IS CO-OPERATION ADVISABLE. The propriety of uniting the Demo cratic party in support of a portion or all of the Republican nominees for State officers is again being seriously discussed by a few of the papers of the State under the lead of the News and Courier. The coalition policy was completely demolished, and we suppose these papers think by changing the name of the policy to co-operation they can induce the people to believe some new issue is presented. But be this as it may, these papers have for their object a combination of Democrats and Republicans to perpetuate the dominance of Governor Chamberlain over the people of this State for at least two years longer, which will also result in the election of a Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendant of Education, and Adjutant and Inspector General for the next four years from the Republican party of South Carolina. The people need not be deceived. The Republican party means to nominate a full ticket from Governor down, and any attempt of the Democrats to take their candidate for Governor and run another set of subordinate officers will result in failure, for the Democratic masses cannot be rallied at the polls to vote for a Republican Governor. Hence, this course means unconditionally to turn the State over once more to the Republicans without a serious effort to prevent it. But this is not the only objectionable feature of the policy. It inevitably surrenders many of the counties of the State which are about evenly divided, for there will be hundreds and thousands of the people in the State who will not vote at all in the coming election if there is any co-operation to assist in the election of a Republican Governor. We will admit that it should not affect county elections, but that is a matter of very little consequence, for every one conversant with South Carolina politics knows that the State ticket does affect county elections. But if it was practicable to succeed it would be demoralizing. to our people to induce them to support a ticket which would be humiliating to every man of honor. We have long enough bowed at the shrine of the expedient in this State, and the craven policy has only added to our disorganization and trouble. Republicanism is no more honest, no more respectable to-day than it was in 1868, when certain prominent co-operation lights of the present time would not consent to any affiliation with Republicans. We do not see any material reformations accomplished since that time in this State. If Governor Chamberlain is any better to-day than in 1874 we fail to perceive it, and yet the News and Courier, his strongest opponent then, is to-day his strongest advocate. Until some substantial reason for adopting him is presented, the people of this State should not consent to humiliate themselves and their State by supporting him. But if he is such a patriot and upright man as his Democratic admirers think him, we have nothing to lose from running a separate ticket, for by it we insure the election of a Democrat if we succeed, and if we are beaten the other party will elect Chamberlain. Hence, if the co-operationists are correct in their estimates of him, there is nothing to be gained by sacrificing our principles to support a Republican. In the coming canvass many colored men can be induced to vote the straight-out Democratic ticket, and by a determined and persistent effort we may achieve a complete revolution in South Carolina politics-at least let us enjoy the luxury of one effort to establish a pure Democratic govern-

ment for the State. THE BUSINESS OF CHARLESTON. A very sensible communication upon the causes affecting the prosperity of Charleston appeared in the Journal of Commerce of the 23rd instant, in which the writer attributes the decline of prosperity in the City by the Sea, to the selfish management which controls the South Carolina Railroad, which is the principal commercial feeder to the business of the city from the interior portions of the State. He is entirely correct when he complains that high local freights over this and the Greenville and Columbia Roads has a tendency to carry trade to New York and other Northern cities, and to build up the cities of the interior-as Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville. There is nothing which adds so much to the advancement of a place as having thorough railroad connections, and a cheap rate of transportation to and from all points with which it is connected. The railroad connections is the cause of the prosperity of the interior towns named, and this has already placed Atlanta in a position which will give it more prominence and prosperity than Charleston, unless the policy of the railroad to that city can be changed. The one great subject upon which the city of Charleston has been less vigilant than any other of like importance, is its railroad connections. The attention of its business men had better guard and promote this interest, which has suffered in the past, than to spend all their attention upon improvements of the harbor. There is ample facility for all the shipping warranted by the present business of the city. By courting the interior trade of the State, instead of almost driving it by unreasonable freight discriminations to other places, and by securing the incal-culable advantages which would assuredly result from the completion of the Blue Ridge link of its railway system, a new impetus would be given to the business of the city, and at a proper time the means necessary for harbor improvement might be obtained. The policy of Charleston is bound to end in ultimately circumscribing the business of the city. It will be an unfortunate day for our proud old city should the Blue Ridge Railroad be diverted by way of Athens, Augusta and Port Royal. The apathy of Charlestonians to the completion of this enterprise is incomprehensible. If the views expressed in the communication referred to could be heeded and further extended so as to look, not only to an alteration of the course pursued by the present roads, but also to the construc-tion of additional connections and lines of communication, a brighter day would rapidly dawn upon this city. The present short-sighted policy is choking off trade, and building up other cities. THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Republican National Nominating Convention completed its work some two weeks since, thereby affording ample opportunity to discover the spirit in which its action is received by the people of the Union. There is no enthusiasm even in the Republican party over Haves and Wheeler as their national standardbearers. The nomination has nothing to recommend it to the suffrages of the people beyond the fact that it brings a new element of the Republican party to the lead in preference to taking its most prominent men. Neither of its candidates have any reputation beyond that of local politicians, and the very obscurity of the men thus thrust so prominently to the front is relied upon to bear them to victory in November. There are no brilliant abilities nor illustrious services to commend these leaders, and their recommendation to the people is announced to be not that they have done something worthy of men or of statesmen, but that they have never done anything. The simple fact of the matter is, that the Republican party is loaded down with the sins and corruptions practiced by its leaders for many years, and did not dare ask the nation to trust these notorious criminals with the government for another term. At the same time there was very little desire to make any real reformation by nominating a sterling reformer like Bristow. In this strait the Convention sought out these nebulous unknowns from their ranks and present them in the guise of reformers. But the country cannot be deceived. The principles of the party are unchanged. It is founded upon sectional hatred, and exists by pandering to every discordant element in the nation. It presents no living issue upon public polity, but contents itself with its own laudation and with complacently abusing the Democrats. The platform taken with the candidates presents the Republican party of to-day in its true light. This remarkable document has been well termed a group of platitudes. The first portion which speaks of the equality and liberty that has been given to all by the party is an unbearable repetition, while the implication that these liberties are in dispute and subject to recall is provocative of a sneer from all truth-loving citizens. The plank opposing further grants of lands to corporations is intended for a promise of economy, but there are two objections to it: First, the Republicans have already voted away all the most valuable public lands, therefore these thieves can well afford to advise the locking of the stable doors after they, have stolen the horses. Second, to show how sincere they are in making this promise and how much they are opposed to grants of public lands, they nominate Hayes for President, who voted for all these appropriations, and Wheeler for Vice President, who was chairman of the committee in Congress which made these appropriations. It will be a refreshing view of Republican consistency to see Hayes and Wheeler going over the country denouncing the Credit Mobiliers of the Republican party after voting for them. The fifteenth plank, which deprecates sectional feeling and warns against success of the Democratic party because it will be by a united South, contains a most monstrous falsehood and glaring inconsistency. In one breath it deprecates what it tries to create in the next. The last plank is, however by far the most disastrous in its effects upon Republican prospects, for it endorses Grant and his administration in unmeasured terms, and thereby assumes fairly and squarely the sins of the past and commends them as virtues. The Babcocks, the Belknaps and the Schencks are therefore not repudiated by the Republicans, and the only element which has received a decided black eye from the Convention is the real reformers

under Bristow. The result of this Convention gives the Democrats who are now in council at St. Louis a very fine opportunity to secure the government by a prudent platform and judicious nomination for President and Vice President. If Tilden should be nominated there is very little doubt that victory will be sure-if on the other hand, however, the statesmen, as they think themselves, of the West are able to control the Convention in favor of rag money and a sectional candidate, who is weak everywhere except at home, the Republicans may expect to elect their candidates. Hayes and Wheeler is a negative ticket, and although it creates very little enthusiasm the ticket will command a strong party vote. We do not believe any man except Tilden or perhaps Gen. Hancock would be at all secure of election upon a Democratic platform. Governor Tilden would present such a strong contrast to Hayes that he would almost assuredly be borne to victory by a storm of popular enthusiasm. He is no negative, but a positive character, in whose favor the strongest arguments can be made, for he is the greatest reformer of this day. He unites the splendid qualities of the patriot and the scholar, the statesman and the politician, the honest man and the fearless advocate of the right in such rare proportions as to command alike the respect and confidence of friends and foes. He is immensely popular in New York, where his fearless administration of the State government has bruised the imperious head of the odious Tammany ring and crushed to death the canal ring, which by its frauds and peculation had become a power in the State. His brilliant services have pointed him out to the nation as the man who can and will, if nominated, put to flight the national rings and corruptionists. His election need not be feared if he is the standard-bearer. General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, is also an exalted patriot, but we doubt his having the strength of Tilden either at home or in the nation. These, however, are the two strongest men, and a failure to nominate one or the other would be an unpardonable blunder. The nomination of Tilden for President and Hancock for Vice President would at once put two giants in intellect and achievements against the two Republican pigmies, so far as these qualities are concerned. A moderate amount

Judge Cooke is spoken of as a candidate for Governor by the regular Republicans, at the next regular election.

the Democrats.

of wisdom on the part of the St. Louis

Convention will secure the Presidency to

After his defeat in the nominating Convention, Blaine sent Haves his "sincerest congratulations." The New York World calls this the first fruits between his well known politeness and his noto-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Convention in St. Louis will indeed be a funeral if it nominates Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for the Presidency, for (to paraphrase from Gov. Vance) such a nomination would bury the Republican party and its Cincinnati nominees forever, with their faces downward, so that even if it hereafter attempts to scratch out it will travel in a downward direction.

The recent Republican Convention. which convened in Cincinnati, held its sessions in the same hall in which the Liberal Republican Convention met four years ago. The fatuity attending the Republican party in this canvass goes even further, for Hayes and Greeley were both nominated on Friday. The Republicans should not have defied the fates in

Ex-Gov. Nye, of Ohio, said in nominating Hayes, that he had gotten into the habit of beating Democrats, and would continue to do it from the force of habit if nominated for the Presidency, and this argument seemed to win. The Democrats should nominate Tilden, who is accustomed to beating Republicans, and let the two war-horses fight it out in this canvass. Haves beat Allen only 3,000 votes, while Tilden beat Hix about 53,000. Hence, if former habits have anything to do with this canvass. Gov. Tilden would beat Gov. Hayes by a very handsome majority.

Secretary Bristow has resigned the charge of the Treasury Department to retire into private life. He refuses to be interviewed by newspaper correspondents, saving that he retires because he choses to do so, and that what induces his action is nobody's business. He has made a faithful officer to all appearances, and his resignation will be generally regretted. It is not improbable that he leaves Washington completely disgusted with the course of political events, and bitterly regretting that he allowed his ambition to lead him further in political life than the discharge of the duties of his Secretaryship. With ordinary discernment he might have discovered that he was not a pleasant companion for the party in power, and have thereby been spared the mortification and future injury resulting from allowing his name to go before the National Republican nominating Convention. Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, has been nominated and confirmed to succeed him, but has not yet accepted. This nomination is about an average of Grant's appoint-

BRIEFLETS OF STATE NEWS.

The peach crop in Pickens is a total failure. The immigration Society in Pickens is thoroughly organized.

The debt of Chester County is increas ing, and will soon reach \$10,000. The wheat crop in Abbeville is three

or four times larger than usual. There are thirty-seven prisoners confined in the Yorkville jail-all are

negroes. The Grand Jury of Colleton county have presented the whole Board of Comioners of that county charged with appropriating county funds.

Greenville is 100 years old. In 1776 Mr. Richard Paris, the first settler, located there and gave his name to Paris

Mountain. The Sassafras Gap Turnpike Road in Pickens was so badly washed by the recent rains that it is not even passable on horseback.

Rev. Mr. Lawton lost one hundred and fifty sheep and forty acres of oats on his plantation in Newberry county on the Saluda river in consequence of the recent

The cotton, corn and other crops along the line of the South Carolina Railroad through Aiken and Barnwell counties are in fine condition, and it is the same on the roads leading back to the Edisto

Mr. E. P. Williams, of Yorkville will soon obtain patents for two inventions, one for fastening telegraph wires without passing them round the insulator; the other, a new fastening for lightning rods.

Dr. W. G. Wylie, formerly of Ches ter, now a practicing physician in New York, has received the Harvard University prize and three hundred dollars for an essay on the construction of hospitals. This prize was open to all the physicians in the country.

Monday morning, one of the penitentiary guard, named Andrew Harrison, with two convicts, attempted to go to an island in the river, to cut upland palmetto, when the vessel upset and they were all dumped into the water. One of the convicts, named Peter Johnson, and the guard were drowned; the other convict swam ashore and reported the disaster.

A real centennial relic, consisting of a piece of colored linen window curtain, nearly a yard square, woven in 1762, can be seen in the store of Kingsland & Heath, in Columbia, who design framing it as a curiosity and for preservation, for which it is suitable, as the foreground is filled in with a pastoral scene of cattle grazing on a common. The figures 1762 are visible in the distance. It looks like faded

J. P. F. Camp, ex-treasurer of Spartanburg county, has been found guilty of malfeasance in office before Judge Northrop. He will be likely to spend a term in the Penitentiary if the Governor does not pardon him, as the revelations of fraud were most glaring. It is of a political character, however, and if he proves as fortunate as his fellow official thieves, he will not be long in securing immunity from punishment. Over three hundred thousand acres

land are advertised for sale for taxes in Beaufort county. Hundreds of people are in a destitute condition, and are appealing at home and abroad for the charities of the benevolent to obtain the very necessaries of life. Where there is such destitution the burden of taxation should be withheld. If it could be done in no other way, the Governor ought to remove the Treasurer and Auditor. The State should not add to the calamities of this sorely stricken people.

THE FRESHET IN OCONEE.

A correspondent of the Register, writing from Walhalla about the recent heavy rains in Oconee County, over the signature of "Renwick," says:

Having an opportunity of sending let-ters by private conveyance, I write you a few items in regard to the storm which passed over our county, leaving ruin and desolation in its path. The rain commenced here on Monday, the 12th, and continued almost without cessation until Saturday afternoon. The Chattooga, Tugalo, Keowee and Seneca Rivers and Chauga, Conneross, Cane and other creeks were higher than they have been known for half a century, bursting their barriers and overflowing all the surrounding country. All the bottom lands were inundated for from one to four days .-Wheat, rye and oats were swept away and the growing corn buried beneath the accumulated deposits washed from the uplands. One-fourth, if not one-half, of the crops have been totally ruined. Nearly every mill and bridge throughout the country has been swept away. Many of our farmers will be unable to replant, and there will not be near supplies enough raised to meet the every day wants of our

RUMORS OF COALITION AND CO-OPERATION.

[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.] WASHINGTON, June 22 .- I am reliably informed that a compromise has at last been effected between Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Senator Patterson. The new programme is this: Chamberlain will be re-nominated for Governor, with a colored man for Lientenant-Governor. Immediately after the election, and as soon as the General Assembly convenes, the Gov-ernor will have a bill passed redeeming the conversion bonds, one of his pet schemes, which has been held in abeyance. Senator Patterson's Blue Ridge scrip will also be taken care of at the same time. After these schemes are safe, Chamberlain will then be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Robertson. This arrangement will prove especially distasteful to ex-Congressman R. B. Elliott, colored, who has been re-garded a potential candidate for Robertson's place. Senator Patterson has exerted his influence with the National Republican, and that paper will discontinue its attacks upon Chamberlain. A private telegram from Columbia states that State Treasurer Cardozo is noisy in his denunciation of Governor Chamberlain since he ascertained that he and Patterson have become reconciled. This information must prove especially distasteful to those newspapers in South Carolina which have hitherto been endorsing Chamberlain as a genuine "re-

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. World.] WASHINGTON, June 22.

A remarkable coalition in the interest of power and plunder is said to have been formed between Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, and Senator Patterson by which the reform movement in that State inaugurated by the former is to be broken up. Chamberlain has been here for several days, and has affected a reconciliation with Patterson. The result is said to be that Patterson will support Chamberlain for re-election on the con dition that the latter is pledged to redeem what is known as the Blue Ridge scrip and the almost worthless conversion bonds issued some years ago by the State He is then to be sent to the United State Senate and the colored Lieutenant-Governor will become Governor. Patterson is largely interested in the Blue Ridge scrip and others in the bonds, which are all to be refunded under the bargain into a new bond to be issued by the State.

[Correspondence of News and Courier. WASHINGTON, June 23.

Senator Patterson's declaration that there are "five years of good stealing yet in South Carolina," would seem to be the State offices. I learn that Judge R. B. Carpenter, Hardy Solomon and Comptroller T. C. Dunn had an interview in New York City on the 20th instant, with H. H. Kimpton, E. B. Wesley and others interested in conversion bonds and Blue Ridge scrip, the object being to pro-cure sufficient money to elect men to legalize them. It is proposed to buy up the Republican Convention and secure the nomination of either Carpenter or Dunn as Governor, with Hardy Solomon as State treasurer. It is not known what success the negotiations met with, or whether the money will be forth-coming, but a move will undoubtedly be made in this direction, and Senator Patterson will of course be a party to it.

Apropos of Patterson, it may be well correct the statement circulating through the South Carolina newspapers, to the effect that he was appointed by President Grant on the board of examiners to West Point. The appointment was made by the president of the Senate, who first related Senate. who first selected Senator Clayton, of Arkansas. Clayton declined, and there was a general disinclination to accept the appointment, owing to the approaching e of the session. Patterson, however asked for the appointment, and it was given to him. It seems to have been considered essential to appoint a carpetbagger, which requirement Patterson fills

completely.

The Baltimore Gazette contains a Washngton special in this morning's issue in which it is stated that Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson had settled their differences and formed an alliance. which is to make the Governor Senato Robertson's successor. The story finds very little credence here. Governor Chamberlain cannot afford to sacrifice the fair reputation he has earned by associanself with Patterson, and I fancy that Senator Robertson will be his own successor.

a true Democrat who hunts up excuse to keep away from club meetings? Is that man a friend to his people who lounges around doing nothing, or sits quietly in his deserted store or business office on such occasions? Does he want a change in our political condition who will not give a bit of his time and influence to defeat the foul crew who now prey upon us? It looks doubtful to us and puts us to asking questions. It needs no argument to convince a man of common sen that our country is forever lost if we do not rise at once to decisive action in this critical time. The Democracy of Abbe-

THE IDLE DEMOCRACY .- Is that man

ville must awake from the fatal lethargy which has stupified them so long, and meet in a manly way the issues now before them. He who is recreant now, i a traitor to all that is right in morals and all that is due to his fellow-citizens. If you are an honest man, a friend of your people, and wish to leave a country fit to live in to your children, come out from your retirement and join in this crusade against corruption .- Abbeville Medi

- Mr. E. C. Grier, of Charlotte, relates that during the war, Cad Andrews, who belonged to his regiment, the Thirteenth North Carolina, while on duty as a sharpshooter, at Chancellorville, captured Brigadier-General Hayes. He did not want to deliver his sword, because Andrews was a non-commissioned officer, but the captor levelled his musket on him and persuaded him to hand over the insignia of rank and authority. The ques-tion now arises, was this Brigadier-General Hayes, Rutherford B., the present Radical candidate for President?

was washed away on Friday night last.

INDICATIONS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. Louis, June 24. Twenty of the Michigan delegates are for Tilden. A dispatch has been received from the Virginia delegation stating that they were united for Tilden.

The Illinois delegation are placed a

follows: Tilden 23; Davis 10; Hen-

dricks 9. Individual delegates from the

Southern States talk pretty freely, but

are careful not to commit their delegations to any particular opinion or line of action. One of them, very prominent in Alabama, is for Tilden, and he believes that most of the representative men of the South prefer that gentleman, though his observations, since leaving home, have tended to modify some of his views on the general situation, and he thinks it likely that such will be the case with many de egates from that section. Gen. Hancock, he says, has gained largely in the South lately, and next to Tilden he is the choice of the Southern Democrats. Although the South has the majority of the Demo cratic votes necessary to elect a President vet they do not propose to dictate in the least. They want a candidate who will carry the election—one who will lead them to victory, and place the gevernment in the hands of the Democracy.— Governor Hendricks, this Alabama gentleman says, has little strength in the South; still, if it is thought he is the strongest man in the North, and can carry New York and such other States as will insure success, the South will gladly accept him and give him its full vote. If the South has any demand to make, it is that the nominee of the convention shall be a mar against whose loyalty to the Federal gov-ernment during the late war not even a shade of suspicion can attach. The nom-ination of Hayes by the Republicans has unsettled opinion in the South somewhat With Blaine, Morton or Conkling on the Republican ticket, Tilden was by all odds the man for the Democratic nomination but the negative qualities of Haves, and the strength resulting therefrom, have modified views in the South to some extent; and although there is no doubt that Tilden is the choice of the South, it may be thought that some other man will be stronger and more successful before the people. Other Southern delegates express opinions similar to the above

Individual members desire an acknowle edgment that the people of the Pacific States are right in their opposition to Mongolian immigration. A small portion of the Ohio delegation have also arrived. The delegation is instructed to vote for Allen, but the members now here say they would accept Thurman, or per-

haps Hendricks.

The Maine, New Jersey and Georgia delegations have arrived. There have also arrived some seventy gentlemen from Arkansas, who will hold a meeting here and elect delegates to the national con-

The Nevada delegation favors Tilden. The delegations from the Pacific slope are anxious to have Chinese immigration discussed by the convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 26. The following is the count of votes for Mr. Tilden the first ballot, as made by his friends at Tilden headquarters. might be supposed to represent an ex-treme view of his hope, but it omits sev-eral States which it is believed will give him some votes: Alabama, 16; Arkan-sas, 12; California, 12; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Florida, 8; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 32; Iowa, 22; Kentucky, Maine, 14; Massachusetts, 26; Michigan, 20; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 10; New York, 70; North Carolina, 10; Oregon, 10; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 12; Texas, 16; Vermont, 10; Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 18. Mr. Tilden's opponents naturally take

a different view of this count from almost every State and deny him many that his friends claim. Their computation is as California, 8; follows: Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 12; Illinois, lus M. Saunders of North Carolina 10; Kentucky, 13; Maine, 14; Mary-land, 8; Minnessota, 10; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 10; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; in the nomination to be made of a candiverified by reports of the many desperate New Hampshire, 10; New York, 70; date for the Vice-Presidency, to a num-Massachusetts, 26: Oregon, 4: Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 10; Virginia, 10. The full vote, counting one for each del-

egate, is 738. Anti-Tilden men give the following as Hendricks' vote: Alabama, 20; California, 4; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 12 Maryland, 4; Michigan, 22; Missouri 20; North Carolina, 20; Oregon, 21; 20; North Carolina, 20; Oregon, 21; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 10; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 10. Old and experienced politicians, who are seldom wrong in their calculations, but whose judgment may be a little shaken now by their strong anti-Tilden feeling, say they expect to see in this convention an exact repetition of that at Cincinnati. They look to see Governor Tilden lead in the balloting just as Mr. Blaine did, and to see the prize go to General Hancock just as the Cincinnati convention went to

Governor Hayes.

The soft money element, with Richard Schell, of New York, as President, held a meeting to determine their course of action. Twenty-one States were represented. Tom Erwing, of Ohio, was most prominent speaker. They will ask a resolution from the convention calling for a repeal of the resumption act.

The Hendricks men feel more confident. General Manson, who is managing for Hendricks, has assurances of support from States not before counted on, and expects, after the first ballot, to make decided gains. A Hendricks band is parading the streets.

The anti-Tilden leaders are seeking

somebody strong enough to carry Ohio, Indiana and New York. A conference at the parlor of the Southern Hotel by the delegations opposed to Tilden was addressed by Roger A. Pryor, John Kelly and others. The object was to see what could be done. They report sufficient strength to beat Tilden, but indicate no choice. Massachusetts and Wisconsin will vote

solid for Tilden-an important gain .-The Tilden managers express increasing confidence of ultimate success, in spite of Tammany.

It is now believed the two-thirds rule will stand. None of the managers of the prominent candidates seem to have the ourage to attack it.

A communication signed Gideon J Tucker, President pro tem. of the New York delegation, and H. D. McNaughton, Secretary, is addressed to the tional Executive Committee. This is the greenback delegation, and they claim an equal footing with the Utica delegation in the contest for seats, and request that neither be admitted until the convention can act on their claims. The unit question was discussed by the

Pennsylvania delegation, but no definite action taken. A majority, however seem to favor carrying out the instructions of their State Convention. The California delegation will move for an emphatic expression on the Chinese question. They say they can carry the whole Pacific slope for the Democracy if they can get from the convention an acknowledgment that their people are right on this subject.— No action was taken regarding how delegation would vote, but it is understood a majority are for Tilden, and the vote will probably be cast as a unit. The Oregon delegation stands on the same ground as the Californians on the Chinese uestion. The Alabama delegation is divided, and they have decided to vote as they please. They refuse to give any definite information as to their prefer-The Louisiana delegation expres

themselves partially in favor of Tilder The Maine delegation is solid for Tilden The Maryland delegation strongly prefer Bayard. North Carolina favors no particular man; they came here to follow.

This feeling is entertained by most of the Southern delegates.

Cornell Jewett, representing the Independents, publishes an address in the Evening Dispatch, advocating a compromise on the financial question. He fa-vors a Southern man for Vice-President, and the postponement of the financial plankuntil after the nomination. Jewett represents the Peter Cooper ticket, and states, with authority, it will be withdrawn if the Democrats favor greenbacks.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

'An Original, Traditional and Funda-mental Democratic Principle."

Roger A. Pryor in the New York Sun. The action of the Maine Democracy foreshadows an attempt, in the St. Louis Convention, to abrogate the two-thirds rule. In view of the discussion which the effort will occasion, and particularly since some misapprehension seems to prevail as to the origin and policy of this famous regulation, a brief review of its history may not be without interest and

The Congressional caucus, itself borrowed from the politics of England, was the original of the National Convention. In 1800, at Philadelphia, a caucus composed of Representatives and Senators nominated Jefferson and Burr for President and Vice-President of the United

At Washington on the 19th of January, 1808, a similar caucus nominated Madison for the Presidency; and in 1812 a caucus presented him for re-election .-Meanwhile much discontent with this method of selecting candidates had spread among the Republicans; so that on the 11th of March, 1816, when a Congression al caucus met in Washington to choose a successor to Mr. Madison, nineteen members of the party refused to attend. After a severe struggle between Monroe and Crawford, the former was nominated by a vote of sixty-five to thirty-four. Monroe was re-elected without opposition. In 1824, notwithstanding the popular clamor against the system, a caucus of Republican Congressmen presented Craw-ford for the Presidency; but his nomination was largely repudiated by the party; and in default of a majority vote in the college of electors, Adams was elected by the House of Representatives over Jack-

The result was to the last degree odious and disappointing to the country, and being imputed to the operation of the method of nomination, as well as to the shameful intrigue between Clay and Adams, "King Caucus," as it was called in the slang of the day, was abjured forever, and its memory exists only for "ad monition and reproof."

Gen. Jackson was nominated, both for his first and second term, by the Legisla-tures of the States. The first National Convention for the nomination of candi-dates was held in Baltimore in September 1831, by the Anti-Masonic party; and they presented William Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President. (If more information of this party and convention be desired, reference may be had to the venerable Thurlow Weed.) In December of the same year a party styling itself National Republican met at Baltimore and nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and

Vice-President. The Democrats, as they now began t distinguish themselves, had already, by the State Legislatures, presented Jack-son for a second term; but controversy existing in the choice of a candidate for Vice-President, for solution of the difficulty New Hampshire proposed the expedient of a National Convention.

The first Democratic National Conven-tion was called to nominate a Vice-President only; and it met in Baltimore on the 21st of May, 1832. Robert Lucas of Ohio was chosen President of the body In determining the selection of a candidate the convention, on motion of Romuadopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That each State be entitled.

ber of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in the Electoral Colleges under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

This is the origin of the now famous two-thirds rule. Martin Van Buren received the requisite vote for the nomina tion, and was elected on the ticket with Andrew Jackson. The next Democratic National Con

vention met in Baltimore, May 20, 1835, and by unanimous vote nominated Van Buren to succeed Jackson in the Presidency. In 1840 Van Buren was presented by another Convention at Baltimore for a second term; but was defeated by General Harrison, whom the Whigs had nominated in Convention at Harrisburg The ambition of the "Sage of Kinder hook" was not to be appeased without another incumbency of the Presidency; and accordingly his friends urged him for nomination by the Democratic Convention which met at Baltimore on the 27th of May. 1844. But Mr. Romulus M. Saunders was again present with his two-thirds rule: and on his motion the Convention adopted it by a vote of 148 to 118. On the first ballot Van Buren received 146 votes, a majority, but not two thirds of the convention. After the seventh ballot an attempt was made to repeal the two-thirds rule, but was defeated by the same vote by which it was adopted, namely, 118 for and 148 against its repeal. On the ninth ballot James K. Polk was nominated by a unanimous

In the Democratic Convention which net at Baltimore on the 22d of May 1848, the two-thirds rule was again adopt ed, and under its operation Lewis Cass was nominated for the Presidency.

The same rule was re-enacted at Baltimore in 1852, and has been retained by

very succeeding Democratic conven-

It is not true, then, as popularly reported, that the two-thirds rule originated in the convention of 1844, and was devised to prevent the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. It was adopted in 1832 by the first Democratic National Convention ever held, and is, in truth, an original traditional and fundamental principle of the Democratic constitution.

The policy of the rule consists in its efficacy as a safeguard against the nomi-nation of a candidate by States which cannnot contribute to his election. But this original argument for its adop tion is indefinitely strengthened by the

modern practice of a unit vote in convention. A large number of States now cast their vote as a whole, without reference to the will of the minority. It is vious that if all the States were to be chosen by the minority of the conven-tion. For illustration: Take three States an afternoon call, and, after a few minwith three votes each; in each of two States a particular candidate has two rotes, and one against him, while the third State gives its three votes for the two States. This latter candidate has actually five votes, and the other four, yet, operation of the unit rule, the man with four votes is nominated over the man with five votes! As affording some guarantee against this absurd and iniquius result the two-thirds rule should be held inviolate.

When Chief Justice Holt, of England, who had been somewhat of a grace-less scamp in his youth, recognized an old e him, he cautiously questioned him as to what had become of his old comrades. He supposed that he was not recognized by the prisoner, but the reply not to lead, and will support the man who seems able to carry the party to victory. are all hanged, my lord, except you and I."

A FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

NEW YORK, June 24.

A special from Gen. Crook's camp on Goose Creek, via Fort Fetterman, gives details of a big fight between the troops and Sioux, on June 17. The Sioux were about 2,500 strong, under Sitting Bull and the troops 1,300 strong, under Gen. Crook. The fight lasted five hours. The troops had reached the head waters of the Rosebud Creek, between high bluffs on the night of the 16th, and formed into a hollow square, in anticipation of a night attack, as signs of the Sioux had been seen. There was no molestation, however, and the march was resumed at 5.30 a. m. in two columns. The troops had only proceeded ten miles down the valley, when a sudden halt was made, at a signal of the Snake Indians, who gal loped from the front, shouting wildly Sions! Sioux!" Firing began imme diately. The friendly Indians and their bands quickly, and the Crows sang their war song. In a moment all the Crows and Snakes rushed in the direction

of the Sioux, with savage yells. Gen. Crook wished to attack with the troops first, but the Crows could not be restrained. The onset of the Snakes and Crows made the Sioux rapidly recede. Capt. Cane's infantry advanced to the crest of a ridge, and opened fire. The Crows and Snakes then began to be hotly pressed by the Sioux, and were beaten back before them. The Sioux had taken up a masterly position. Capt. Noyes' cavalry then charged the Sioux to the North, and dismounted and poured two volleys into them. Capt. Mill's cavalry moved forward ahead of Noyes' command and charged them still further:

His men lay down and maintained steady fire for half an hour against a crowd of concealed Sioux skirmishers. The Crows then made another charge, but were again driven back. The Sioux now became bold, and crept forward, ready to make a dash, when Mill's command again drove them back. The Sioux gave him several heavy volleys, and then broke and ran for the bluffs. Gen. Crook's aid-de-camp ordered the command to cease firing and advance direct ly North, along the stream, to the Sioux village, six miles off, but the order was countermanded. Mill's command pursued the retreating Sioux four miles. After some further firing, orders were given to fall back and concentrate for a general advance; this proved disastrous. The Sioux held the highest ground, and poured a destructive fire on the exposed troops. The recruits behaved bravely while this order was being performed Nine men were killed by the Sioux, and twenty wounded. The Crows and Snakes at this critical moment made another charge, and fought the Sioux nobly. As soon as the junction was effected. Sioux began to yield, and the infantry drove them from the high bluff. The Snakes pursued them several miles. At one o'clock the firing ceased, and the troops fell back to the point where the battle began. The Crows were determined to return home, being dissatisfied with the support they received from the troops. The Sioux committed some hor-

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

rible atrocities in the field. One Snake

was killed and eight wounded. A num-

ber of Sioux were dead on the field, but

many dead and wounded Sioux were

- Mr. Talmage lately prayed for al who read his sermons. He is not entirely without feeling for the afflicted.—Neu Orleans Republican.

- "I don't know much about Mr. Wheeler," said Governor Hayes, and probably Mr. Wheeler can say with equal truthfulness, "I don't know much about Governor Hayes." The eldest daughter of General Robert C. Schenck, United States Minis-

ter to England, is to be married in Ohio next September to an English gentleman whom she met in London. — The Congarec is slowly getting back nto its banks. The river fell several feet into its banks. yesterday. Many bridges in the up-country must have been washed away, as

several of them have floated down the - The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 106 yeas to 70 nays, a bill favorably reported

from the female suffrage committee, extending the ballot to women in certain - Neagle's famous bridge is in no danger as yet, and its owner remarks that he has no fears for its safety from the at-

tacks of its natural enemy, as it is weighed down with mortgages enough to hold it in the face of a second deluge. - Indiana Grand Lodge of Masons has reinstated the clause in its regula-

tions against Masons using or selling spirituous liquors, and has forbidden subrdinate lodges to receive into membership those addicted to their use. Aiken expects to be represented at the Centennial exhibition by mockingbirds singing by note—taught by Professor Brown, of that town. The birds have already mastered the bars of "Yankee

Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner." The New Orleans Picayune records that Gov. Hayes was born in Vermont, fought very well during the war, was made a Brigadier General, and in that capacity was whipped and captured by the Confederate General Harry T.

Hays.

— The Catawba river is said to be booming—all the adjacent bottom lands are several feet under water. It was higher than it was ever known to be before A mill house, intact, was seen floating down the stream early Monday morning, but was completely wrecked when it struck the shoals at Landsford.

 A correspondent of the Wilmington

Journal who has visited Marion, Darlington, Sumter, Richland, York and Fair field Counties, reports that the crops in all these counties were very fine, and al though much rain has fallen during the past week, it is thought that the crops were notinjured.

— A colored man in Sumter

nounced the late execution of Aleck Lowry one of the "finest hangings that ever took place in Sumter County." On ever took place in Sumter County." On being asked for his reasons, the citizen replied, "Why, sir, he give out two psalms, raised de tunes hisself, preached his own funal, and wasunt scared a bit.' - A book agent who has retired from active labor, upon the hard-earned accu-mulation of a life of industrious cheek, says that the great secret of his success was, when he went to a house where the female head of the family presented herself, he always opened by saying, "I beg your pardon, Miss, but it was your mother I wanted to see. That always used to get 'em. They not only subscribed for my books themselves, but told me where I could find more customers."

 A Brooklyn girl having been visited for some months by an exceedingly bash dopt this expedient, a candidate might | ful gentleman brought on the wished-for utes waiting, she rushed into the parlor equipped for the street, and said hastily "I am in a great hurry—have an engage ment with a lady friend, and if you came candidate of the minority in the other for the purpose of proposing marriage two States. This latter candidate has acyon must be quick about it." Wedding early in the fall. - Saturday a terrible cyclone origina

ted near Pee Dee Bridge, in Marion County and passed by the bridge and on north of that place with great force. At the railroad bridge it tore up the plat-form planks, which are two inches thick and spiked down and stove them through the framing of the bridge. The support-ing posts were twisted off like pipe steas, and whirled through the air. Mr. Sessless scamp in his youth, recognized an acquaintance in a prisoner brought be-fore him, he cautiously questioned him iron, but were about to be blown away, and rolled down the embankment and seized the body of a tree for a mainstay. Several houses were blown down in the

- The Queen dowager of Sweden, whose death was noticed the other day, was the daughter of Eugene, the son of Josephine and adopted son of the great Napoleon. She was born in the splendor of imperial days, and became the bride of Bernadotte's son. Two of her sons became kings. One of them is now on the throne. It is strange, as showing how time avenges everything, that while the blood of Napoleon is on no throne in Europe the blood of Josephine, who was diverged has become a swell two was diverged has become a swell two was divorced, has become a royal strain, and will probably continue. It was dream of the great conquerer's life to found a royal line. His descendants are outside of the royal circle, while the de scendants of his discarded wife reign still, and bid fair to reign for generations.

— The political record of Hayes and

Wheeler during their services in Congress

is ra, idly being investigated by Demo-cratic members of the House. Hayes

was uniformly in favor of every land

grant and every subsidy brought before the House during his membership, while

Mr. Wheeler, during his connection with

the Pacific Railroad committee, was a prince among the Credit Mobilier sup-

porters, and advocated every measure of

any benefit to the land grabber. Both

nominees having accepted the honor on a platform one of the principal planks of which denounces such robbing measures as Hayes and Wheeler supported, the opinion is inferred that none know better than they and their party how deeply have the people of this country been wronged by the indiscriminate donations of public lands to railroad monopolies. — A St Louis telegram, of Wednesday night, says: "The Tilden men have not developed their tactics or made much demonstration, but their advance guard will be largely reinforced by to-morrow's arrivals. They have the decided advantage of having both Democratic papers here in their interest, in addition to the popular feeling of the local population. Altogether the indications are that the contest is going to be keen and exciting, as it was at Cincinnati last week. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson arrived here this afternoon, and is stopping at the Planters' House. He is for Thurman first and last, and all the time, and has hopes of his man here proving the win-ner in the end. The Ohio men here, be says, will have to come to his support, and will put Hendricks out of the way. It is said that we are to have the Liberal Republican sides here as well as at Cin-cinnati. John Cochran, of New York, has engaged rooms here, and Carl Schurz will also be on hand, ostensibly to deliver a speech to his German fellow-citizens on the evening of the Fourth of July .-

> WOOL CARDS, Williamston, S. C.

It is well known, however, that he is to

be here in the interest of Tilden. His

paper, the Westliche Post, has not yet endorsed the Cincinnati ticket, tut says

it will wait to see the result of the Demo-

cratic deliberations here."

WE are now ready for Carding Wool.
Guarantee satisfaction. Thankful
for past patronage, we solicit the same. No
charges for carrying Wool to and from De-J. & J. R. WILSON. June 20, 1876

Situations Wanted for Orphan Boys.

THE Board of Commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House have several boys, from 13 to 15 years old, whom they wish to bind out to farmers, merchants or mechanics, in the interior of the State. Applications by letter may be made to W. C. BEE, Chairman of the Board, Charleston, 50 -

June 29, 1876

WOOL CARDING.

THE WOOL CARDS at the PENDLETON FACTORY are now prepared to
run. Having been reclothed, they are in
order to do the best of work. Parties having Wool to be Carded, will have their orders promptly and satisfactorily executed by
bringing it to the undersigned at Pendleton
Factory. We also have Rolls and Factory
Yarn on hand for sale.

RICHARDS & WILSON. RICHARDS & WILSON. June 29, 1876

THE undersigned will be in Anderson on 3rd July, 1876, to remain for a short time, and will perform all work in DENTAL SURGERY, guaranteeing satisfaction, both as to work and prices. Has all the spulingers for Operative and Mechanical Surgestions of the Surgestion late appliances for Operative and Mechani-cal Dentistry. Administers Liquid Nitrous Oxide, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth,

June 22, 1876 50 MURRAH, D. D. S.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, Mrs. E. M. Lafoy has made

suit to me to grant her letters of Administra-tion on the Estate and effects of Newton W. Lafoy, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said New-ton W. Lafoy, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, July 14th, 1876, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause

if any they have, why the said administra-tion should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of
June, A. D. 1876.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, June 29, 1876

Hard Times Played Out.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD!

All You are Required to Do is to Go to HUBBARD'S

ind von will find out that just a Little Handfull of Money will Buy an Armfull of Goods.

N order to make a change in my business
I have decided to close out my Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING. POTWARE. CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH. My stock in the future will consist of FAMILY GROCERIES, CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Please call soon and get Bargains in the June 22, 1876

SOLID WEALTH! \$600,000 IN GIFTS: ndest Scheme ever Presented to the Public A FORTUNE FOR ONLY \$12.

THE Kentucky Cash Distribution Company, 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 Grand Drawings at Major Hall, in the City of Frankfort, Ky., on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of

\$600,000. THOS. P. FORTER, Ex-Gov. Ky., Gen'l. Manage POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

\$100,000 50,000 25,000 20,000 10,000 50,000 50,000 40,000 40,000 60,000 120,000 600,000

95½ Tickets, \$1,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$12 each.
Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Post
Office Money Order or Registered Letter, made
payable to Kentucky Cash Distribution Company.
All communications connected with the distribution, and orders for Tickets, and applications of
Agents to sell Tickets, should be addressed to
HON. THOS. P. PORTER,
General Manager, Frankfort, Ky.
June 29, 1876