle snakes.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT MEETING .- The following committee has been appointed to provide homes for the Delegates and Ministers to the District Meeting, which convenes at this place on the 24th instant, viz: W. A. Lesley, W. T. Mears, John Ellis, A. C. Hughes and Alonzo M. Folger.

W. H. ARIAIL.

FINE SENSIBILITIES ARE LIKE WOODBINES-Delightful luxuries of beauty to twine around a solid upright stem of understanding, but very poor things if unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground. So it is with the body, when sustained by strength and health, then all is beauty and happiness, But when enfeebled by disease, there is no silvery lining to the clouds. Gloom pervades all nature and hope dwindles into despair .-Invalid, would you enjoy that inestimable boon health? Know that it is within your power Thousands have been as bad off as you are Strength to their enfeebled limbs, and joy to their desponding hearts has been imparted by the judicious use of Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills, the boon to suffering humanity.

MR. EDITOR: According to previous ap pointment, the Union Meeting for the Second Union District Twelve Mile River Baptist Association, convened with the church at Six Mile, August 11, 1876. The introductory sermon was delivered by Elder D. II. Kennemur. After which, on motion, Elder J. King was elected Moderator, and brother W. d. Field requested to not as Clerk.

The business before the body being that of locating the Association for the year 1877, with other things.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed that it should be held with the Pleasant Hill church, three miles Northwest of Central Station. Time to be appointed hereafter.

On motion, the next meeting of this body will be held with the Prather's Creek church, to convene Friday before 5th Sabbath in Oc preach the introductory, and Eider J. Chapman his alternate.

On motion, the same rules adopted for the government of the Association, is adopted for gard to officers, delegates, &c.

On motion, the Clerk was requested to furnish the Pickens Sentinel with a synopsis of the proceedings for publication,

On motion, adjourned to meet at the time and place appointed. Respectfully, CLERK.

General Wade Hampton, in the Columbia Register, in reply to a card suggesting his name for Governor of the State, agrees to accept the nomination if tendered him by the State Democratic Convention.

Joe Crews .- Two Irishmen have confessed to killing Jee Crews and that they were hired to do so, Cullen Lark and John Hamilton have been arrested as accomplices. So it is turning out as many people suspected.

The Michigan Democracy cordially endorse the St. Louis platform and declare against centralism, sumptuary laws and the irresponsibility of offiendorse the St. Louis platform and declare against contralism, sumptuary laws and the irresponsibility of offi-

It now seems that the Guffin's of Abboville have incurred the displeasure of the Republicans in that county, and from the present outlook, they will be left out of office at the next

Sure cure for snake bite-cut off the poisonol limb just above the wound, and boil the stump in fresh milk.

A Baptist minister in Connecticut got thirty cents last week as a marriage fee. The bridgroom remarked that times were hard.

To the Democratic voters of Pickens County : I take this method of informing you that I am no longer a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. Returning thanks to those of my friends who have so generously proffered me their support in the primary election. I am, very respectfully, &c. W. B. ALLGOOD.

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MARRIED, at St. Paul's Church, Pendle-ton, S. C., July 26th, 1876, by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. JOSEPH J. SITTON and Miss SUSIE H. GAILLARD, both of Pendleton.

Married, on the 1st instant, by Rev. B. S. Gaines, at the residence of the bride's, mother, Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON to Miss JOSIE BROCK—all of Pickens.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COMMISSI'RS OFFICE,

PICKENS C. II., S. C., Aug. 8, 1876.
The Annual Meeting of the Board of County
Commissioners for Pickens County will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER next. All persons holding bills, accounts or demands of any kind against the County, which have not been before presented to the Board of County Com-missioners at a special meeting held during the year, are required to deposit the same with the Clerk of the Board on or before the first day of September, so that they may be examined and ordered paid at the annual

C. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, c.B.C.C.P.C. Aug 10, 1875 49 4

NOTICE!

On and After the 15th inst, we will SELL GOODS_

CASH OR BARTER ONLEY

FOR

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO serve our friends on these terms, but can not sell on time.

All persons INDEBTED are requested to call and close all Accounts by NOTE.

R. E. HOLCOMBE & SON. Easley, S. C., July 13, 1876 45

WOOL CARDING.

mile from Pickens C. H., have been Re-clothed and thoroughly renovated, and are now in complete order. In connection with the cards, is an excellent CORN MILL, now in operation. We have secured the services of Mr. A. E. SIMMONS, a competent and reliable man, who we guarantee will give satisfaction to all customers.

8600,000 IN GIFTS!

RANDEST SCHEME EVER PRESENTED TO THE

runnie!

A Fortune for Only \$12. THE BUT HE BUNGER OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

DISTRIBUTION authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, for the benefit of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FRANKFORT, will have the First of their series of and Drawings at MAJOR HALL, in the City of Frankfort,

Thursday, August 31, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket holders the immense sum of

THOMAS P. PORTER, Ex-Gov. Ky., General Manager. Positively no Postponement.

LIST OF GIFTS: One grand cash gift,

\$100,000 One grand cash gift, 50,000 25,000 20,000 One grand cash gift, One grand cash gift, 10,000 5,000 40,000 80,000 200 cash gifts of 200 cach 600 cash gifts of 100 cach 10,000 cash gifts of 12 cach Total, 11,156 gifts, all cash 60,000 600,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, \$12; Halves, \$6; Quarters, \$3;

9 Tickets, \$100; 273 Tickets, \$300; 463 Tickets, \$500; 954 Tickets, \$1,000. 100,000
Tickets at \$12 cach.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Mayor of Frankfort, the olection. The popular tide now seems against them, but there is no telling dividing a dividing them. E. H. Taylor, Mayor of Frankfort, the entire heard of City Councilmen, Hon. Alvin Duvall, late Chief Juestice of Kentucky, and what change may take place before the such disinterested persons as the ticket holders present may designate will superintend

the drawing. Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Postoffice Money order or Registered Letter, made payable to Kentucky Cash Distribution

Company.
All communications, orders for Tickets, and applications of Agencies should be addressed

HON. THOS. P. PORTER, General Munager, Frankfort, Ky. July 27, 1876