One of the most remarkable railroad accidents upon record occurred last Thursday on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, as the eastern bound express train was passing along the mountain side, a few miles west of the White Sulphur Springs. It was going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour when the entire train jumped the track, and the coupling of the rear first-class coach snapped in two, and the coach went rolling over and over down the declivity-a distance of thirty feet-to the Greenbier River, where it was lodged upon the ice, completely wrecked. Every window frame, seat and door was splintered into a thousand fragments, and nothing was left of the car except the iron work. which was bent and mutilated. Out of twenty-five passengers, strange to say, none were killed and only eight wounded -one seriously. A little girl four years of age was taken from under the wrecked coach, not injured in the slightest degree. By joining hands together, the officer of the railroad train managed to pull the passengers, one by one, back to the level of the track, from whence they were carried to White Sulphur Springs, where the injured were attended by surgeons.

The decision of Judge Reed in the case of Williman vs. Ostendorff, touching the election of county officers on the 7th of and strongest presentation of the argument on that side of the question yet brought to light. His reasoning is clear and cogent, and the conclusions are dispassionately set forth by which the opinofficers, except as to County Commissioners, was without warrant of law, and is therefore void. This decision is contrary to the judgment expressed and entertained by many of the leading lawyers in the State, while it has the sanction of an equal or greater number who are just as eminent in the profession. The question will be carried by appeal to the Supreme Court, whose final adjudication may be expected at an early day. The whole trouble in regard to the disputed election of county officers arises from the fact that the statute law of the State has been tinkered at by incompetent legislators, who scarcely knew their own minds, and were utterly unfit to give the people uniform legislation and homogeneous gov ernment. It was undoubtedly the general understanding among the voters that the amendment to the State Constitution. which changed the general election from October to November, was intended to bring about only one election every two years, and the preamble to that amendment as it was submitted to the people proves that such was the intention. The inconvenience on the one hand and economy on the other furnished the argument for altering the organic law of the State, so as to conform with the laws of the United States, and the failure to make the statute law consistent therewith can only be explained on the hypothesis suggested-ignorance and incompetency.

Occasionally can be noted gleams of common sense even among partisan jour nals of the Republican persuasion, and passing events force them to give recognition to existing facts in the Southern States. The demonstration in New Orleans last week-which resulted in the complete overthrow of Packard, the Radical claimant for Governor, without the slightest personal violence being inflicted upon the vilest and most obnoxious politicians-was one of the occasions to provoke decent comment from respectable sources claiming affiliation with the Republican organization, and we are not surprised that recent events in Louisiana, so similar in all respects to the history lately enacted in South Carolina, have brought down indignation and reprobation from Republican newspapers upon the conduct of Packard and his accessories. But we only intended to quote a paragraph from the New York Graphic, at one time considered the personal organ of Gen. Grant, showing a just appreciation as to the true condition of affairs in the South. Listen to the mocking-bird: "It must be borne in mind that the overwhelming majority of the white people of Louisiana are Democrats; they represent the property and the historic respectability of the State. and the negro population, on which the Republicans have heretofore counted with reason for support, is fast falling under Conservative influence and direction. The Conservatives are sweeping negro votes into their ranks by the hundred. The negroes begin to think that their bread will be better buttered on that side; that their interest lies with the white landholders and planters and merchants; that they will have more work and better schools and lighter taxes and an easier time generally under Conservative than under Republican management. They own \$20,000,000 of property and feel the depression of trade the material interests of the State will and the burden of taxation, and eagerly be seriously affected in this event. "Husnatch at the promise of better times

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The term of Court now in session at this place has been an important one, and bids fair to be also a long one, earn it will last until some time The sessions business has been concluddevoted to clearing the civil docket. More than usual importance has been attached to this term of Court in conse quence of the intense interest manifested in the trials of the murderers of Riley. sion and the horrible circumstances con-

nected with their perpetration. THE GREENWOOD MURDER,

as it is termed, was, to sum it up briefly, committed under the following circumstances: Riley, a surveyor, was camped near the house of a colored man named Blutord Jones, whither he went to get some chickens, and being refused he commenced and shot three of them. The next morning his body was found about seventy yards from the house with a fearful contusion upon the back of the head, a jaw bone broken, and a gun shot wound in the abdomen. The matter was investigated, and before the inquest Bluford Jones denied the killing or carrying away of the body, and stated that two women iving with him carried it off. They testified that his son did the killing in selfdefense. Upon the trial of the case all the parties father, son and two women -were upon trial, and agreed in saying that Bluford did the shooting after he had been shot at, and that he alone carried off the dead body, after striking one; lick with his gun. The prisoners were ably represented by Messrs. Burt & Thompson and the State by Col. Cothran. The jury, which was composed of four white and eight colored men, after manslaughter and acquitted the others.

an absence of several hours, brought in a sealed verdict against Bluford Jones for The testimony developed in THE LOWNDESVILLE MUBDER liffered from the facts published by the Intelligencer in only two particulars. There was no evidence of any intention to burn or murder promiscuously. Osorne Rhodes was not taken out of the callaboose by the murderers, but had agreed to move to Georgia and not to come back to this State if the whites would release him from the peace warrant and give him safe escort to the Georgia line. Under this agreement Messrs. Allen and Baker were going with him to see him over the line without lowed to testify. November last, is decidedly the ablest harm, and when they came to the party Ex-Governor Chamberlain was the las in ambush, Rhodes was riding some distance behind, so there was no danger of his getting hurt. It is generally believed

that he knew of the plot, though no evidence of it was elicited. There were dence of it was elicited. There were dence of it was elicited. There were last it is in settling the question as to the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question and at the hour of calling the last settling the question as to the last settling the last se twelve prisoners tried for the crime. armed camp last September, and asking Messrs. McGowan, L. W. Perrin, W. C. for troops to preserve order. His testi-Bennet and M. P. DeBruhl were appointed by the Court to defend the prisoners, who performed that service with zeal and unusual ability. There were thirteen witnesses for the State and the same number for the defense. Two of the the State. The majority of the commitmurderers, John and Henry Burton, turned State's evidence, and their testimony was the positive proof in the case. Twelve of the witnesses for the defense were parties charged with the crime. After occupying the days of Friday and Saturday the trial was concluded, and Judge Cooke delivered an exhaustive and impartial charge, in which he condemned the course of interfering with parties in the hands of the law under any circumstances, and warned the colored people that it was to their interest to check the disposition of many of them to take one of their race out of the hands of the officers of the law. The case was submitted to a jury of four white and eight colored men, and at 6 o'clock Sunday morning admitted that when he went North last they brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Murder" as to Edwin Prince, Gilbert President Grant, Secretary Cameron and Burton, Eli Hunter, Capers Allen, Asbury Allen, Whitman Allen, Jenkins Whitner, William Johnson, Hutson Cozby and John Allen. "Not Guilty." as to Edward Prince and Pan Cozby. Osborne Rhodes is in jail upon a peace warrant, but was not tried. The sentence of the

laurels as a Solicitor, both from his abil. State except one had denied the allegaty as a lawyer and his eloquence as an tions of his proclamation relative to dis-

of the term next week.

Judge Cooke has also presided with narked patience, courtesy and ability. To-morrow the rule against the Audiors of Anderson and Abbeville will come p. Capt. A. Blythe appears for Compand Mr. E. B. Murray for the tax-payers final hearing of the cases.

A SAD SUICIDE the firm of W. D. Love & Co., and was ness in Hodges, both for the young man and his family, who are highly esteemed by their acquaintances.

To the People of South Carolina. COLUMBIA, Jan. 10, 1877. communications having been ddressed to me in regard to the labor question in the State, I take this mode of

eplying to them.

I feel so sanguine of a satisfactory solution of the present unsettled condition of affairs, that I have no hesitation in recommending as full and general employment of laborers as is consistent with the means of our people. Great suffering will be inflicted on the colored people if they are left without employment, and manity and sound policy concur in this Democrats the opportunity to do the same smatch at the promise of better times under Democratic rule. Their old habit of looking up to the white planters for direction makes it easy to follow their lead, and when these men appeal to them newly sequired importance. This change is as natural as for water to rain down hill, and it will take place in every nown the Federal power is withdrawn."

It has been the policy of the administration to take no part in the settlement of the policy of the administration to take no part in the settlement of the duestion, of the rightful government in the State of Louisiana, at least of the control of the co

Washington immediately. The were Christiancy, of Michigan, week, making more than two weeks. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Merrimon of North Carolina-the two former Recrat. Their sessions were entirely secret. and not much is really known as to the facts and fiction elicited by them during a month's sojourn in Columbia. The efforts of the majority were directed to near Greenwood, and of Clayton Allen, the manufacture of bloody-shirt evidence, at Liowndesville. These were more than, and respectable witnesses from Edg field ordinary murders, both as to the number and Aiken were refused a hearing, which of persons charged with their commis- the members were assured would throw important light upon the testimony already submitted, together with an exposure of the true character of the swift witnesses produced by Corbin and his ssociates. In truth, the conduct of Christiancy and Cameron proved that they were more intent upon arranging a plan for Corbin to get his seat in the United States Senate than they were to ascertain the truth, and for this reason they permitted the most malignant stories against Gen. Butler, without giving him a chance to refute the statements of incredible witnesses. The Radical witnesses were allowed the widest latitude in giving testimony, while the Democratic witnesses were held to the strictest rules of evidence. Not much is known, of course, as to the exact nature of the testimony adduced and recorded on either

> Judge Cooke testified that, in a conversation with him. Corbin remarked that the white people would carry the State unless their enthusiasm could be checked, and if two or three riots could be gotten up and thirty or forty negroes killed, it would save the Republican party. He stated at the time that he was then on the way to consult with Chamberlain. Judge Cooke testified that Corbin had said some cases would have to be fixed up for the United States Court and the jury would be managed so as to convict. Judge Cooke also stated that he had heard Corbin, Chamberlain, Patterson, Dunn, and the two Talbots say that something must be done to authorize the introduction of troops. Soon after this several shipments of arms and ammunition were made to the negroes, and the Ellenton, Combahee and other riots and murders followed in rapid succession. Though Corbin was allowed to brand the statement as false. witnesses to Judge Cooke's character and in support of his statement were not al-

side, but the evidence of Judge Cooke

and Ex-Governor Chamberlain are given

by the newspaper reporters.

witness examined, and produced a volume of documentary evidence in the shape of letters and affidavits from mony is not fully known. Senator Merrimon gave him a searching cross-examination, in which the Ex-Governor confessed the utter inability of himself and his party to maintain a government in tee attempted to establish by Chamberlain that all the riots around and in Charleston were traceable to Democratic plots and agencies, but upon Merrimon's protest this portion was stricken from the record. He gave the number of Democratic rifle clubs as over 300, but said he was not familiar with the records of this branch of the government. The fact was fully established, upon his and Adjutant General Kennedy's testimony, that of \$511,000 worth of arms and ordinances purchased and received by the State only 125 rifles can now be accounted for. The ammunition sent to Combahee was said to have been sent for the purpose of arming the militia to suppress the riot. He September he had a consultation with other leading Republicans relative to introducing troops into the State; also that he had never called upon the whites to assist in preserving the peace; that he made no attempt to arrest any persons concerned in the Hamburg and Ellenton riots; that the sheriff of Aiken had testiprisoners will be pronounced at the end | fied that he could alone execute warrants, and that no resistance whatever has ever been made by the whites to the due pro-Col. Cothran, has already won fresh cess of law; also, that every judge in the

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE. Governor Hampton has a Seal of State which imprints the same inscription as the one retained by Ex-Gov. Chambertroller General Dunn and Col. Cothran lain did. It is even prettier than the one in possession of the Ex-Governor of their respective counties. They ask a and his pals, and is quite as legal and continuance of the injunctions until the valid as any seal that can be gotten up for the State without complying with the requirements of the Constitution. We occurred at Hodges Depot on last Satur- have heretofore informed our readers day evening. Mr. James Cochran, a that the State has no constitutional seal, young man of about twenty years of age, and therefore even a scroll would be as a son of Capt. Cochran, of Hodges, be- good as any other device, so far as the came offended at some parental rebuke, legality of it is concerned. Commissions and took a dose of chloroform, which without any other than an [L. S.] from caused his death in a very short time. the Governor and Lieut. Governor would, He had been clerking in Columbia in we think, be valid, because they are the best the nature of the case will admit of; highly regarded by those who knew him. but acts to be performed out of the State, The death causes much regret and sad- which require the "Great Seal of the State of South Carolina" as a guarantee against fraud and imposition, would be invalid. For instance, the law requires the appointment of Presidential Electors to be certified under the great seals of the several States, and for the reason that that is the highest evidence of the fact that the proper persons are exercising the office. This law has not been complied with in South Carolina, for the vote has been forwarded attested with what pretends to be the great seal, but in reality is no seal authorized by law. The Republicans will, therefore, if they follow the law, either have to throw out the vote of South Carolina, or establish its validity

THE AUDITOR ENJOINED.

election in South Carolina Moore, counsel for Messrs. O. H.P. Fant, Hoyt, John R. Cochran and W. B. Watson have filed a complaint for Injunction, Relief, &c., in the Court of Common Pleas for this County, against Thomas J. Webb, on their own behalf as well as on behalf of all other tax-payers similarly interested with the Plaintiffs. The complaint recites:

I. That the Plaintiffs are citizens of this County and tax-payers.

II. That an illegal body, calling itself 'the House of Representatives," presided over by one E. W. M. Mackey, who styled himself Speaker of said House, in conjunction with the Senate, has attempted to levy an onerous and grievous burden upon the Plaintiffs and all other tax-payers by passing a measure styled 'An Act to Raise Supplies, &c.," which attempts to impose an assessment upon

III. That the Mackey House has never had a quorum, and has been decided to be an illegal body by the Supreme Court. IV. That this measure has not been presented to the Governor for his signature, but has been approved by Ex-Gov. Ghamberlain, who is a private citizen pretending to be Governor, and keeping some of the public property by fraud and

V. That T. J. Webb, the Auditor, has eceived instructions from Thomas C. Dunn, who claims to be Comptroller General, but whose term has expired and who was not re-elected, or if reelected, has not properly qualified, directing him to enter said illegal assessment ipon the Auditor's books.

VI. That Thomas J. Webb, the Audior of Anderson County, is proceeding to enter up the said illegal assessment, and thereby to injure, deface and destroy the value of the books in the Auditor's office, for which the Plaintiffs and other taxpayers have paid, and that the Plaintiffs are not only injured to the value of the books, but also by troublesome and expensive litigation which is threatened

from entering up said assessment. VII. That the Plaintiffs are further injured by the depreciation in value of their property from these acts. Judgment is then asked to enjoin entering up the tax or turning over the books or copies of them with the entries made to the Treasurer for collection.

Application was made to Judge T. H. Cooke, at Abbeville, by Mr. E. B. Murray on last Thursday, and a preliminary injunction granted and a rule issued returnable at Abbeville on Tuesday last.

A similar movement has been made at Abbeville, and these two counties have thus taken a step to get a decision as to the Chamberlain government, which will probably be followed all over the State The benefit of an injunction is not so from being harrassed by an attempt to collect an unlawful tax. It further prevents the possibility of any penalty being added to the present levy. It has stopped all work in the Auditor's office for these two counties, and no one can enjoy the privilege of paying tax to Chamberlain's government. He should now call for a contribution and see how much he can raise up here on that plan.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

The dual government in Louisiana has heen in existence two weeks. The Democrats pursued an aggressive policy after the inauguration of Governor Nichols, and by the force of demonstration secured the possession of every important point except the State House, which was held The Nichols Legislature organized in a public hall, provided means to meet every emergency, and maintained strong guards at the different police stations and other places. The tax-payers rallied to the support of Gov. Nichols with abundant means for the sustenance of his government, and the outlook was cheerful and satisfactory. President Grant telegraphed instructions to the military authorities at New Orleans to the effect that there should be no interference of the troops with the contending political parties, unless there was a collision or other breach of the peace. He declined only a week ago to issue any order recognizing either government, stating that it was his intention to await the reports of the committees and the action of Congress, and the country accepted these declarations as an earnest that he was going to act with prudence and impartiality. Under the influence of this position of neutrality on the part of the President, and in the belief that the Nichols government would eventually become the controlling power in the State, a number of Senators and Representatives, (Republicans,) who had acted with the Packard Legislature, determined to unite their fortunes with the Democrats, and left their political associates in the State House without a quorum. These members acted upon the advice of the famous Pinchback, who re- find ours, and as he leads in the discharge ceived assurances from Goy. Nichols that of his great duties Indiana will follow his administration in its course toward the colored people shall be faithful to the principles laid down in his speech acceptng the nomination for Governor, guaraneeing protection and legal equality for the colored race. Pinchback is a man of extensive influence with his race, and his defection caus d great alarm among the Republicans in New Orleans and at Washington. Events were culminating rapidly in the direction of a complete national convention of the Democratic success for the Nichols government, and party and to correspond with the differit was only necessary for President Grant to preserve the strict neutrality which he sider and devise the best method by proclaimed last week in order to sweep away by peaceful and legal measures every vestige of the Republican usurping powers. This party emergency, however, was too great to permit his acquiescence in results so favorable to the Democrats. and he issues the following order to the

military commander at New Orleans: WASHINGTON, January 14. Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans: It has been the policy of the adminis-

than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A returning board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of votes and in declaring the result of the late election, have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State, a legal quorum of which House, holding such certificates, met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Mr. Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Mr. Packard

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President. The receipt of this order emboldened Packard at once, and on the next mornng he issued a proclamation, declaring the existence of an armed and organized conspiracy against his authority, and commanding all persons attempting to exercise executive, legislative and judicial authority not recognized by him to disperse immediately. This proclamation has not been obeyed by Gov. Nichols and the Democratic Legislature, as a matter of course, and it is their determination to resist every attempt of Packard to enforce obedience to his mandate. The situation is extremely critical, and the next movement of Packard is likely to produce a conflict, which the troops will be required to quell.

THE INDIANA ASSEMBLAGE. An Immense Gathering-Hanna's Pic-

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8. The great event of this notable anniversary here has been the unprecedented assemblage of Democrats from all parts of the State to declare in mass convention the sentiment of Indiana upon the Presidential complication. The convention assembled immediately after the inauguration exercises in the Academy of Music, the largest hall in the city, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Every county was represented, many of the most distinguished men of the State being present. The private discussion among the delegates was free, and the conclusions reached were temperate but firm. All rash measures were deprecated, but an unwavering determination was evinced to insist upon a fair count and the seating of the President and Vice President fairly elected by the vote of the people. The convention was called to order about 1 o'clock by General Mahlon D. Manson, of Crawfords ville, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who made a brief peech, in which the most striking renark was the advice to the convention to knock down any hired Republican who should hurrah for Jeff Davis in the convention. The roll was called by Rufus Magee, Secretary, and every county an-

swered David S. Gooding, of Greenfield, was then made permanent Chairman, and made a speech of half an hour, which was frequently interrupted by applause, notably so when he declared that should the contemplated act of usurpation be perpetrated by the President of the enate, and it should be sustained by the Republicans in the Senate, it would be he duty of the Democratic House of epresentatives to declare Tilden and if need be, with our property and our peace at every sacrifice, except that of our Constitution, our Union, our honor,

A committee on resolutions was pointed, consisting of one from each district, with Bayless W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, as Chairman. The formal organ ization being completed, the speaker of the day, George W. Julian, was introduced and spoke two full hours, while the whole assembly listened with the closest attention, only broken by irre-

pressible cheers. Mr. Julian was followed by Bayless W. Hanna, who in reporting the resolutions, made extended remarks. The feature received with the most applause was his personal reference to Senator Morton in which he asked: "Why did Morton immediately go to California after Indiana was lost in October? A great battle was then raging here for the Presidential ascendancy. Why was not his familiar voice heard above the din of the fray? by Gov. Packard and his Legislature. His mouth is full of excuses, I know but such excuses! He has said, I be lieve, that he went out there in the interest of some Mongolian women who were hanging on the ragged edge of a great moral precipice. Think of it, Christian men of Indiana! Oliver P. Morton arrayed in the phylactery of a reformer of strange women, his Janus-like face beaming with chastity! How noble he must have seemed thus robed in the purity of his purient philanthropy! His plans have never been fully disclosed, but he may have gone out there as a sort of moral phlebotomist, first perhans to deplete and then by some hyperdermic art, re-establish the impoverished lood of a whole race of pagan female castaways. Who can measure the length and breadth and depth and heighth of Morton's good shepherd mission out in the Chinese purlieus of the metropolis of California?" At the close of Mr. Hanna's speech he read the resolutions, which were received with applause and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions call upon Congress to provide a plan for counting the electoral ote, declare that the two Houses alone have the power to count and not the President of the Senate, and if the Senate shall claim such power for its presiding officer, they then call on the House to exert all its constitutional powers to de-

feat such action. Mr. Hanna was followed by Daniel W. Voorhees, in his most eloquent and impressive vein. Referring to the duty of the party, he said in conclusion: the proper time we will hear the voice of our leader, and as he finds his path of duty before him, so we will most likely Mr. Voorhees read the following

resolution . Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this convention, to be known as a Committee of Correspondence and Public Safety. The duties of said committee shall be to correspond with similar committees and the leading men of other States for the purpose of bringing about a harmony of opinion and concert of action in the present perilous condition of national affairs; also, to consider the propriety of calling a ent States in regard thereto. It shall also be the duty of said committee to conwhich the people may exercise the right of petition to the Congress of the United States whether in writing or in person, in order that the public peace may be pre-served, popular liberty maintained and

The resolution was unanimously adopgentlemen appointed a committee : General M. D. Manson, Chairman; B. W. Hanna General John Love, David Turadjourned without date.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT Hampton's Aunouncement

appointed to collect the contribution of 0 per cent. of last year's taxes, and they are requested to proceed, at once, to discharge this duty. Appointments will be announced for the remaining counties in a few days. Books of receipts and instructions will be forwarded to all agents. By the resolutions of the House Representatives authorizing the call for this contribution, all agents are required to execute bonds similar to those exacted of the treasurers of counties, and in all-cases this requirement must be fulfilled. All funds collected under this call must be transmitted to this office to Gen. Johnson Hagood, who, for the present, will act as State Treasurer and Comptroller-General. All expenditures, contemplated by the resolutions of the House, will be made by checks, given hy Gen. Hagood, and countersigned by

The readiness of our people in responding to the call made upon them has already enabled me to provide for the immediate and pressing wants of the Lunatic Asylum and the Penitentiary, and I confidently trust that all the legitimate claims of the lawful government of the State will be as promptly met. WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

Abbeville-J. Wardlaw Perrin. Anderson—James A. Hoyt. Charleston—Chas. T. Lowndes & Co. Darlington-J. A. Law. Edgefield-Benjamin F. Mays. Greenville-Wm. W. Gilreath. Horry-James T. Walsh. Kershaw-E. B. Cantey. Lancaster-W. B. Dunlap Lexington-D. I. Hendrix. Marion—George A. McIntyre. Newberry—U. B. Whites. Oconee—R. S. Porcher. Richland—W. H. Gibbes Laurens- Wm. Anderson. York-Thomas C. Robertson. Colleton-J. I. Fox. Clarendon-J. I. Ingram. Pickens—W. R. Berry. Spartanburg—J. H. Blassingame. Union—John G. Thomas. Fairfield-James S. Davis,

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. An Immense and Enthusiastic Gather ing-Spirited Resolutions.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention

met in the city of Columbus on the 8th of January. It was one of the most remarkable assemblages ever witnessed in the West, not only in point of numbers, but in the character of the men composing it. The leaders and representative men had been coming in for several days, but the magnitude of the gathering was not appreciated fully until the day for meeting. The terrible snow-storm which prevailed throughout the State for fortyeight hours previous did not damper the slightest degree, and early in the day nine railroads centreing in Columbus ter of the electoral vote. began emptying their loads of enthusias. tic and earnest Democrats into the city. As many of the trains were detained by the storm, the hour of meeting was Convention to order the large City Hall lives. We want no war. We want was packed full, while hundreds were unable to secure admission. The Con-vention was called to order by John G. The grand jury were told to inquire Thompson, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and a temporary organ-J. Warner to preside over its initial dethe chair, Gen. Warner addressed the Convention at some length on the issues before the country, and declared his unfal-tering belief that Tilden and Hendricks were legally elected and must be inaugu-rated. His speech was frequently intermittees were then constituted, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, and telegrams were directed to be sent to the various conventions in session in other States.

A recess was taken until half-past two o'clock, at which time the Convention re-assembled. The hall and gallery were jammed as never before, and many were convention of regular delegates ever held in Ohio. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Gen. Dublin Ward for President, with one Vice President and Secretary from each Congressional District. On assuming his position as the presiding officer, General Ward addressed the Convention at length, reviewing the situation fully, and maintaining that Samual J. Tilden, the legally elected President, must be inaugurated.

The Committee on Resolutions sub-

mitted the following series of resolutions, which were received with unparalleled enthusiasm, and adopted amid a scene of tumultuous applause:
1st. That the Government of the

United States is Republican in spirit as well as in form; it is a government of law, not of arbitrary force; it is founded on universal suffrage lawfully exercised, and its existence depends on good faith and sincere obedience to the laws. 2nd. That the votes cast on the 7th of November, and duly certified at the close of the election on that day by the officers authorized to receive and record them.

alone determined the result of the election held in any precinct, county or State, and that whatever may be the returns cannot lawfully be changed by any officer authorized to canvass them and announce

that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the electoral vote, and are therefore elected President and Vice President, we yet declare that any decision made by the Senate and House of Reprentatives will be cheerfully acuiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon the proclamation of the President of the Senate will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms.

4th. That the impudent and unfounded charge that those who protest against the exercise of illegal and arbitrary powers desires to foment strife and incite civil war is made by conspirators to withdraw the public mind from their own evil design, to frustrate the sovereign will of the people as expressed through the ballot-box on the 7th of November last. 5th. That we denounce the action of President Grant in following the example of the military chieftains of Mexico, in interfering by armed force in the elec-

tions of the people, in preventing the lawful organization of State Legislatures, and in massing troops at Washington with the apparent purpose of preventing the free action of Congress respecting the Presidential election, which evinces a purpose to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power, pie and G. N. Fitch. The meeting then and calls for outspoken condemnation by every friend of Republican Government. 6th. That the inauguration as Presi-

Governor Grover as a Witness. The examin re Senator the 5th of Ja EXECUTIVE CHAMBER The following special agents have been

bublican Senator. Goverexamination in which all of Morton's bitter partisanship was displayed, but his insolence had no effect and the dignified. quick, and lucid replies of Gov. Grover completely disarmed his anthronist. He showed that his decision had been carefully compiled after arguments had been heard on both sides of the case, and was based upon his own judgment as a law yer. His replies were pointed and showed a thorough knowledge of the law and precedents bearing on the case, even quoting one from Morton's own State to sustain his points. Morton's endeavors to entrap Governor Grover were in all instances unsuccessful, as the latter showed that the duty of giving commis-sions and certificates of election are political and the responsibility rests alone on the discretion of the Executive as a conservator of the constitution. He regarded the constitution of the United States as paramount when any conflict was discovered between its provisions and those of the Oregon Constitution, and he had been governed by that opinion in certi-

on of Governor Grover,

Morton's Committee, on

ary, was far from satisfac-

fying to Cronin's election. He explained Mr. Patrick's visit, on which great stress had been laid by Mr. Morton, to have been one of simple courtesy, not lasting more than ten minutes, and he was unable to recollect Mr. Patrick's remarks, being engrossed in business at the time. Governor Grover has been the Executive of Oregon since 1870, and a resident of that State for twenty-five years, and is thoroughly conversant with the Statute laws of that State. When the vote of the State was canvassed by the Secretary of State, Governor Grover gave notice that a protest had been filed against granting a certificate of election to Watts, and a counter protest was received from the Republicans. All who desired were heard in relation to this subject and the discussion which was continued for an entire day and evening. The next morning Gov-ernor Grover issued certificates to the three persons who had received the high-est number of votes and were eligible under the Constitution. His authority for this action was not based upon the

Statute laws of Oregon, but upon the Constitution of the United States. In the course of the testimony, Gov. Grover explained satisfactorily the refrom prominent lawyers and statesmen bearing on the subject of the electoral vote; and emphatically denied the knowldge of any transfer of money from New Yerk for election purposes. The entire examination was a succession of defeats for Morton, who showed his nervous anxiety at his failure to carry out his scheme, and he finally declined to continue the investigation, while his colleague, Senator Mitchell, was absent, and covered his retreat by postponing inquiry. Gov. Grover's dignified and manly bearing has attracted much attention in congressional ardor of the Ohio Democracy in the circles, and has already won him a number of friends, who thoroughly sustain regular and special trains over all the him in the course he pursued in the mat-

JUDGE COOKE ON TREASON.-Judge Cooke, in his recent charge to the grand jury of Abbeville County, at the special changed, in order to give all who might term of the Circuit Court, brought forcicome an opportunity to participate in bly to their attention the crime of treason for the past fifty years, it should whether an assembly of persons had not lately assumed to themselves the right to ization was effected by electing Gen. A. perform certain duties under the laws of the State, and had conspired to overliberations. On assuming the duties of throw the legal government of the State by seizing upon all her papers, and sub verting the will of the people that had been lawfully expressed. If they found that such an assembly of persons had been arrayed in a military manner for the purpose of intimidating and overrupted with applause. The usual com- awing the public, their action was treason, although no engagement had taken place, and it was the duty of the grand jury to find them guilty of treason, and present them for indictment.

Judge Cooke also alluded to the proclamation of his then excellency D. H. Chamberlain, which stated that certain organizations and combinations of men. were engaged in promoting illegal obunable to get in. The Committee on jects and in committing open acts of law-Credentials reported every county in the lessness and violence throughout the State represented, making it the largest State. He charged the grand jury that, if they found the allegations made in the proclamation did not apply to the people of Abbeville County, but were false, de-farmatory and libellous, they should so present them. The then Chief Executive being the highest officer of the State, should not have libeled the people of South Carolina, except upon unquestionable testimony, and the grand jury should deal as fairly and honestly with him as with themselves, and if his charges were found to be untrue, they could indict

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS ON MILITARY INTERFERENCE.—In his message to the Indiana Legislature, Governor Hendricks takes occasion to refer to the use of Federal troops in the Southern States. He indirectly censures their employment ostensibly to protect the governments in the exercise of their authority, but in reality to serve a political purpose. He points n contrast to Indiana, where during the four years of his own administration there had been riotous demonstrations by strong bodies of men. But in every instance the authority of the State and the supremacy of her laws had been maintained without invoking the support of United States then duly and properly certified, they troops. The moral he draws from it is that a people so careful of maintaining their own institutions, and the constitutional rights and privileges of their own State government, cannot be indifferent when other States are threatened with the destruction of their rights and priv-

▲ HE undersigned has been appointed by and County tax of 1875-76, authorized by the House of Representatives. The receipts issued by me will be accepted as evidence of payment on the collection of taxes to be hereafter levied by the Legislature for the

Until further notice, I will be found at the

JAMES A. HOYT, Special Agent.

To PARENTS .- How often does a slight cough or cold lead to the most seriou consequences. Keep Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup at home. Physicians prescribe it. housands take it. Price; 25 cents.

TOWN TAXES.

TAHE Returns of Personal Property for TRIBBLE, Esq., Clerk of Council, on or before the 1st of February next, when the penalty of twenty per cent. will be added.
WM. McGUKIN, Intendent. Jan 18, 1877

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. H. J. WELCH wishes to inform her friends and the public generally that she is still doing Ladies' and Children's Work in the very latest style, cheaper than any one else in town, and all orders prompty executed. Give her a call before going isewhere. Location on west side Mair Street, next to railroad bridge. Jan 18, 1877 27

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the name and style of McCully & Taylor, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

P. K. McCULLY, D. S. TAYLOR. Anderson, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE PIEDMONT MANUFACTURING CO. MANUFACTURERS OF HIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.

MILLS AT PIEDMONT, S. C. H. P. Hammerr.........President and Trens Post Office address—Greenville, S. C. Hamlin Beattie Secreta Post Office address—Greenville, S. C.

ROYAL KALLOCKSuperintendent. Post Office address—Piedmont, S. C. O. H. P. FANT, Agent, Anderson, S. C.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

PRICES REDUCED!

Hard Times! Low Prices! FINE DRESS BOOTS REDUCED from \$12.00 to \$10.00.

Footing Boots reduced from \$2.00 to \$7.00.
Fine Dress Gaiters reduced from \$7.50 to

Orders solicited, to which prompt attenion will be given. G. W. GARRECKT. Jan 18, 1877

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge WHEREAS, Sarah Posey has made sui to me to grant him letters of Administra-tion, on the Estate and effects of Malinda Posey, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish

all kindred and creditors of the said Malinda Posey, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Saturday, February 3rd, 1877, after publication hereof shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 13th day of anuary, A. D. 1877. W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of various Executions to me at Anderson Court House, the following

roperty, to wit: One Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon and one One Yoke of Oxen, one Wagon and one Colt, levied on as the property of Robert Spence, at the suit of Minerva White and Mary Ann Cox, Administratrixs.

Also, Sixty Bushels of Corn, more or less, levied on as the property of Moses Cunningham, at the suit of Dr. M. C. Parker.

ningham, at the suit of Dr. M. C. Farker.
Also, on Tuesday after the first Monday
in February next, at the residence of Defendant, Sixty Bushels Corn, seven hundred
bundles Fodder, one pen Shucks, and one
hundred and twelve pounds of Lint Cotton,
levied on as the property of Sidney Gwinn.
Also, one mare Mule, one bay Horse, one
Wagon. And on Tuesday, at Defendant's
house, one lot of Corn and Fodder, four
head Cattle, one Sow and six Shoats, and ead Cattle one Sow and six Shoats, and one Clock, levied on as the property of J. R. Martin, at the suit of S. E. & J. B. foore and others.

JAS. H. McCONNELL.

Sheriff Anderson County. Jan 17, 1877

REPORT OF THE CONDITION National Bank of Anderson.

AT Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business December 22nd, 1876: RESOURCES. U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation Due from approved Reserve Agents..... Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures..... Current Expenses and Taxes paid...

Bills of other Banks Fractional Currency, (including nickels,) Specie, (including Gold Treasury Notes,) Legal Tender Notes Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer. (5 per cent. of Circulation,) ...

.\$212,379 64 Total. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in... Surplus Fund. Undivided Profits... National Bank Notes outstanding. Dividends unpaid...... Individual Deposits subject to check...

Demand Certificates of Deposit. Time Certificates of Deposits. 8212 379 64 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SS: COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

I, J. A. BROCK, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. BROCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day

of January, 1877.
B. FRANK MAULDIN, Notary Public.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY JAS. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

P. Johnson, Adm'r. of Elijah Elrod vs. Cornelia Fleming, et al. - Petition for Par-tition of the Real Estate of Elijah Elrod, de-

phreys, Judge of Probate for Anderstated case, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY next,

t Anderson Court House, the following decibed tracts of lands— TRACT NO. 1.

Containing 152 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, bounding lands of John Spearman, Micheal Dickson, Tract No. 2, and others. TRACT NO. 2,

Containing 67 acres, more or less, bounded by Tract No. 1, Micheal Dickson, Wm. fartin and others. Martin and others.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash—the remaining two-thirds on a credit of twelve months, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond with approved security, together with a mortgage of the premises. Purchaser to pay extra

or papers. WM. McGUKIN, Sheriff.