COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call of the State Democratic Executive Committee, a Convention of the Democratic party of Anderson County will be held at Anderson C. H. on Monday. 7th of August next, at twelve o'clock m., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent this County in the State Democratic Conveution, which assembles in Columbia on the 15th prox., and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

Under a resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee, the basis of representation in the County Convention will be as follows: Each Democratic Club in Anderson County shall be entitled to one delegate for twenty-five members or under, and an additional delegate for each additional twenry-five members. The delegates will be expected to present credentials from the proper officers of their respective Clubs. It is recommended to the several Clubs, whose regular meetings do not take place between this time and the 7th of August, that they will hold an extra meeting on Saturday, 5th of August, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention.

Each Club will be expected to send in to the County Chairman a complete list of its members, together with a roster of the white and colored voters in their respective townships, at or before the meeting of the County Convention.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S RECORD. Following the articles of the News and Courier upon this subject, we come next to the consideration of Gov. Chamberlain's use of the veto power, and do not hesitate to admit that he has used this power of the Chief Magistrate of the State in some instances with a judicious regard for the public welfare. We do not call to mind any instance in which he has vetoed a measure calculated to advance the prosperity or public interests of the State. In considering this subject, we intend to be fair and shall not hesitate to commend or condemn as our judgment dictates. The Governor has done a few good things since his. election, and we do not desire to attempt to hide them by his shortcomings.

Upon the subject of the Solomon bank failure, and the loss to the State by it, we are not satisfied that the Governor has explained fully his connection, so as to relieve himself of a part of the responsibility. It is true, he vetoed a bill to make it and the Carolina National Bank the sole depositories of the State ed to deposit \$200,000 of State money in that bank, after Treasurer Cardozo had declared it to be insolvent. The failure came at the time of the Governor's protracted absence at the North last summer, and was a fit companion to the farce of the Parker trial. The Governor cannot be justified in favoring so large a deposit in a bank charged publicly with insolvency, unless he had made some close examination of its books, and was satisfied that the public money was safe in its keeping. This bank was a doubtful institution, of mushroom growth, for political purposes, and was known to be such from its beginning to the Governor, and many others in the State of South Carolina. It has been reported, without denial, that money was borrowed from this bank in the last canvass to assist the Republican cause, and that State securities were put up as collateral to secure the loan. If this be so, the solution to the matter is easy. Mr. Solomon attributes its failure to an inability to realize on State securities, and claims that if the State's obligations to the bank were paid, it would make it solvent again. It may be that this deposit of the State's money was due to the fact that the administration could not afford a break with Mr. Solomon. However this may be, Mr. Chamberlain was derelict in not ascertaining the status of the bank before consenting to increase its deposits only three months before the failure, and after it had been charged with insolvency by a member of the board of deposit.

The Governor's course in regard to the big bonanza bill was beneficial to the financial interests of the State, and showed that he had sufficient control over the Legislature to enable him to secure such legislation as he desired, and goes in attempting to procure a registration law, or a law giving the election of justices of the peace to the people, he could have had them enacted. We do not know that his action in this matter was entitle him to any gratitude from our

Next we come to the tax laws, and find the abuses of former years were greatly Gov. Moses' last year. The assessment for the State, and in 1875, Governor Chamberlain's first year, it was \$134,-968,224, which shows that in Moses' last year it was lower than in Chamberlain's due as much credit upon this score as first six years of Republican rule had become so notorious throughout the nation driven to some few measures of relief to very existence of the Republican party, and any governor would have corrected some of the abuses. Mr. Chamberlain tion bill, thereby creating a deficiency of cannot claim any great credit for our tax

Under the head of contingent funds there is a failure to pay the July interest was executed according to his sentence.

refuse to receive and use a contingent years under Governor Scott's administramental to the public interests then as be commended for refusing now what he quietly received and spent. The nat-

salary of Legislators since the last administration of Gov. Scott. (see acts 1871 -72, p. 216,) and hence Mr. Chamberlain expenses. They are the same as they have been for some time past. The contingent legislative expenses were also reduced during the last session of Governor Moses' administration, (see acts 1873-74, p. 700,) and the present Governor found the law upon the statute books when he was inaugurated. There has been no law passed upon this subject since he became Governor. Hence, however great the former frauds were and however iniquitous the legislation was upon the subject, Governor Chamberlain found the change made without any act of his to secure it. There is no credit due him as a reformer for reducing contingent legislative expenses, for no reduction has been made by his administration. The same thing is also true of the pub-

lic printing. The act reducing this infamous expenditure of public money to fifty thousand dollars, and throwing the work open to competing bidders, was passed in Gov. Moses' administration, (see acts 1873-74, p. 707.) There was a recommendation of Governor Chamberlain to secure a further reduction, but no great effort was made to secure it, and therefore the law stands as passed by the Moses Legislature. There is one fact worthy of note in this matter, which is that the Governor, by the use of his veto power, could prevent the appropriation of any more money to this object than was necessary, and if he really desired to reduce the amount he could have forced the Legislature to adopt his views by vetoing the appropriation bills. He did not desire to do it, and ended his interest in the matter when he recommended it. It is very remarkable that the News and Courier should have claimed the three foregoing reforms as due to Governor Chamberlain, when in fact they were enacted in Moses' administration. Our contemporary could not surely have intended to deceive its readers, but such is the obvious effect of attributing these reforms to the present Governor. Governor Chamberlain did recommend

wholesale reduction in the salaries of public officials; and secured the passage of an act to go into effect next term, which reduces the salaries and will be a Democratic banner most cheerfully to saving to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars; but his recommendations were more those of a demagogue pandering to public opinion, and attempting to go even ahead of that opinion than of a real reformer who wishes to correct public abuses and abate extravagant salaries. His recommendation made no excentions, and thereby cut down some salaries which ought not to be reduced, and left some others still much higher than they should remain. The Governor and the Superior and Circuit Court Judges do not receive more than men of the proper ability for such positions deserve, and if the Governor had attempted to secure a reduction by leaving such salaries as these as they now are, and recommending a complete change in others, he would have taken step in the right direction. For instance, the Lieutenant Governor ought only to receive the pay of a member of the Senate, which would save \$2,500; the Governor's private secretary, \$1,500, saving \$500; the Adjutant and Inspector General, \$500, saving \$2,000; the salaries of the eight circuit Solicitors should be abolished, saving \$8,000, and so on all the way through the list of officers. The auditors, treasurers, &c., is on an everage about \$4,000 to the county, and system to an average of \$1,500, thus saving over \$80,000 to the State in the collection of taxes. A general change should be made, and if the Governor truly desires a reform in this matter he would have directed his efforts to a plan

to accomplish these reductions. The News and Courier next proceeds to applaud the Governor's course upon the subject of taxation. The cause of this eulogy is that he vetoed the bill which levied a tax of 13 mills for State purposes. It is true this veto was favorable to to prove that had he been equally zealous the people, for they could not have paid the tax, and if the collection of it had been attempted it is not improbable that trouble would have ensued. It was a necessity to veto the bill, and the Governor recommended the distribution of a sufficiently disinterested, however, to portion of the levy over a period of years. and approved a bill levying 91 mills for State purposes, and the two bonanza bills, one levying 1 mill for four years and the other levying 1 mill for two corrected in the year 1874, which was years, thus making the State tax 11 mills, which is the highest tax rate ever yet of property that year was \$131,738,375 levied upon our people. There was no reduction over former years, but an increase. This, however, was not all, for there is still to be paid 12 mills on the big bonanza and 1 mill on the little bofirst, and therefore Chamberlain is not nanza, or 24 mills yet, which, added to the 11 mills tax paid this year, makes Moses. The fact is the corruption of the the tax voted by the last Legislature, and approved by the Governor, 131 mills, or } mill more than the bill which the that even Governor Moses was compelled Governor vetoed. The levy of 13 mills to establish many reforms, and any man would all have been collected at once, that had succeeded him would have been while the whole levy of 134 mills imposed a tax of 11 for the first year, 11 party. the people by the sentiment of both for the next year and & mill for the two political parties. It was necessary to the | years following. But this does not close the Governor's administration of the tax laws, for he has approved the appropria-

the Governor has no better claim to grat- on State debt, which will probably make tude. When inducted into office the the deficiency \$250,000. How this last sentiment against contingent funds was source of deficiency arose cannot be acso strong that he could not have advo- counted for unless the fact that this is cated them without damaging his own election year explains the matter. Uninterests and reputation. He did not der the specific levy act the money necessary for this debt was appropriated fund while Attorney General for four and it is the Treasurer's duty to explain and the Governor's duty to examine into tion, and, although the granting of con- the matter. Even this is not all. The tingent funds was as prevalent and detri- custom of levying the tax in advance has been abrogated, and the last Legislature under Moses, he did not utter one word adjourned without making any levy: of dissent to receiving and using all that The simple fact is, that if Republicanism was granted him. He is not therefore to is continued the indications are that the tax of next year will be higher than that public opinion is too strong against for of any previous year. The levy was not him to brook, while but two years before made last session because the election is to come off this summer. Taking all the ural conclusion is that the abolition of facts relative to taxation into account, the system of contingent funds was a our conclusion is, that the present adnecessity and not a choice with Governor ministration has not been a success, so far as a reduction of taxation is con-There has been no change made in the cerned. It has increased instead of diminishing taxes.

We have already shown that the Governor has violated his pledges to stop has done nothing to reduce legislative deficiencies by approving the last appropriation bill. As to county finances, which is the last item, the Governor is not entitled to much commendation, for while he has not improved the condition of the counties he has in some instances injured them by appointing corrupt officials who have embezzled their moneys as in the case of McDevitt. Treasurer of Edgefield. We have thus endeavored to sift this record as presented by the News and Courier, and in our next issue shall attempt to present some further views upon the record of the famous individual whose name heads this article.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent of the Marion Merchant and Farmer suggests the name of Gen. Wm. W. Harllee for the important position of Governor of South Carolina. and urges him as the nominee of the Democratic party. Gen. Harllee has filled many responsible positions in the past, and at one time served most acceptably as Lieutenant Governor. His personal and political record are unimpeach-

Governor Chamberlain has made an application for United States troops to be sent to this State, in consequence of the Hamburg affair. This strikes us as travelling rather fast for the Governor, as there has not even been a verdict rendered by the Coroner's inquest up to this time. The Governor has, therefore, undertaken to decide upon rumor what the jury of inquest has not been able to decide from the testimony.

In another column "J. L. O." suggests the honored name of Chancellor W. D. Johnson, of Marion, as one worthy to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina. Chancellor Johnson is a pure son of Carolina, with an unsullied reputation, whose nomination would be received with plaudits of well done in every quarter of the State. He has been a constant resident of the State since reconstruction, and has done what he could to rebuild the prosperity of our people. All Carolinians and other honest men would rally beneath the support such a man.

The Camden Journal and other news papers recently expressed their prefence for Gen. Samuel-McGowan, of Abbeville, as the most available and strongest candidate for Governor whom the Democratic party could nominate. His ability, popularity and patriotism undoubtedly combine great strength, and in their judgment he could poll a larger vote than any other man we could put forward. Gen. McGowan declines to become a candidate, however. The Abbeville Medium has been authorized to say that, whilst he is grateful for the mention of his name in connection with the high office of Governor, the General is not and will not be a candidate for any office:

Mr. Henry Watterson, the genial and brilliant editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has accepted the nomination for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. E. Y. Parsons. It is understood that the Republicans will nominate Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, late Secretary of the Treasury, who is the most popular member of his party in Kentucky. Mr. Watterson will certainly win the race by a large majority, and cost of collecting taxes in the way of the gentleman who has immortalized himself by ruling that "when an American woman has the floor no point of ought to be reduced by a change of the order is in order," will most likely enter upon a brief career in Congress next fall. He refuses to allow the use of his name as an aspirant for the regular term, and only wants to spend next winter at the national capital, we presume, in order to make ready for the inauguration of Gov. Tilden as the chief magistrate of

Governor Chamberlain went to Wash ington last week to give the proper coloring to his application for troops to be sent to this State. He did not care to put on record in writing his reasons for wishing soldiers here, and therefore went to deliver them by the word of mouth. He saw the President, Attorney General and Secretary of War, and they advised him to come home and execute the laws of his State. He received such cold comfort that he only remained in Washington one day. The people up there did not seem to regard a Governor who had to call for troops to suppress a little local riot as a very great hero. Mr. Chamberlain's course in calling for troops was very inconsistent, for, in the first place, there is absolutely no necessity for them here; and, in the next place, if the affairs of the State are so unsettled as to require military interference, the Governor, who is commander-in-chief of the militia, should not absent himself for four or five days from his State where his valor and military prowess might be called into requisition at any moment. The fact is, the Governor knows that things are safe enough here, and only desires to use the Hamburg affair in the interest of the National Republican

under sentence to be hanged in Barnwell on the 14th inst., made his escape just a week before the time arrived; he was re-captured about \$200,000 to be provided for in this Wednesday; on Thursday his gallows and fall's taxes; and for some cause or other coffin were completed, and on Friday he

THE EDGEFIELD DEMOCRACY.

The political campaign has fairly opened in Edgefield County, and the result of the Democratic Nominating Convention has been forwarded to us by an obliging correspondent. The Convention met at Edgefield C. H. on the 19th inst., and was in session for eight or ten hours. The following nominations for various offices were made: State Senate -Gen, M. W. Gary. House of Representatives-W. S. Allen, J. C. Sheppard, H. A. Shaw, James Callison and T. E. Jennings. Clerk of the Court-O. F. Cheatham. Probate Judge-L. Charlton. Sheriff-John S. Gaston. School Commissioner-T. C. Morgan. County Commissioners-J. J. Bunch, W. L. Holmes and W. L. Stevens. Coroner-A. F. Broadwater.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention: M. W. Gary, M. C. Butler, Geo. D. Tillman, O. Sheppard, John R. Abney and J. P. Blackwell.

Our correspondent writes: "The harmony, unanimity and enthusiasm of the Convention was without a precedent in the history of Edgefield politics; universal satisfaction at the result of the nominations, with quiet, resolute and irrevocable determination to win, and by means recognized by law and approved by good morals. Place Edgefield in the front rank of the adherents of the policy so ably advocated by your valuable journal, and rest assured that we will roll up a handsome and decided majority in

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see that a good many papers have been suggesting names for the Democratic gubernatorial race, but all of them have been military mensuch as Gens. Kershaw, McGowan, Butler, Hampton and others. While these men are dear to the people of this State on account of their gallantry and conspicuous abilities during the war, still they have scarcely any record as statesmen; therefore, they are not as well suited for these times as some men who, while they have great moral courage and force, also possess great executive and administrative ability; and I know of no man who combines all these qualities, together with sterling integrity and great learning, to a higher degree than Chancellor W. D. JOHNSON, of Marion. He was forced into politics two years since as a representative from that County, and did his whole duty. What do you think of him for Governor?

THE BAYONET IN POLITICS.

Democratic Convention to be Dispersed by Troops.

Washington, July 20, 1876. Gov. Chamberlain's friends here boast that the requisition for troops will result in the instantaneous adjournment of the South Carolina Democratic Convention which assembles at Columbia on the 15th proximo. It is the Governor's design to have the Democrats defer their nomina-tion until the Radical convention meets, and thus intimidate the Republicans into nominating him for re-election. Chamberlain argues that with the prospect of troops in the State the Democracy will have no hope of winning, and will de-cline to put a "straight-out" ticket in the field if he is nominated by the Republians. The facts are that Chamberlain is the easiest man to defeat in the Radical party of South Carolina, as all the troops in the country could not make such mer as Bowen, Whittemore and others, with their followers, support him. Chamber-None but himself would have thought of disbanding a Democratic convention by making a requisition upon the govern ment for troops. Let South Carolina Democrats disregard him and his machinations and move onward to victory Chamber'ain is said to have been very bitter against the South Carolina white in his interview with Grant yesterday, applying such epithets as "scoundrels, "murderers," "Ku Klux," &c. Whe twitted by Grant for making so many gushing speeches to them, he added: "I see now that I was casting pearls before swine, and they are bad people and totally undeserving of generous treat-ment."—New York World.

Per contra, the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier gives the following information as the result of an interview with Gov. Chamberlain on

last Saturday: COLUMBIA, July 22. The Governor returned to the city this morning. In reply to my inquiries concerning the object of his recent visit to Washington, he stated that he went to that point in accordance with a request from the Secretary of War and Attorney General, who were desirous of obtaining from him an account of the Hamburg riot and the condition of the State gen-erally, with his views as to what should be done in the former matter.

I called the Governor's attention to the fact that it is generally believed and as-serted in this State and elsewhere that he went to Washington for the purpose of securing the assistance of the Federal troops in arresting the parties concerned or supposed to be concerned, in the Hamburg disturbance, and asked if these statements were true. He replied most positively that he had neither made such request nor entertained the desire that the troops should be so used, and that he had not even been informed that any such move was actually contemplated. stated that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from the War department to-day, ordering two companies of the Columbia garrison to proceed at once to Hamburg for the purpose already designated, and asked if he could give any information as to their movements. To which he replied that he could not do so, as he had but a few minutes previous to our conversation been informed of the fact of such order having been received, and that he knew nothing more concerning it than what was current in the town.

In the course of the same brief inter view I asked the Governor if he, too, considered the Hamburg riot in the light of a political affair, and the men who participated in it as representing the intentions of the Democrats of this State. To this he replied, unhesitatingly, that he did not consider it to be anything more significant than a mere local affair, the result of bad feeling in that particular section, and that he believed it to be generally condemned by the better class, and, indeed, by a large majority of all the white citizens:

A difficulty occurred at Clinton, in Lau rens County, on the 19th inst., between the town marshal, Mr. Charles McCrary, and a boisterous colored man named Jim Ja when John McCrary, a younger brother of the marshal, shot the negro dead with a pis-tol. The pistol was wrested from the young man by the elder brother, which so enraged him, that he threatened to use his knife on him. It is understood that McCrary was

arrested.
The Columbia Union-Herald (Gov. Cham berlain's organ) says: Reports from Edge field state that when warrants are issued for the arrest of parties implicated in the Hamburg riot, the men will at once deliver them-selves up to the Sheriff, and that no resis-tance to the authorities is contemplated,

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

A Card from General Gary. EDGEFIELD C. H., July 18, 1876. I desire to notice, briefly, the inuendoes contained in an editorial of "the Charles ton News and Courier" of the 17th of July instant. In this issue of his paper, it appears that Mr. F. W. Dawson has raised the "Black Flag" against me, on account of a communication of mine to the Edgefield Advertiser of July 13th. In that article I said, "the Carpet-bagger Chamberlain, through his organs the Union-Herald of Columbia and the News and Courier, was making an insidious at

Devitt, and his safe lodgment in any jail in South Carolina. The impression pretempt to convert the white people of the vailing very generally was that the run away Treasurer had gone to Canada or State to the Republican party." This Brazil, but little effort was made to ascerstatement, he asserts, is "grossly unjust and wholly untrue." Recently, every issue of his paper contains fulsome adulatain his exact whereabouts. Letters were mailed from the North purporting to come direct from McDevitt, which extions of the Carpet-bag Governor Chamberlain, or a vigorous defense of his ad-ministration. With these facts before plained his position in the matter, and in which he declared his innocence of any wrong to the State. Lieut. Prathe them, I am willing for an impartial pub-lic to judge of the justness and truthfulhowever, from the time the reward o \$1,000 was offered for his arrest, con ness of this assertion. I cheerfully accept the gauge of battle tendered by Mr. Daw-son, and stand ready to meet his slanderceived the idea that McDevitt had never gone North, and resolved to capture him He obtained a requisition from the Gov ous attacks. I only hope, that should the contest wax warm, that he will not the contest wax warm, that he will not of the fugitive. He followed upon his trail to Cedar Keys, thence across the gulf to Mobile, New Orleans and up to protection for his carcass.

On with the attack, "and damned be he

who first cries, hold! enough!"
M. W. GARY.

A Card.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22, 1876.
In the Journal of Commerce of this day a card from Mr. M. W. Gary, in which repeats his misstatements in regard to The News and Courier, adding some inso-

lent allusions to me personally.

There are public reasons, understood in Charleston and elsewhere, which lead me postpone, for the present, my rejoinder

to his charges.

Meantime, if Mr. Gary, who sets himself up as a champion of the shot gun policy, feels any solicitude as to the likelihood of my raising the "white flag," at his coming, he should lose no time in resolving the doubt, unless he is content to be known throughout the State in the To the Editor of the News and Courier: My attention has been drawn to the menbe known throughout the State in the day in connection with the Democratic double character of slanderer and bragnomination for the office of Governor in the approaching election. While grateful to the iriends with whom the sugges-

F. W. DAWSON. The Charleston Negroes on the "Ham-

very kind comments thereupon, I beg leave to say, through your paper, that I could not, under any circumstances that burg Massacre." An indignation meeting was held by the negroes in Charleston on the 17th

now appear possible, consent that my name should go before the convention in inst., to express their views upon the conflict at Hamburg. Daddy Cain was the that connection. My reasons are quite leading spirit, and delivered an insidious imperative and conclusive to myself and suggestive speech. The meeting such as would no doubt satisfy my friends were they explained. That explanation, adopted an address and resolutions, which are exceedingly violent in tone, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts:

however, is not necessary, and would do no good that I can see. My purpose in be seen by the subjoined extracts: Now, against these outrages we have here, and in the name of humanity, in relieve all concerned of any embarrassmaking this announcement is simply to

the name of civilization, in the name of outraged law, in the name of good government, and the peace and welfare this nation, we enter our unqualified condemnation of these crimes and outrages. We protest against these men, and their aiders and abettors, and, in the name of the majesty of law and order, we demand that Governor Chamberlain shall at once invoke all the powers of this State to bring M. C. Butler and his clan to justice, and that no means or treasure spared to punish these criminals And we invoke the consideration of this | Chester, S. C., and Dallas, N. C. whole nation, and the powers of the Federal Government, to see to it that the great principles of equal justice before the law, and equal protection under this government, be maintained throughout this nation, so that safety to life and property, and the right to vote as con-science shall dictate to every citizen, shall be forever secured to all throughout

this broad land.

We tell you that it will not do to go too far in this thing—remember there in this State who not belong to the Democratic club. are 80,000 black men in this State who can bear Winchester rifles, and know how to use them, and that there are 200, 000 women who can light a torch and use the knife, and that there are a hundred thousand boys and girls who have not have tasted freedom once and forever, and that there is a deep determination never, so help their God, to submit to be shot down by lawless regulators for no crimes committed against society and law.— There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virture; cowards driven to desperation often destroy those who corner them. The negro in this country will not always be docile-he will not al ways be restrained by his law-abiding character—the rising generation are as brave and daring as are white men; already that spirit is taking deep root in the minds of thousands who have nothing to lose in the contest, and who would rejoice in an opportunity to sacrifice their lives for their liberty.

Whereas, we have exercised becoming fortitude and patience in expectation of government interference by, and legal redress through, those whom our suffrages have placed in authority, and whose constitutional duties it is to see that the law be executed in mercy, yet we have been so often grievously disappointed that our hopes are blasted; for while colored men are for every crime (and many fancied ones) punished in the farthest extent of the law, the white, after the commission of the most brutish crimes against us, which is known to the laws of the land,

invariably escapes with impunity; and Whereas, these crimes being unworthy of barbarous heathens, much less a peo-ple boasting of their advanced civilization, we are not only pained but stung to indignation, and in view of the brutal murder of a number of our people in the "Massacre of Hamburg, S. C.," by the whites of South Carolina and Georgia, we are goaded to exasperation, for our wonted forbearance now ceases to be a virtue, and self-preservation demands that, while calling upon the proper authorities for redress of these grievances and a reform of existing abuses, a vigorous and impartial execution of the law, we must imme diately take counsel for defence. There-

Resolved, That the massacre of colored citizens at Hamburg, S. C., is unworthy of any civilized community, and deserve the censure and condemnation of the civilized world, and that we entertain the deepest sympathy for the grief-stricken families of those victims, (of hate,) and will do all in our power for the relief of the widows and orphans, as well as for those who have been despoiled of their

household goods.

Resolved, That we call upon the Gov ernor of South Carolina to see that the laws of the land be faithfully executed upon all perpetrators of that bloody deed at Hamburg. And be it further Resolved, That in case this one lega

demand be not granted, and the protection of our lives, liberty and property, be not to our satisfaction guarar secured in the future by the State gov ernment, then self-preservation predic ted upon the barbarous attitude assumed and being maintained by the whites, warn the colored citizens to peaceably assemble and petition the National Gov ernment, through legal channel, "for redress of grievances."

The address and resolutions are signe

by the following committee: Rev. R. H. Cain, chairman; J. L. Graves, secretary; Messrs. W. L. Thompson, W. J. Brodie, Aaron Logan, M. R. Delany, Richard Nesbit, J. H. Hill, F. J. Pew, G. E. Johnson, Wm. Richardson, James Green, T. Aiken, Minus Pinckney, J. J. Lesesne,

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel states that several white citizens of Aiken and Edgefield counties have decided to take out warrants for the arrest of the members of the Hamburg militia company, on the charge of murder, insurrection, riot and conspiracy. Warrants for the arrest of thirty-five members of the company of these charges were issued. The warrants issued at the instance of Dr. Joseph Merriwether, the father of T. McKie Merriwether, the young man who was killed at Hamburg on the 8th inst.

THE CAPTURE OF McDevitt.—Lieut.
A. M. Prather, of the Augusta police, arrived in Columbia on Thursday last; in charge of John H. McDevitt, the absconding Treasurer of Edgefield County. It will be remembered that McDevitt was charged with appropriating some thirty

WE have decided to close out our entire stock of DRY GOODS, including Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, Notions, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c... thousand dollars of the public funds to AT COST FOR CASE! in a mysterious manner. Gov. Chamber Preparatory to opening a GENERAL GROCERY STORE this fall. We assure all it is to their interest lain thereupon issued a proclamation, which was published in the Columbia Union-Herald, offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of Mc TO GIVE US AN EARLY CALL.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO OWE US!

We have indulged and assisted you until compelled to have money. "Reform!" is the word and want of the day, and what every honest man should endeavor to bring about. But how can we reform our trade unless all pay their debts? Consequently, we urge all who owe us to come forward and assist us by the first of November next; otherwise, we



The Exact counterpart, without Addition or Alteration, of the genuine Sam'l. Griswold Cotton Gin, and the only true copy of that celebrated Machine made!

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R. FINDLAY SONS MACON. GA: 58 Finlay's Improved Wrought Iron Screw Press-the best

Finlay's Eclipse Screw Press packs the hale in twelve

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PRICE OF HERO ENGINE : and pairled on Six-Horse Power

Call on J. E. PEOPLES, Agent for the Upper part of South Carolina

THE NEWS AND COURIER FOR THE SOLID WEALTH.

In order that it may be within the mean

DAILY EDITION.

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THE SUN will make its appearance again

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THE

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THE PALMETTO is but another name

COTTON FACTORS.

Corner Hayne and Church Sts.

Charleston, S. C.

To Contractors.

THE Contract for the rebuilding of the

THE Contract for the rebuilding of the following Bridges will be let to the lowest responsible bidders, as follows:
At Stott's, on Six and Twenty Creek, on Monday, 14th of August, 1876.
At Centreville Mills, on Six and Twenty Creek, on Tuesday, 15th of August, 1876.

Specifications made known on day of letting. The right to reject any and all bids

O. H. P. FANT, J. JAMESON,

County Commissioners.

July 20, 1876

for the Griswold Gin, with all the la-

BROWNE respectfully nominate him as a suitable candidate for School Commissioner THE canvass now opening is the most important in which the people of South Caro-lina have been engaged since the momen-tous election of 1860. Upon its result de-pends the weal or woe of the State and the of the Democratic party. THE NEWS AND COURIER will, as ever, be

four months :

WATT respectfully recommend him as a suitable person for School Commissioner of Anderson County—subject to the nomination of the Democratic Party. in the front of the fight, sustaining fearlessly and faithfully the candidates of the National Democratic party, and the action, whatever it shall be, of the State Democratic Convention. To this we pledge the whole power and influence of a journal which, in the past, has done what it could be in the past, and preserve the rights The many friends of J. N. CAR-WILE respectfully recommend him as a suitable person for School Commissioner of Anderson County—subject to the nomination of the Democratic party. Help our disabled soldiers. o serve the interests, and preserve the rights and liberties, of the people of South Caro-

The undersigned hereby presents his claims to Democratic Clubs for primary election for the office of School Commissioner. If nominated by the Clubs, he will be a candidate for the office; if not, he will not be a candidate, but will support the of every Democrat in the State to read THE NEWS AND COURIER during the canvass, we NEWS AND COURIER during the canvass, we have established the following campaign rates, free of postage and for country subscribers only, beginning this day and running to the 15th of November, a period of

from any railroad, called Tallassee. Mc-

Devitt surrendered without any resis-

tance, and declared that it was his inten-

tion had its origin, and to you for your

ment that might arise from my silence.

Very respectfully yours, J. B. KERSHAW.

Major M. R. Delaney repudiates the

threatening resolutions adopted by the

Charleston indignation meeting. He says

his name was put to the address without his

Mr. John T. Grist, of Yorkville, has been

appointed mail agent on the Chester and

Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, between

Congressman E. W. M. Mackey has been

ousted from his seat, and a new election will

be ordered in the Second Congressional Dis-

Governor Chamberlain spoke last week at

Beaufort and Lieutenant Governor Gleaves

refused to even sit on the platform with

In the whole of Ninety-Six township there

are only eight Conservative voters who do

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

tion to return to South Carolina as soon

WM. H. HAYNIE.

The friends of Mr. ANDREW H. OSBORNE beg leave to nominate him as a candidate for School Commissioner at the approaching election—subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF. The friends of JAMES H. McCON

NELL respectfully announce him as a can-didate for Sheriff of Anderson County at the next election-subject to the Democratic

The many friends of W. T. GRUBBS announce him as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election—subject to the result of the Demo eratic primary election. Help our one-arm rate soldier. The friends of SAM'L E. MOORE

nominate him as a suitable person for the office of Sheriff at the next election. He is therefore nominated for primary election, and if nominated by it he will be a candidate, but under no other circumstances will he consent to run for the office. FOR CLERK OF COURT.

At the solicitation of many friends I present my claims to the Democratic Clubs at the primary election for the office of Clerk of the Court. If not nominated at the primary election, I will not be a candidate, but will support the nominee.
THOMAS P. BENSON. MESSRS. EDITORS. Several Democratic

Clubs having nominated me for Clerk of Court, I respectfully tender them my grate-ful thanks for their preference, and accept the primary election.

JOHN W. DANIELS. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The friends of Maj. L. NEWTON respectfully recommend him to the Demo-cratic Clubs at their primary elections as a suitable person for the office of County Commissioner. Maj. Newton will cheerful-ly abide by the result of the primary elec-tion, and if not nominated himself will sup-port those who are nominated. The many friends of SAMUEL

BROWNE (Broadaway) announce him as a suitable person for the office of County Commissioner at the ensuing election—subject to the result of the Democratic primary FOR PROBATE JUDGE. MESSES. EDITORS: Allow me to tender my grateful acknowledgments to the Demo-cratic Clubs who have nominated me for the office of Judge of Probate, and an-

BUIST'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.

nounce my acceptance of the nomination— subject to ratification at the primary election. W. W. HUMPHREYS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, LAMPS,

PERFUMERY. TOILET ARTICLES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, and DYE STUFFS GENERALLY WILHITE & WILLIAMS'.

\$600.000 IN GIFTS. Grandest Scheme ever Presented to the Publi

A FORTUNE FOR ONLY \$12. THE KENTUCKY

CASH DISTRIBUTION CO. Authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Leg-islature, 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.,

Thursday, Aug. 31, 1876. on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of \$600,000 !

THOS. P. PORTER, Ex-Gov. Ky., Gen'l. Manager POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT. As we will have a series of Grand Drawings and cannot establish the precedent of postponing. TIST OF GIFTS. 50,000 25,000 20,000 10,000 50,000 40,000 40,000 60,000 120,000 600,000

General Manager, Frankfort, Ky SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

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TERMS-PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. For all higher branches, including French, Latin, Greek and Mathe-

HATS, SHOES, CLOTHING and FANCY GOODS. FOR CASH, at lower prices than ever offered in this market for the next forty-five

Pays. Come soon, if you want bargains. Dress Goods reduced from 25c. to 124c. Dress Goods reduced from 50c. to 25c. TOWERS & BROY, 15. No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C. July 13, 1877 COTTON GINS.

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B. EARLE SEABORN,

100 POUNDS BUISTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED

JUST received, and for sale by SIMPSON & SADLER.

Corner Benson House, Anderson, S.C. July 20, 1876

test improvements, and for style, workman-ship, beauty of finish, &c., will compare with the best Gins made, and in performance is surpassed by none. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to give them a trial. Satisfaction always guaranteed, and Primary. 8 00
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May I. V. MOORE Anderson S. C. references given when desired.

The best CONDENSERS made furnished to order. Belting and Gin Material kept on nand. Address the manufacturer, J. M. MATTHEWS, Ninety Six, S. C. Agent for the Sweep Stakes Thresher and Mrs. J. V. MOORE, Anderson, S. C. IN order to make a change in our busi-GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO. ness, we will sell DRY GOODS,