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OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER. week of Great Britain, with a slight difference, of course—on whose pickles the sun never sets, and whose preserved meats are known around the world.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1876. For the past few weeks we have been wandering about through the Main Hall, crammed to repletion with all sorts of indescribable beauties and wonders, gathered from the four quarters of the earth and the scattered islands of the sea.

The building itself, when seen from the distance, looks like some old abbey, being in the form of a cross, and all of its cupolas, steeples and turrets are surrounded by crosses, which give it quite a religious and respectable appearance.

The countries I particularly speak of are Brazil and Japan. Both of these empires have covered themselves with glory. What astonishes you most is the magnitude and splendor of their contributions.

When most people think of Agricultural Hall, you have not visited it, visions of huge pumpkins, gigantic cabbages, enormous beets and extraordinary potatoes immediately float before their disordered imaginations, and you will be some what surprised to learn, no doubt, that there is not one of the articles I have named to be found within the Agricultural Building.

As you enter the south door, you realize the difference between the building you are in, and all you have seen before. On the left-hand, as if guarding the portals, is the wine exhibit of Sohlien of Rheims.

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That there may be no partiality in the way of drinks, while the left portal is guarded by Rhenish wine, the right is flanked by good old Irish whisky—where it stands a wholesome warning to all crusaders, and a fountain of delight to all lovers of mountain dew.

—This kind of weather makes a man feel energetic and kindly, and he gets up betimes in the morning, eats a hearty breakfast, looks over his garden patch, takes his hoe and spade and—puts 'em in the shade and goes down town to see a man.

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THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings—Organization of the Convention—Speech of Gov. Hayes, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 14. The National Republican Convention assembled to-day in the Exposition building. About five thousand persons were present.

A motion that when the Convention adjourn it be to 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the nominations shall begin with two speeches of ten or one of twenty minutes for each nomination, was rejected.

The address of the Republican Reform Club was read by G. W. Curtis. The allusion in the address to specie payments was cheered.

A motion was adopted that all addresses, reports and memorials be referred without debate.

Gen. Logan then addressed the Convention. He said the attitude of the opponents of the Republican party showed that the time had come again when every patriot should buckle on his armor.

In forming the committees the States and Territories with contesting delegations were omitted.

Mr. Loring, from the committee on permanent organization, reported as follows: For president, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, took the platform. He said he, too, was satisfied with the loyalty of Mr. Bristow, but if Massachusetts can't carry any nominee of the party, he would support Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Fry followed in support of the nomination of Woodford's idol son.

Mr. Woodford, amid great applause, presented the honored name of Roscoe Conkling.

There was an interlude, enabling some of their number to fight the enemy for a little while, on his own element.

A SOUTHERN WEDDING.—The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer of Friday last, says: "Few more brilliant marriages take place than the one witnessed last evening in this city at the residence of Gen. D. H. Hill."

The committee on credentials had considerable discussion before excluding the Spencer delegation from Alabama.

The following rules were adopted: The States will be called alphabetically, next Territories, and the District of Columbia.

THE BATTLE OF FORT MOUTRIE.

June 22nd, 1876. BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

That was a proud array of the British Navy when the combined fleets of Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker darkened the horizon, in the offing of Charleston harbor.

Sullivan's Island is directly in the mouth of this harbor, and commands all the channels leading into it.

The British set a reconnoitering party in boats to Long Island, lying just to the north of Sullivan's Island.

While this was going on, the bombardment of the fort had begun most furiously. Those of us who now grey-headed can well remember how our pulses quickened, and how our breath came thick and short when our sires described the incessant roar of those English guns of heaviest calibre.

Hawley replied that he thought that in declaring the principles to govern a great party during four years, it was better to confine ourselves to the main principles.

The substitute was voted down. The resolution reported and adopted.

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There was no retreat on part of this little force, as Sullivan's Island was separated from the mainland by a channel navigable for schooners; yet Moultrie had no thought of surrender.

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DEMOCRATIC DEEDS.

What the Present House of Representatives has Done.

What has the present House of Representatives done for the country? The answer to this question is to be sought in the record of the administration which it created by the government advertising; the ring Republican politicians who have not yet been locked up in the penitentiaries; the conventions of office-holders, whose only purpose in life is to keep their hold upon the public treasury, and away and the benches it occupies filled by men "who were true to the country in its hour of peril," and who, when the hour of peril passed, robbed it upon the right hand and the left; who turned every one of its departments into a den of iniquity; who, by the highest office for the purpose of making money; plucked the whole country into financial panic, from which it has not yet recovered; turned by its vicious legislation millions of men into the streets to beg; filled the workhouses and jails, and brought disgrace and ruin to the homes of the poor.

First. It has not elected a Speaker like Schuyler Colfax, who used his high office to enrich himself; who was bribed and bought by every band of adventurers and swindlers to serve as a stepping stone to his position of office; who was caught in the credit mobster's net; who was detected in stationery frauds in the House and exposed as a broker, receiving regular commissions from a New York paper establishment.

Second. Since it met last December it has been deriding ways and means, day after day, to get money out of the treasury. On the contrary, it has cut down the extravagant estimates of the departments, and if the Senate will pass its bills, has reduced the running expenses of the government to a minimum.

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Fourth. It has gone into President Grant's Cabinet and dragged out of it one of his trusted advisers, who abused his high office, and who, by the use of his high office, aided in the death of the living soldiers on the plains; who demanded money for every appointment he made, and brought him to trial for his many crimes!

Fifth. It has shown how the funds of the so-called army of justice have been robbed for the purpose of controlling elections in the South and in the North; how the President put his hand into the public treasury and took out money to aid in his own re-election. It has exposed the villainy of Williams, the rascality of Davenport and the general corruption of the entire branch of the public service.

Sixth. It has stretched its hand across the water to London and saved the honor of the country by collaring the minister and ambassador extraordinary, who was using his influence as our representative to "bull" the world, and to "steal" the gold of the people. It compelled the living soldiers on the plains; who demanded money for every appointment he made, and brought him to trial for his many crimes!

Seventh. It has shattered the District of Columbia ring into a shambles, and has exposed the villainy of Williams, the rascality of Davenport and the general corruption of the entire branch of the public service.

Eighth. It has instituted a rigid scrutiny of the management of the Navy Department, exposed the corrupt operations of the Catells and other plunderers, and before the investigation closes will expose whatever is rotten and corrupt in the service.

Ninth. It has laid bare the straw-bid system in the Postoffice Department, and has exposed the villainy of Williams, the rascality of Davenport and the general corruption of the entire branch of the public service.

Tenth. It has exposed the infamy of the Indian ring, shown how the Indians were robbed, and how the Indian contractors may be enriched and the treasury bled.

Eleventh. It has substituted silver for the wretched fractional currency as a step toward specie payment; matured a tariff bill, which, if the Senate would ratify it, would do more to enrich our people than any other measure; and restore property to all classes than any measure which could be devised. It has taken the control of our Indian affairs out of the hands of the thieves who had charge of them so long, and placed them where they belong—into the hands of the great services it has performed for the country. Done nothing? No House for a quarter of a century has done one-tenth as much or deserves better at the hands of the people.—Baltimore Gazette.

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