THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11th, 1876

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of prior to the general election than the se-Anderson County will be held at the lection of their representatives in the office of the Anderson Intelligencer on Friday, 19th of May instant, at eleven o'clock s. m. All members are earnestly requested to attend, and where members have not been designated by Democratic Clubs, the Presidents are invited to be present, as it is important that every Club be represented.

JAMES A. HOYT, County Chairman.

In response to the request of the Charleston and Orangeburg bars, Judge J. P. Reed has announced his intention to comply with their request and hold his place on the bench.

We print this week another communication from Mr. John E. Breazeale, who indulges in a lengthy explanation of the reasons which induced him to come before the public in advocacy of the coalition policy. We did not imagine that Mr. Breazeale was seeking to satisfy personal friends as to his political conduct, when we admitted his communication he desired "to make some suggestions as to the most advisable course to be pursued in the coming elections." We were under the impression, moreover, that we did give a few "substantial reasons" why the course suggested by him should not be adopted, but it appears that these were thrown away upon Mr. Breazeale, paragraph, wherein we asked certain questions. We have no desire to prolong the so-called "controversy," and are entirely willing that Mr. B. shall relegate mistaken to suppose that we are at all anxious in regard to the matter, for we was not at all favorable to his aspirations have no objection to his appearing every week on the political arena, only that we do not propose for any one to advance popular view of the subject is that Mr. what we regard as political heresies in our midst without meeting them fairly and squarely. It may be unpleasant and unpalatable, but we want it distinctly ural than such a thing; seeing that men understood by all parties that we propose to call things by their right names during the pending campaign, and that we are not willing to silently acquiesce in the adoption of a suicidal policy any longer. At the same time, we are always ready to give the use of our columns to those differing with us in policy, and we think Mr. Breazeale is the last man in Anderson County to intimate that we desire to 'suppress" sentiments not in accord with our own. We leave him to the candid judgment of our readers.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We yield much of our space this week to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which met in Columbia on Thursday last. It was an important and imposing assemblage of representative men from every portion of the State. Their action was prompted by an earnest desire to make the occasion subserve the best interests of the State, and every delegate was animated with zealous devotion to the welfare and prosperity of the entire people. There was developed some differences of opinion as to the proper policy, whether or not to pronounce in favor of a straight-out nomination for State officers at this time. This conflict of opinion was known to exist prior to the meeting, and it was neither surprising nor undesirable that a free interchange of views was made in the Convention, revealing the substantial differences existing, and pointing clearly to an united Democracy in the coming election. One thing was demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, which is that the Democratic party in South Carolina will no longer exist in a "moribund" condition, but that henceforth it will be made effective in whatever sphere it chooses to act. As an aggressive minority, pressing forward to rescue the State from its worst elements and to secure the control of its public affairs in a legitimate manner, the Democracy will exhibit activity, energy and vitality in its future movements, which cannot fail to redound to the permanent interests of the commonwealth. The apathy and indifference of the past few years, on the part of many good citizens, must give way to the higher duties demanded by the prostrate condition of the State, and it is incumbent upon all who really desire to put an end to corrupt rule to bear their share of responsibility in

cleansing the Augean stable. The main business of the Convention was confined to three points: 1. The election of a full delegation to the National Democratic Convention; 2. The reorganization of the State Executive Committee: 3. The recommendation to the various counties for a complete, thorough and compact organization of every element of political strength.

view of the pending campaign. The delegates chosen to St. Louis are gentlemen of recognized ability and character, whose selection will give satisfaction to a majority of the Democrats. They are uninstructed and unpledged to any candidate, and will act as their best dress, but endowed with ability, sturdy

The State Executive Committee is composed of new material in that capacity, but they are men of firmness, discretion and sound judgments, whose zeal and activity in the discharge of onerous and important duties will make their impress felt upon the pending campaign. Gen. James Conner, of Charleston, was selected by the members as Chairman of the Executive Committee-an eminently wise and judicious selection.

The thorough and complete organization of the Democracy addresses itself to every citizen, and we trust the appeal of the Convention will be heeded by all.

Arrangements were made for calling together another State Convention, whenever it may be deemed wise and proper by the State Executive Committee. This action is in exact accordance with Democratic principles and usage, for it gives the people another opportunity of select-

ing representatives to act in their stead upon important matters which were not confided to the recent Convention. Upon that body when it assembles will devolve the choice of standard-bearers and the erection of a platform for the campaign. Upon the election of delegates will depend the drift and purposes of the Democracy, and the people will not be called upon to act on a more vital question next State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

BLAINE'S LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1876.

The most casual observer can readily perceive that, however Mr. Blaine's greatness is increasing outside, it certainy is not augmenting inside the body of which he is a member. When he assumed, as by a sort of divine right, at the beginning of the session, the command of his party in the House, great things were naturally expected of him. It was thought that his special parliamentary talents would bring him out victorious from every encounter. It is said, yet true, that this has not proven to be the case. As long as only parliamentary trickery and expedients were necessary, Mr. Blaine was always on hand; his hair fairly bristling with activity, and his body continually thrown forward over his desk, his hand to his ear, his eyes into our columns, for we accepted his glistening with expectation, like those of own clear and explicit declaration that a fox which awaits an unwary fowl. Since his encounter with Lamar, some time ago, and more especially since his tilt with Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, in which the latter, in answer to one of Blaine's frequent interruptions, proved to the satisfaction of all present that however versed Mr. Blaine might be in the tricks of the political demagogue, he exwho confined his attention to the first hibited a remarkable ignorance of the most ordinary principles of law, Mr. Blaine has been more quiet, sits in a more comfortable position, and doesn't ask half as many questions as he used to and insert "viva voce." himself to the shades of private life, if de. He was decidedly worsted in this he chooses to do so, but he is greatly encounter; and, in fact, the impression made upon the spectators of the scene for continued control of his party. "Not to put too fine a point upon it," the Blaine made a demnition donkey of himself, and lost much prestige on his own side of the House. Nothing is more natwill rarely acknowledge leadership in an individual, however much they may have previously idolized him, when they discover him to be more ignoraut than themselves. This exhibition of igno rance of law on the part of Mr. Blaine recalls one in the President's late mes sage on the salary reduction, in which he twice refers to the President's salary as "fixed by the Constitution," when every school boy ought to know that it is not fixed in that way, but by Congressiona enactment. The question arises "where in the world was Pierrepont, to let his master make such a blunder?"

THE NEW REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB in New York, has secured temporary quarters at 30 Union Square; but, as it intends to be a permanent institution, is on the lookout for an establishment up hold the sinews of war, and they are full of enthusiasm in the work they have undertaken. They contemplate an early public demonstration at Cooper Institute, or the Academy of Music; and have invited a number of distinguished speakers. It begins to be thought that they may enderse Tilden, as a man who embodies reform in himself. It will be remembered that, last winter, Governor Tilden gave a grand entertainment at Albany to America's greatest poet, William Cullen Bryant, who is one of the leading men on the call for a conference of reformers; and that the present distinguished Secretary of State of New York, John Bigelow, a Reform Republican, was the Tilden candidate. Dorsheimer, a Liberal Republican, was also elected Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Tilden. All of which only goes to prove that it is the spirit of Reform that is now in the ascendant in New York, that Tilden is the embodiment of that spirit, and that Ring politicians of both parties must stand aside Of course, all the ex-Members of the old Tweed regime, the Canal Ring men, and other corruptionists, are opposed to the man whose vigorous assaults on them have broken up their systems of public plunder, and literally scattered their leaders to the four corners of the earth. Among those enemies of Tilden are a number of self-styled Democrats, who denounce him to such citizens of other States as they meet, and endeavor to make it appear that there is a want of unity in the support for him in New York; but this is a weak device of disappointed corruptionists, and the figures show that, for every one of their votes lost to the party, two have been gained from the honest voters of the Republican

THANKS TO THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA for their timely nomination of Hon. J. D. Williams for Governor! He is just the man for the crisis. He, if any man, can unite all the elements of opposition to Grantism, and can carry Indiana by a larger majority than Governor Hendricks had. We know Williams well in Washington, as a plain, blunt man, unpretentious in manners, simple to a fault in honesty and integrity, which even his political enemies freely concede to him. Added to this, he is bold in thought, independent in speech, and holds a place among the Granger people of the Hoosier State, stronger than any of his contemporaries. It is thought here that his nomination will satisfy the demands of the Landers element of the Democracy of that State; Landers being his warm personal friend who will consequently bring to bear every influence in his favor. Mr. Williams has been, during the present session of Congress, the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, a position in which he has exhibited administrative ability of a high order. He will most certainly carry Indiana, which will give the State a Democratic Legislature and send Hendricks to the U. S Senate in place of Morten. Heaven grant it may be so; for the latter is a

politically, and is now useless for any purpose except to stir up animosity and

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

Congress did itself credit yesterday by xpunging the resolutions of censure of Hon. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, passed at the last session for words attered in debate with General Butler. Blaine, of Maine, supported the resolution with kindly references to the subject; as did also Hoar, of Massachusetts; and it was unanimously adopted.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION Full Representation and Harmoniou

COLUMBIA, Thursday, May 4. In pursuance of the call of the State Executive Committee, the Democratic State Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7 o'clock. Nearly two hundred delegates from the various counties were present.

The Convention was called to order by Gen. M. C. Butler, upon whose motion Wyatt Aiken, Master of the

State Grange, was called to the chair as the temporary presiding officer. On motion of Gen. Butler, Mr. T. C.

Gaston, of Chester, was requested to act as temporary Secretary. On taking the chair, Col. Aiken hanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and asked that the proceedings be opened with prayer. Rev. E. J. Meynardie then offered up a short prayer for wisdom and guidance

the deliberations of the Convention. On motion of Mr. M. P. O'Conner. Charleston, the State Democratic Execu tive Committee were invited to partici pate in the proceedings, without the privilege of voting. This courtesy was also extended to the County Chairmen

of the party.

The roll of delegates was called, and all of the counties were represented, except Lancaster and Marlboro.

Mr. J. S. Richardson, of Sumter offered a resolution that the conventio proceed to permanent organization by the election of a President, six Vice Presidents and two Secretaries; that the ominations be made from the floor of the convention, and that the election be

Major Meetze, of Lexington, offered an amendment to strike out "by ballot, The amendment was adopted, and th

resolution agreed to.

Mr. Murray, of Anderson, moved that
the election of permanent officers be postoned until to-morrow: but the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, of Georgetown, moved that each county have as many votes as the county has representatives in the lower house. This was temporarily withdrawn.

Gen. Gary, of Edgefield, said that the intention of the State Executive Committee was to give to each county twice as many votes as it had representatives in the House and Senate, and introduced a resolution to that effect.

Mr. O'Connor, of Charleston, contended that the intention was to give to each county double its representation in the ower house only.

Gen. Butler, of Edgefield, urged tha

only one vote be allowed to each delegate, irrespective of county represents Gen. Wallace, of Richland, said he

understood that the representation was intended to be twice that in the lower house only.

Mr. Mullins, of Marion, got the floor

and was proceeding to make a somewhat rambling speech, when a point of order was raised that he did not keep to the question. The point was decided to be well taken, and, on an appeal, the deision of the chair was unanimously sus tained. Mr. Mullins then withdrew. Gen. Gary having withdrawn his res

lution, an amendment was offered to the town. It has in its fold the men who original motion of Mr. Richardson, that to a choice, and the motion, as amende was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Farrow, of Spartanburg,

that the vote be taken by counties. This was ruled out of order.

It was then agreed to proceed to nominate permanent officers.

Gen. Butler, of Edgefield, nominated Gen. Kershaw for permanent president There were no other nominations for the

position, and Gen. Kershaw was unanimously elected. The following vice presidents then unanimously elected: First, M. L. Bonham, of Edgefield; second, Thomas 7. Simons, of Charleston; third, James A. Hoyt, of Anderson; fourth, A. Mc-Queen, of Chesterfield; fifth, B. F. Perry,

Greenville; sixth, Johnson Hagood f Barnwell. Mr. T. C. Gaston, of Chester, and Mr. . J. Fox, of Colleton, were elected Sec-

On motion of Gen. Butler, the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the President elect,

and escort him to the chair. The Chair appointed Gen. M. C. But-ler, Capt. W. B. Stanley and Col. J. B. Moore as the committee, who escorted

Gen. Kershaw to the chair Gen. Kershaw, upon taking the chair briefly addressed the convention. He assured the gentlemen of the convention that it was as much a surprise as gratification to him at being called upon so distinguished a position. He felt that the most distinguished position that any man in the State of South Carolina can occupy at the present time is to be the presiding officer of a convention of that class of ostracised citizens whose voice should always be heard in shaping the destinies of the State. He excused himself from saying more than assuring the convention of his heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred. He felt that this was not the occasion, if it was otherwise proper, that he should offer measures or counsels for the consideration of the convention, when the battle for the redemption of the State, in which the Demo racy expected to be victorious, was so far distant. As a military man, he should not indicate his plan of battle until the enemy has somewhat developed his plan of campaign. He said it would be a resumption on his part to indicate what hould be the course of this convention, of which he was incapable, and, there-fore, would announce that the Chair was

ready to entertain the business of the Col. Wm. Johnson, of Charlotte, and Mr. McGee, of Anderson, were invited to seats on the floor of the convention.

Gen. Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell offered the following preamble and reso-

The Democratic party of South Carolina having met in convention, after being without active organization for several years, this convention will address itself exclusively to the work of the re-organization of the party in the State and the selection of proper representa-tives in the National Convention of the party. The following shall be the order of business of this convention:

1. The first business of the convention shall be election of delegates to the National Convention of the party, to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 27th day of June. There shall be fourteen (14) delegates elected—two (2) for each of the Congressional Districts into which the State is divided, and four (4) for the State at large, and an equal number of alternates for each Congressional District and for the State at large. 2. The next business shall be the elec-

tion of the State Executive Committee, consisting of fifteen (15) members, and an equal number of alternates; and a majority of the votes cast shall be neces sary to a choice.

3. That the convention then to go into festering core, morally, physically and caucus.

Mr. Lipscomb, of Newberry, inquired whether nothing more in the way of or-ganization was to be had; whether this Convention was to be in power for two years; whether there was to be any plat-

ization was not necessary for the white people of South Carolina, It was only ecessary to sound the bugle and beat the drum, and they would come out. The duty now was to elect the delegates and State Executive Committee, to which committee the rest could be safely left. Gen. Gary said he thought that the questions asked by Mr. Lipscomb could e best answered in caucus.

Mr. Tilman, of Edgefield, made a long

Gen. Hagood said that a minute organ-

peech, arguing that a State Convention should not have been called to elect deleates to the National Convention, and that delegates should have been elected by the Congressional districts, as in Georgia. He hoped that a State Convention would never again assemble, except to make nominations of officers nd erect a platform for the party.

Mr. Lipscomb moved to go into secret ession on the resolutions. Gen. Butler moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed, to be known as "The Committee on Business," whose duty it shall be to propose a plan of action for this Convention, and that the committee report at 10 a. m. to-morrow, o which time the Convention stands adjourned, and that the pending resolutions and all others be referred, without debate, to this committee.

Gen. Gary was in favor of having a

secret session. Our plans should not be known. Not that we wanted to plot treason or a new rebellion, but to do what may be necessary to complete the organization of the party and ensure sucss. If there is any division of sentiment, or if two policies obtain favor in the State, this should be kept to ourselves and not to be heralded to the world. He was, therefore, in favor of Gen. Hagood's

Gen. Butler thought that the resolutions and all others should be referred to committee, which could—as the Convention as a whole could not-frame a thorough plan of organization. He pro-posed this only in order that the Convenion might act advisedly on Gen. Haood's resolutions. Gen. Kennedy moved as an amend-

ment that the committee on business con-sist of three from each Congressional disrict. The amendment was accepted. Mr. Tilman said he was opposed to a

ecret session, and likewise to Gen. Buter's substitute. The Hagood resolutions covered the whole ground of what should be done to-night. He concurred in what the chairman had said, that a wise general will not expose his plans until the enemy show theirs. Organization, and nothing but organization, is what should be done now. When we re-assemble to nominate State officers, we can decide whether we shall have a straight-out Democratic ticket or a co-operation tick-et; and I am confident that the minority will cheerfully bow to the decision of the majority. This, therefore, is not the time to discuss principles or measures. Not because he feared the encounter, for he had reason for the faith that was in him, but because a discussion now would do harm. He did not approve of the secret session, which would only end in giving additional publicity to the proceedings. Col. Aiken said that this Convention had no right to shape the policy of the Democratic party in South Carolina .-The business of the Convention is to elect elegates and an executive committee, and then go home. [Loud applause.] Even if a most discreet committee on usiness were appointed, it might concoct usiness enough to detain the Convention so long as to make it worthy the name of "Centennial Convention." come here instructed to vote for delegates to St. Louis, who should see that the State suffered no harm, and to elect an executive committee of true and tried men. On everything else he would vote no, except on a resolution that he would

more than once on the same subject, and to limit all speeches to five minutes each. needed more than this. If the campaign before us is worth making, it is worth preparing for. To go home, as suggested, without completing an organization, would be child's play. It is most important we shall not commit ourselves one way or the other to our enemy; but it is lan of further organization should not e framed and adopted. If a discreet committee be appointed they can no doubt submit business acceptable to the whole Convention. The Hagood resolu-tions were not acceptable to him, and he would be compelled to oppose them.

introduce to allow no delegate to speak

Mr. Hammond, of Aiken, spoke earnstly in favor of Gen. Hagood's resolu-Mr. Lipscomb, of Newberry, desired to have the sense of the Convention whether the powers of the Convention were limted to the election of delegates and an executive committee. His constituents expected more than that. They expected this Convention to lay down a platform for the party. There are two sets of opinions in the State. Many men in his county had refused to come in until they knew what they were committed to.—
They said they had gone to meetings before, and had only been tied to something that was not Democracy at all. Now they would not come in until they knew what was expected of them and hether it suited them. He wanted the Convention to say what should be done. and to elect an executive committee to do it. He would not be willing to entrust the powers of this Convention to any thirteen men in South Carolina; and if the powers of the Convention were reted within narrow limits, as suggested, he wanted the Convention to say so. He believed this Convention was sent here to take entire charge of the affairs of the Democratic party for two years. The Convention had not done anything yet, and his impression was that the Con-

ention was afraid to do anything.

Mr. O'Connor explained the character and purpose of the Hagood resolutions, and suggested that the first two of Hagood's resolutions be adopted, and that Butler's resolution be adopted as a sub-

stitute for the third resolution. Mr. Pope, of Newberry, said that he did not ask that any definite policy be adopted to-night, but if the Hagood resolutions, as a whole, be adopted, no policy will be adopted, except that of inaction. Scrupulous care had been taken in select-ing delegates. This meant something more than the mere election of delegates. If there are reasons why lips shall ealed, let the Convention hear them. If potential with the few, they will prevail with the many. We must not dodge the issue. When an opportunity offers for an exposition of the faith that is in us, we should let the words go out. resolution of Gen. Butler, in his judg-

ment, was the proper one. Col. Haskell, of Richland, opposed the reference of any important resolution to any committee. Unless the delegates could confer with each other, they could not go back to their constituents and tell them what was the feeling of the body. In conclusion he moved that Butler's substitute be laid on the table. This was carried—ayes 98, noes 48.

Mr. Farrow, of Spartanburg, moved

lay on the table the resolutions Gen. Hagood. This motion was lost. The question was then taken on the preamble to Hagood's resolutions, which

vas adopted.

Mr. Meetz, of Lexington, moved to mend the first resolution of Hagood so as to make the executive committee fourteen instead of thirteen.

the committee shall consist of fifteen, which was agreed to. He also moved that the chairman of the Convention be the chairman of the committee.—
This, too, was agreed to, and the first

esolution, as amended, was adopted. The second resolution of Hagood was hen adopted, with amendments providing that delegates shall be elected viva voce, and that a majority shall be neces-

sary to a choice.

The third and last resolution was the put and, before its adoption, a motion was made to adjourn to to-morrow morn-

four from the State at large—fourteen in ng at 10 o'clock. Col. Haskell moved that the Convention go into caucus to-night after adjourn-On motion, it was agreed to vote first

The motion to adjourn having been renewed, Gen. Gary said that his voice should not be stifled. The secret session must be had. He intended to be heard. He had always been a straight-out Demoocrat, and believed the right plan to ex-Governor B. F. Perry, of Greenville; General John Bratton, of Fairfield; Gen-eral Wm. A Evans of Chesterfield; Genadopt was the honest plan-the Missis-

sippi plan.
Col. Haskell insisted that there should eral M. L. Bonham, of Edgefield; Colonel D Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville; Genbe a caucus before the executive committee was chosen.
Governor Bonham said he had moved

eral J. D. Kennedy, of Kershaw; Hon. J. R. Campbell, of Charleston; E. W. with the purpose of having a caucus to-Moise, of Sumter; Colonel James A. Hoyt, of Anderson; Colonel William Wallace of Richland and Hon. W. D.

norrow.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow. Second Day's Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, Friday, May 5.

The State Democratic Convention ressembled in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning at 10 o'clock, en. J. B. Kershaw in the chair. The President called the convention to order and announced the first business pefore the convention to be the consider

troduced the previous evening-that the onvention go into caucus. Gen. Gary moved to amend by striking out "caucus" and inserting "secret ses

ation of the third of the resolutions in-

Col. Haskell opposed a secret session as he was willing that his friends and opponents alike should know what he had to say and do, and what were the intentions of the convention.

reconsider was lost.

The President appointed Messrs.
Woodward, Bacon, Ball, Sheppard, Keitt and Brooks as tellers when the conven-Gen. Gary said he was not the author of the secret session, but made the motion in accordance with an agreement tion proceeded to vote by ballot as agreed had with the author of the resolution for caucus. He showed the necessity for a consideration of the circumstances surthat the delegation from each Congress-ional District nominate two delegates rounding the delegates from those counties in which the Democrats are in a opeless minority. As for his county, for by acclamation. Adopted. Edgefield, they not only hoped, but were determined to carry the next election on fifteen minutes, which was laid on the table; Mr. Murray, of Anderson, making

straight-out Democratic platform. Col. Ball, of Laurens, thought the natter of a caucus or secret session should come up for consideration hereafter, and that the first thing in hand for the convention was the discharge of those duties for which they were especially sent here—the election of delegates to the St. Louis Convention and the choice of a State Executive Committee. The caucus or secret session should be ast thing brought before the convention. Gen. Bonham urged that it was con-

trary to parliamentary usage for a convention or a deliberative body of any character to go into caucus, and sugges lina; but as such a purpose had not been developed, he moved that the convention, ted that the object desired could be attained by going into committee of the when it shall deem proper, go into cau-cus for an interchange of views and to give expression to the opinions of their Col. Haskell then offered a resolution

again at 12 m. this day.

The resolution was adopted, and at 10:30 the convention adjourned to meet five minutes. Agreed to. at 12 m. Col. Haskell took the chair, and refor speeches ten minutes was voted

that the convention adjourn to meet

quested the delegates to the convention to remain for the purpose of holding a caucus, and upon his motion, Col. C. H. Five minutes is enough time for gas.-Simonton, of Charleston, was called to the chair. The reporters of the press, and others tion, at 1.30, went into caucus, under the rule adopted, while the ballots were be-

not members of the convention, were then requested to withdraw. The caucus was then held, in which the plans and policy of the Democratic party of the State were fully discussed, out no definite plan of action agreed

At 12 m. the convention re-assembled, President Kershaw in the chair. The third resolution of the series, inroduced by Gen. Hagood-that the convention go into caucus-was laid on the

Gen. John Bratton, of Fairfield, votes; Hon. W. D. Porter, of Charleston, 112; Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, of Ab-Col. Simonton moved that one from each delegation be appointed by the President as a committee to whom all resolutions shall be referred, without de-Kershaw, 113.
Alternates—Gen. M. C. Butler

The previous question was called, and the motion was adopted.

In accordance with the foregoing motion, the President appointed the followequally important to consider whether a ing members as said committee: Messrs, plan of further organization should not M. C. Butler, of Edgefield; J. S. Coth-

ran, of Abbeville; Paul F. Hammond, of Aiken; J. A. Hoyt, of Anderson; Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell; J. W. Moore, of Beaufort; J. B. Campbell, of Charleston; W. A. Walker, of Chester; A. McQueen, of Chesterfield; John L. Manning, of Clarendon; Allen Izard, of Colleton; J. A. Law, of Darlington; T. W. Woodward, of Fairfield; B. H. Wilson, of Georgetown; B. F. Perry, Greenville; F. J. Session, of Horry; J. D. Kennedy, of Kershaw; B. W. Ball, of Laurens; H. A. Meetze, of Lexington; W. W. Harllee, of Marion; Y. J. Pope, of Newberry; W. C. Keith, of Pope, of Newberry; Oconee; J. F. Izlar, of Orangburg; R. E. Bowen, of Pickens; A. C. Haskell, of Richland; J. H. Evins, of Spartan-

burg; T. B. Frazer, of Sumter; I. G. McKissick, of Union; James McCutcheon, of Williamsburg, and J. S. Bratton, of York.

Mr. M. P. O'Connor of Charleston. introduced a series of resolutions, charging the prevailing misgovernment and corruption in the State upon the Republican party, urging that they be hurled from power at the ballot box, that the national Republican party be overthrown at the next election, that the Democratic party of South Carolina line themselves with the National Democratic party, that they stand on the platform adopted at Baltimore, and that they pledge themselves never to attempt an interference with the present relations of the citizens

of the State as guaranteed by the laws now of force. Referred to the committee Mr. Sheppard, of Edgefield, offered a esolution from the Democracy of Edgeield, pledging themselves to sustain only vell known Democrats for office, both Pederal and State. Referred to commit

Mr. Edward McCrady, Jr., of Charleson, offered a preamble and resolutions proposing a plan of organization, and defining a course of action for the Democratic party of South Carolina. Reerred to committee on resolutions. General Kennedy, of Kershaw, offered resolution that the action of the convention in electing the President of the convention chairman ex officio of the State Executive Committee be rescinded, and that the committee, when selected,

ee on resolutions.

elect their own chairman. The rules were suspended, the resoluion considered immediately and adop-

This action was taken in deference to he wish of the President, Gen. Kershaw. Col. J. N. Lipscomb, of Newberry offered a series of resolutions from the Democratic Convention of Newberry, urging immediate and perfect organiza tion of the Democratic party of South Carolina. Referred to committee on Mr. G. B. Lartigue, of Barnwell, of-fered a resolution deeming it inexpedi-

ent for this convention to adopt any The Committee on Resolutions submitspecific plan of action until the meeting ted the following report on the resoluf the National Democratic Convention tions referred to them: at St. Louis, in order that the Democracy The committee of one from each counof South Carolina may act in harmony ty, to whom was referred the resolutions of the gentleman from Charleston, Mr. with the National Democratic party, but urging a preservation of townshi and O'Connor, the gentlemen from Newberry, county clubs, for the purpose of being prepared for prompt and decisive action; and that when the convention elects del-Messrs. Lipscomb and Keitt, and of the gentleman from Edgefield, Mr. Sheppard, and of the gentleman from Barnwell, Mr. egates to St. Louis and a State Executive Lartigue, and of the gentleman from ommittee, it stands adjourned subject Charleston, Mr. McCrady, beg leave to to the call of five members of the State make the following report;
That the committee deem it inexpe-Executive Committee. Referred to com-

mittee on resolutions. That the committee deem it inexpe-Colonel Keitt, of Newberry, introduced dient to take any action upon the resolu-

cus, and were submitted for reference to committee on resolutions without on the respective counties the utmost vigor and zeal in perfecting a thorough The President announced the business and compact organization of the Demo pefore the convention now to be the nomicratic party, with the view of consolidating every possible strength until the time comes for the nomination of a State nation and election of delegates to the St. Louis Convention, to be compose from each Congressional District and ticket.

resolutions, which had been read in cau-

The President then announced

readiness to receive nominations.

The following nominations were then

General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield

reconsider the motion just adopted, for the reason that there are twelve nominees,

and five or six of them may get all the

votes necessary to a choice, and there would be no election, thus necessitating a

second ballot; therefore it would expe-

lite the business before the convention

by electing the delegates first and the al-

On being put to a vote, the motion to

General Harllee, of Marion, moved

and two alternates, who shall be voted

General Harllee moved a recess for

the point of order that the members

could not nominate delegates and alter-

nates from their Congressional Districts until they had been informed who had

een elected as delegates from the State

at large. General James Conner, of Charleston,

hen addressed the convention briefly,

stating that he had supposed that the

caucus held earlier in the day was for the

purpose of ascertaining from the dele-

rates the desires and views of their con-

stituents as to the course to be pursued by the Democratic party of South Caro-

onstituents as to the proper course to be

ursued by the Democratic party of the

tate, and that speeches be limited to

An amendment to make the time

Col. McKissick, of Union, sotto voce-

On motion of Gen. Conner, the conven-

The caucus remained in session until 3

and the following result of the bal-

For Delegates from the State at Large-

Edgefield, 112 votes; ex-Gov. B. Perry, of Greenville, 108; Col. J.

Bonham, of Edgefield, 104.

convention to order,

Hoyt, of Anderson, 105; ex-Gov. M. L. Bonham. of Edgefold

The convention, at 3.15, adjourned to 5

At 5 P. M., a majority of the delegates

were present in the hall, but the time was consumed by the delegates from the Congressional Districts in making their

selections of two delegates each, until 6 o'clock, when the President called the

The proceedings were opened by the

President announcing his readiness to re-ceive nominations for two delegates and

two alternates from each Congressional

The following nominations were made

and unanimously confirmed by acclama-

First District- J. S. Richardson, of

Sumter: J. G. McLucas, of Marion.

ton; J. B. McLauren, of——. Second District—M. P. O'Connor,

Alternates-E. R. McIver of Darling-

Charleston; John F. Ficken, of Char-

leston. Alternates—John L. Manning, of Clarendon; J. F. Izlar, of Orange-

Third District—S. McGowan, of Abbe

ville; W. B. Stanley of Richland.—Alternates—B. W. Ball, of Laurens;

Sampson Pope, of Newberry. Fourth District—J. H. Evins, of Spar-

rourth District—J. H. Evins, of Spartanburg; B. F. Perry, of Greenville.—Alternates—W. H. Wallace, of Union; Gabriel Cannon, of Spartanburg.
Fifth District—J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield; William Elliott, of Beaufort.

Alternates—J. J. Fox, of Colleton; Paul F. Hammond, of Aiken.

Governor Perry declined as alternate at large, and Colonel William Wallace,

of Richland, was elected to fill a vacan-

The convention then proceeded to the

lection of three members of the State

Executive committee from each Con-

gressional District, with the following

First District-W. W. Harllee, J.

Law, T. B. Frazer. Second District—T. Y. Simons, J. F

Third District-A. C. Haskell, J. N.

The Committee on resolutions request

ed further time in which to complete

On motion of General Conner, the convention, at 6.30 P. M., again resolved

itself into a caucus.

At 8.40 P. M. the convention reassem-

The President stated that Captain R.

O Neale, Jr., of Richland, had been ap-

receive contributions for defraying the

The President announced that the State

Executive Committee would meet in the

Judiciary Committee room immediately

after the adjournment of the conven-

pointed Treasurer of the convention,

incidental expenses of the session.

Izlar, James Conner.

man, T. J. Counts.

Lipscomb, John B. Moore.

their report, which was granted.

District to the St. Louis Convention.

Gen. J. D. Kennedy,

M., when the convention reassembled,

There are too many of us for ten m

ing counted.

Col. Simonton was called

Exit reporters and spectators.

loting was announced:

Porter, of Charleston.

ternates afterward.

of votes

We further recommend that the State Executive Committee take such action at once as will promote the purpose indicated in the foregoing.

Gen. Gary offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the report of the for the four delegates from the State at

committee: Resolved, That the platform of the national Democratic party be adopted as the platform of the Democratic party of

South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of South Carolina, when they make non: inations for State officers, put a straightout ticket in the field.

Resolved, That the county conventions where the Democrats are in a minority make such nominations as they may deem expedient, and be governed by the circumstances surrounding them.

Gen. Gary urged that these three reso

Mr. Sheppard, of Edgefield, moved lutions would dispose of all the impor-tant questions before the convention, and that the four nominees receiving the majority of votes be declared elected delethat the expression of sentiment by memgates from the State at large, and the bers indicated a determination to make a straight-out fight. Gen. Kennedy made an eloquent deour receiving the next highest number be declared elected alternates. Agreed to. Mr. Richardson, of Sumter, moved to

fense of the report of the committee, and said while he admired the chivalry of those who favored a vigorous straight-out campaign, he was opposed to precipitating action at once upon the people of South Carolina, when cool, calm and deliberate judgment was necessary. We should wait until the national Democratic party had adopted their platform. While every Democrat in the State would be ready for action when the long roll of the party was beat, for the present he ad-

vised caution and prudence. Col. Ball sustained the resolution offered by Gen. Gary. The Democracy were organized for the first time since reconstruction, and they were ready now to

take action. Gen. Butler deprecated an inclination on the part of members to avoid discussion of Democracy. He discussed the standing of the Democracy in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and said while the reconstruction acts may have been unconstitutiona and revolutionary, they were not null and void, as evidenced by the platform of the national Democracy in 1872. He favored the adoption of a platform. He deprecated the introduction of the name of Gov. Chamberlain. He called on the young and old to work morn, noon and

Ex-Governor Manning made an quent and effective speech, in which he favored straight-out action. He intended to use all his powers to achieve Democratic victory in Clarendon at the next election.

Colonel Cothran, of Abbeville, favored the adoption of the committee's report, and the postponement of action until the assembling of a State convention in the future. Who would lose by delay? Is there danger of Democrats joining Republican party? This is an inoppor-tune time to join that party while it is on the run. The time for Democrats to become Republicans has passed. Some have joined it to their everlasting disgrace. They can never recover from the shame it has brought upon them in South Carolina. It will cling as a heritage to them, their children, and their children's children. He concluded by saying that with the help of God the Democrats intended to carry the State at the next

Mr. Murray, of Anderson, said the people of the State were far in advance of their leaders; that the leaders only were afraid of action. If we are Democrats let us put our principles before the world and stand by them. Let us henceforth sacrifice no principle, but earnestly maintain what we believe to be right.

posed the report of the committee. resolutions from his county convention called for some decisive action on the part of the State Convention. He read take such action as may be deemed prop-er and necessary. He made a lengthy and forcible speech, and we regret our inability to reproduce his remarks. His argument abounded with wisdom and good counsel, and urged immediate action and thorough discipline. He reviewed the campaigns in which the Democrats were asked to vote for Carpenter, Tomlinson and Green. He said where now is the Judge whom Democrats were called on to support in 1870 under the name of the Union Reform Republican party He has gone back into the worst wing of the Radical party, and is feeling the elbow touch of Whipper, Moses and Elliott.

General Conner opposed the resolutions as a fetter upon the hands of the people, and recommended that the delegates go home and urge upon the people organization for action, and that the plan of cam-paign be developed at a future conven-

General Kennedy called the previous question on the report.

The yeas and nays were called, when

the report of the Committee on Resolu-tions was adopted by 70 to 42. Colonel Hoyt introduced the following esolution:

Resolved. That the State Executive Committee are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in their judgment it may be deemed proper, to call a con vention of the Democratic party to nominate State officers and announce a platform of principles, to be composed of delegates from the several counties in proportion to the number of members to which each county may be entitled in both houses of the General Assembly under the new apportionment of the various counties.

The resolution was adopted. An invitation for the next convention to meet at Greenville was referred to the

State Executive Committee. The convention then resolved itsel into committee of the whole, and passed the usual complimentary resolution the officers of the convention

The convention adjourned sine die

- Col. T. J. Smith, of Washington County, Master of the Georgia State Grange, has thirteen hundred acres in corn, thirteen hundred in cotton, and five hundred in oats. He expects to make Fourth District—W. L. DePass, T. Stobo Farrow, B. H. Massey.
Fifth District—A. C. Izard, G. D. Tillfive hundred bales of cotton and twelve thousand bushels of corn.

LATEST STYLES AT THE LADIES' STORE.

TO MY CUSTOMERS

Allow me to inform you that I am receiving almost every day the very Newest and Latest styles of DRESS and MILLINERY GOODS, which I am selling, for cash, at prices to suit.

Since I have adopted the cash system, have found that it suits my customers much better, for prices are lower and the styles of The DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT

is presided over by ladies of experience and taste. Cutting from measurement and fiting guaranteed.
The MILLINERY DEPARNMENT is conducted with more than usual care, using the latest Hats, Silks, Ribbons and Flowers, with instructions and hints from the mos fashionable establishments in the North.

am better prepared to please you than at any time heretofore.

Thanking you for your past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, with a promise at all times to do my very

best for you. I am yours,

Most respectfully.

MRS. C. C. PEGG.

HYMENEAL. tions submitted to them for consideration but recommend that this convention urge MARRIED, On Tuesday the 9th instant n Pendleton, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. S. Murray, Mr. E. B. MURRAY and Miss M. EVA SLOAN. No

MARKETS.

Anderson, May 10, 1876. Cotton market dull, and unchanged. Middlings, 10½ to 11 cents.

CHARLESTON, May 8, 1876.

Cotton easy—Middling 12.

New York, May 8.

Cotton quiet—middling 12 7-16@12\$.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. The many friends of DR. W. G. BROWNE respectfully nominate him as a suitable candidate for School Commissioner of Anderson County-subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The friends of Mr. ANDREW J. WATT respectfully recommend him as a suitable person for School Commissioner of Anderson County-subject to the nomination of the Democratic Party.

FOR SHERIFF The friends of JAMES H. McCON-NELL respectfully announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson County at

the next election. The many friends of W. T. GRUBBS announce him as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election. Help our one-arm Confederate soldier

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Scriptures say Naaman would not. believe when told that to be cured of leposy, he had only to bathe in the river Jordan. His unbelief brought days of suffering upon him, as it does upon those who delay taking MERRELL'S HEPATINE for the Liver. When the skin and eyes become yellow in the spring season, with pains in the head and bones of the body, and a heavy feeling about the stomach after meals; there is but one chance to escape. Sickness of some sort is sure to come, unless the bile and bad blood is carried out of the system. Go to your druggist, Messrs. Simpson & Sadler, and get a bottle of MERRELL'S HEPATINE, hat cures all diseases of the liver.

Doctors are guessers. If they guess right you are all right—provided you pay the bill. If they guess wrong, you go to the graveyard—they go to their dinner. the graveyard—they go to their dinner. MERRELL'S HEPATINE has cured more cases of liver disease, indigestion, consti-pation and dyspepsia, than all the doctors and pills in the world combined. Ask your druggist, Messrs. Simpson & Sadler, about this medicine—HEPATINE. Each bottle contains fifty doses, and will cure any case of liver complaint in the world.

GLOBE FLOWER COUGH SYRUP cures cough, colds, and will positively cure consumption. For sale by Messrs. Simpon & Sadler.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and every-body complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspensia, Liver Cemplaint and its effects, such as Indiges-tion. Continuous Sick Headache, Sour templaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomash, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take Green's August Frowns without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, Wilhite & Williams, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve the results of the same transfer of the same

An Appeal to Parents.

Parents, do you love your children? Then reserve their health. Next to the blessing Parents, do you love your children? Then preserve their health. Next to the blessing of life itself, is the enjoyment of perfect health for some decisive action on the art of the State Convention. He read art of the State Executive Committee to show that the convention should breathing, with a harsh, metallic cough, like coughing through a brass trumpet, there is no time to lose. Begin at once the use of no time to lose. Begin at once the use of DE. Turr's EXPECTORANT, and the disease

> NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of Halbert Acker, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 15th day of June next, for a final settlement and discharge from said Fettle.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. T. HOLLAND HAS returned to Town, and will resume the practice of Medicine and Surge-ry. He will be assisted by his son, S. M. HOLLAND, who is under his medical in-struction. Office at their residence near the Bantist Church

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

James B. Chamblee, Plaintiff, against W. H. Williford, L. O. Williford, J. M. Chamblee, Defendants.—Summons for Money Demand—Complaint not Served.

To W. H. Williford, L. O. Williford and J. M. Chamblee, Defendants in this action:

YOU are hereby summoned and required Y to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, at Anderson, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of corriers of the corresponding to the corresponding to

sive of the day of service.

If you fail to answer this complaint with-If you fall to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment against you for the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty-three Dollars and Forty Cents, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 12th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the sum of One Hundred Dollars in Specie, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from July 4, 1873, and costs.

Dated April 15. A. D. 1876.

Dated April 15, A. D. 1876.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Anderson, S. C.

To the Defendants, W. H. Williford and L. O. Williford: TAKE NOTICE, That the complaint in

MILLINERY GOODS. UST RECEIVED, a select assortment of

May 11, 1876

Spring and Summer Goods, such as Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Rib-bons, Collars, Cuffs, &c., which will be sold

will readily yield to it. Always have it. ready in the house, as this fatal malady requires the promptest treatment. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children take it Good Taste. In nothing do men and women show

their possession of this quality, or the want of it, so much as in the appearance of their homes. People of good taste and judgment in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, patronize Mr. P. P. Toale, of Charleston, S. C., who supplies the best doors, sashes, blinds, newls, cornices, &c., and the best paint to make them beautiful. Also, plain and ornamental glass of the best French and American manufacture.

lischarge from said Estate. ELIZABETH ACKER, Adm'x. May 11, 1876

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

this action, together with the Summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Anderson Court House, in the County of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, on the 15th day of April, 1876. JOSEPH N. BROWN,

bons, Collars, Culls, &c., which will be sold at the lowest figures for cash. I ask my friends and customers to examine the stock and prices before buying elsewhere, Mantua-Making and Stamping attended

43

to as usual.

MISS DELLA KEYS,

Up Stairs, No. 3 Brick Range,

April 6, 1876

38

3m