# THURSDAY MORNING. MAY 24, 1877.

Senator Cochran has introduced a bill to investigate and ascertain the actual bona fide indebtedness of the various counties in this State, and to regulate the manner of paying the same. This is a very important matter, and if properly devised and carried through it will be the greatest of blessings to many counties in the State. The Legislature should adopt some measure to secure this end.

Gen. W. A. Walker, the Democratic nominee, was elected State Senator from Chester County, on the 15th inst., over Chisolm, the Radical nominee, by more than one thousand majority. On the 18th he took his seat, thereby making the Senate stand sixteen Democrats to seventeen Republicans. But as Whittemore is gone there are sixteen to sixteen, and the President of the Senate being a Democrat we will control that body also. The County of Chester has been redeemed, and the Senate of the State wrenched from the foul hands of Radi-

Haves has appointed Stone District Attorney for South Carolina. He allows Worthington to remain Collector of the Port of Charleston, and has offered Dunn the position of Internal Revenue Collector. He has also offered Chamberlain the position of Solicitor of the Treasury. We do not think it consistentent with official honor and integrity to make such appointments, and have no hesitancy in expressing the same opinion we have hitherto given, which is that President Haves is as great a fraud as the Louisiana Returning Board, which stole the Presidency for him.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain has been admitted to the bar in the city of New York, and his shingle now swings in the breezes of the great American metropolis. We hope he will attend enough musical entertainments to learn the distinction between the clicking of the keys on a brass horn and the cocking of a revolver. He will at leisure meditate upon the occurrences of the past eight years, and will, we trust, learn enough to make him a wiser and better man. If he does not New York will have no occasion to be proud of him. By the way, we wonder if Kimpton has been saving any of the quantities of State bonds that they got away with for Chamberlain?

Whittemore, like the Grecian rogue of old, "has left his country for his country's good," but before leaving he made an agreement with Senator Meetze to put these coupons into the hands of the pair off votes with him on all questions masses for the payment of taxes, they before the Senate. This agreement was of course made expecting Whittemore to return in a few days, but as he has so unhis departure, without even telling his coupon for ten dollars would probably be a very judicious one. His claims rested bye," Mr. Meetze will probably not feel bound to cease voting forever. It is said that in addition to the charges we published last week still others were being collected, and even Whittemore's lawyer pockets of a few bond-holders. If the come back." Massachusetts is a more pleasant climate for as fat a man as he is during the summer months, anyhow. He | the benefit. But we have no fears of any is a good riddance to us, but we take this occasion to express our sympathy for Massachusetts on account of her severe affliction in having this nuisance.

## CONVICT LABOR.

Heretofore the maintenance of the State Penitentiary has been a very expensive mode of punishing crime in South Carolina. Indeed, under Moses' administration enough was spent for this purpose to have boarded every criminal sent to the Penitentiary for the same length of time at the Charleston or any other first class hotel in the country. Under Governor Chamberlain the expenses were somewhat reduced, but the amount expended, forty thousand dollars. was an unreasonably large one. The salaries connected with this institution should be properly reduced, and the convict labor, instead of being almost a dead-loss to the State, should be made to approximate as near as possible to a selfsupporting system. Criminals should understand that the Penitentiary is not a place of ease or idleness, but that a term in it is only another name for a period of hard work, the earnings from which go to the State as a compensation in a measure for the crime committed against society. We are tired of having innocent persons punished by taxation to such a large extent for the purpose of supporting a set of criminals. There has been reckless extravagance in this institution, and it should be corrected at once. When it of law, of policy and of equity, there was under the charge of Maj. T. B. Lee, of our County, although it was only in process of erection, it was run upon rigidly economical principles, and would soon have been self-sustaining had not Ex-Gov. Scott removed the faithful and efficient Superintendent to make room for the arpet-bag adventurers who have presided over it ever since. With the right man for Superintendent the expenses could be greatly reduced, and we respectfully suggest to his Excellency Governor Hampton that inasmuch as Maj. Lee was removed without cause by a carpet-bag Governor, that a tender of the appointment to him at this time would be a proper vindication of his official conduct, and would be gratefully received by the people of our entire State. We do not know that Maj. Lee would accept the position if tendered to him, but inasmuch as he was removed on account of his political principles, it seems to us proper that he should be restored, now that the Democratic party has regained control of the government.

We are glad to see that the Legislature is contemplating the ensement of a law allowing the hiring or farming out of the convicts. This is the course pursued in Georgia, and the result has been very satisfactory. By leasing the prisoners at even one or two dollars per month, with their board and clothes, the State would lose nothing for either of these items on lave been issued without any consideration. The exchange and issue of bonds such prisoners as were hired, and the same direction or retire from political steel handle. There was a vivid flash, such prisoners as were hired, and the income from them, would help to supply any deficit of such as could not be hired out. Corporations could lease them, and they of course issued all that they will not all the whites may split up among themselves, but they will not all the whites may split up among themselves to the commencement of work on projected railroads and canals in our State. With such a system, with such a system, and the proper main at the head of it, the Penitentiary will be more efficient than it has ever been.

It is pretty generally believed that the state in Louisiana, new says the intends to prost the ound provided from political and gay that I the Republican and says that I the Republi

The House of Representatives has decided to levy and appropriate a tax for the purpose of paying the interest on the State debt before it is ascertained what portion of it is valid and what fraudulent. They propose to leave the settlement of this question to a commission of five, to be hereafter provided for, whose act recognizing or rejecting any bond shall be final, This is a very objectionable plan, for no five men should be entrusted with so much power. The people sent their Senators and Representatives to Columbia to look after such matters as these, and we do not expect them to delegate such power to three men absolutely. The commission should be raised as Governor Hampton suggested in his message, giving them power to investigate the subject of our indebtedness and report to the next meeting of the General Assembly. Not one dollar of interest should be paid on the bonded debt of the State

until such a course has been pursued. To say that this would be repudiation or dishonorable to the State is sheer nonsense. For the State to appoint this commission, and pledge payment to the honest portion of the debt, would be acceptable to every honest bond-holder, and we should not care for the clamor of the speculators who have knowingly dealt in the fraudulent portion of this debt. We have as high regard for the honor and credit of South Carolina as any man, and would not for one instant approve any scheme to bring about reudiation or the semblance of it; but the talk about repudiation is entirely without foundation in the present discussion. The question is do we owe the present debt? If the General Assembly is willing to acknowledge it as valid and binding, then they should arrange to pay it promptly, but unless they are willing to say to their constituents that the whole debt is valid and needs no examination, they should carry out the Governor's

suggestion and investigate it carefully

before paying any part of it. Because

claims against him is no evidence of a de-

we should get in all the claims and scruti-

ourselves to their payment. The talk about locking the wheels of government by the taxes being paid in coupons is equally as visionary. In the first place, the bonds are in the hands of taxes in South Carolina. Hence, the amount that would be tendered by actual bondholders would be very small. To would have to be sold for less than their face value, and the people of our State would derive the benefit from them, even ceremoniously and discourteously taken if it were practical to use them. Thus a old for eight dollars, and the purchases would obtain the benefit of the discount, thus saying the discount, whatever it is, to the tax-payers, and not rushing the whole amount out of the State into the ermine. says he would be "a --- fool if he did treasury is in danger of flooding from coupons, we prefer that some of our people should derive at least a portion of such result. The people who voluntarily paid their taxes to support the Hampton government would not trouble the treasu-

> Another point which is left out of consideration by the advocates of this appropriation is the fact that the holders of these bonds cannot sue the State. Their only mode of procedure is by placing the coupons in the hands of individuals, and these individuals must littigate the reception of these coupons for themselves. If a Mandamus is issued by the Circuit Court to compel a treasurer to receive the coupons for taxes, an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, and thus prevent a decision until after the investigation. Another point about the danger generally engage in the course necessary to flood the treasury with coupons, for a man who pays twenty or thirty dollars standard of excellence. tax cannot afford to buy these coupons, and then employ counsel to litigate their reception for his taxes.

ry with coupons.

Again, we do not understand how it is that the advocates of paying the interest can find any difference between coupons and the bills of the bank of the State. Both are receivable for taxes, and yet they profess to be unable to get around the coupons, but do actually refuse to provide for the bank bills, which are as just a debt and are more generally distributed among our people than the coupons. We maintain that as a matter should be no discrimination between these two classes of debt. Neither of them should be recognized until they are fully investigated and acted upon by the

To pay the interest on the debt is to validate it irrevocably. Every lawyer knows that the payment of interest on an antiquated debt will revive it; or the willing payment of interest on a forged note will acknowledge its justness, and we cannot imagine the reasons which induce the Legislature to saddle beyond recall upon our already over-burdened people an unknown and indefinite debt. It is presumption, it seems to us, for any man to decide so positively and hastily upon the financial policy of the State, and the Senate owes it to the people to arrest this reckless haste, and thereby gain time to ascertain and sift the various classes of the debt. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no man knows what the State debt is to-day. A large portion of it has been consolidated; that is, two old bonds have been exchanged for one new one, but it is impossible to say that these old bonds have been cancancelled. Some may have been, but we doubt whether all were. Thus the debt may turn out to be considerably duplicated. It is likewise impossible to tell how many of these consolidated bonds have been issued without any considera-

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT, the Legislature's business to pass upon the debt, and it ought to be done before any of it is paid. The argument of the advocates for imposing an immediate tax, that we are bound to pay the debt because the State Democratic Executive Committee pl -lged our party to it, would be a good ground upon which to oppose repudiation, but does not apply in this iscussion. The Committee did not ledge us not to investigate what the ebt is, nor did it pledge us to pay such portion of it as is fraudulent. A frauduent bond is no part of the State's debt, and the Committee had no right to pledge the payment of anything except the just lebt as settled by the "Consolidation Act." A forgery or fraudulent bond is no such portion of the debt, and the taxpayer will never agree to pay such bonds as the given Kimpton & Co. for their

The people look to the Senate to avert the threatened danger from hasty action, and if it does not do so, then we appeal to Gov. Hampton to veto the bill. He cannot consistently approve it, for he ecommended the investigation before payment. To recede from his position would show that he has no stable views upon the financial situation. We hope the Senate will save him from the necessity of acting, but, if it does not, the Governor will owe it to himself and the whole people to prevent the consummaion of so ruinous a measure.

#### THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICESHIP.

The Legislature went into the election for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court with very great haste-indeed, we believe the resolution to elect was passed before Judge Willard had qualified as Chief Justice. This was generally believed to be in the interest of one of the andidates whose chances were thought better then than they would be at a later day. There was very little time for disussion of the relative merits of the various aspirants, and the country has ause to congratulate itself upon the happy result of the election. On Thursman wishes to find out what are the valid day night the Democratic caucus met to nominate the Democratic candidate for sire to shirk their payment. It is the the position. Col. Henry McIver, of same with a State. We have to admin-Cheraw, was nominated by Mr. Coit; ister upon the actings and doings of the Col. A. C. Haskell, by Mr. Simpson; Republican party in South Carolina, and Gen. Wallace, by Mr. Sheppard; Gen. Kershaw, by Mr. R. R. Hemphill; Col. nize them carefully before we commit Tracy, by Mr. Parler. Three ballots were held as follows: 1st bellot, McIver 27, Hast :11 19, W. H. Wallace 12, Kershaw ..., Jarlos Tracy 5. 2d ballot, Mc-Iver 30, Haskell 25, Kershaw 11, Wallace a few men, and most of them pay no 10, Tracy was withdrawn. On the 3d ballot, McIver 36 votes, Haskell 22, Kershaw 9, Wallace 9. Thirteen members then changed their votes to McIver, making his vote stand 49; necessary to a choice, 42. The nomination was then made unanimous. On Friday Col. Mc-Iver was unanimously elected, receiving the entire vote of all the members, Democrats and Republicans. His selection is upon his worth and purity, as a man together with his ability as a lawyer. He will adorn the bench with those qualities of mind and heart which are eminently desirable for those who wear the judicial

#### UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

On last Thursday the General Assembly met in joint session to elect trustees for the South Carolina University. There were only twenty candidates for the seven positions which pay one hundred dollars each. We think that for the present the University should have been closed, as it indulged in when there is no substantial benefit derived by the State. It costs too much for the mere name of having a dan religion and government. These State University. But as it was decided to continue the institution we think the Legislature made very wise selections for the important position of trustees. Every man selected is a high-minded, honorable and educated gentleman, and under their care and direction we may confidently of litigation, is that the people will not look for this time-honored institution to meet the question, face to face, "What be restored, if not to its former prosperity at least to its spotless honor and exalted

Mr. Sheppard nominated Rev. E. J. Meynardie and Judge John E. Bacon, both of Columbia. Mr. Aldrich nominated Col. J. H. Rion, of Winnsboro. Senator Gary nominated Capt. R. W. Boyd, of Darlington. Mr. Austin nominated Gov. B. F. Perry, of Greenville. Senator Connor nominated Mr. J. F. J. Caldwell, of Newberry. Mr. Hood nomwell nominated Capt. J. F. Izlar, of Or-angeburg. Senator Crittenden nominated Col. L. D. Childs, of Columbia. Mr. Col. L. D. Childs, of Columbia. Mr. Westberry nominated Maj. J. D. Blanding, of Sumter. Dr. Muller nominated Gen. J. S. Preston, of Columbia. Senator Meetze nominated Louis LeConte, of Columbia. Mr. Holmes nominated Col. C. H. Simonton, of Charleston. Mr. Curtis nominated Gen. W. H. Wallace, the Speaker of the House. Mr. Miller nominated Mr. E. Montague Grimke, of Charleston. Mr. Parler nominated Mr. M. C. Conner, of Colleton. Senator Geil. M. C. Conner, of Colleton. Senator Gail-lar nominated Col. W. L. Trenholm. Senator Green nominated Senator W. B. Nash, (colored,) of Columbia. Mr. W. I. Andrews nominated T. McCants Stewart, (colored.) Senator Taft nominated Hon. C. G. Memminger, of Charleston. Mr. Petty nominated Capt. Hugh L. Thompson. Mr. Brown nominated Senvoted for separately. The following is B. F. Perry 73, Col. F. W. McMaster 74, Col. C. H. Simonton 76, Major J. D. Blanding 58, Col. James H. Rion 74. The President declared that the above named gentlemen, having received the majority of the whole number of votes in the several ballots, were duly elected trustees of the South Carolina University for a term of four years.

- It is given up here by both sides ingly Democratic at the next election.

As for a new party, there is no use of talking about it here or looking for it, as there is and will be none for years. The whites are solid for the Democracy, and whites are solid for the Democracy, and the blacks will be made to go in the look of the service at the colored church a thunderstorm passed over the town, and two young girls took refuge under a colored brother's umbrella which had a

#### THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

ligion and political interests. The ostensible pretext on the part of Russia for the deliverance of the Christian subjects of Turkey from the oppression and horrible persecutions of the latter power. The Greek Church is the established religion in Russia, and the Mahommedan in Turkey. A large majority of the people of most of the Turkish provinces in Europe are of the Christian persuasion, and these are deprived of all political rights, and subjected to the domination of the Mahommedan power, the outrages and cruelty of which have for centuries shocked not only the Christian but the civilized world. The barbarous ferocity of the Turks could not have continued so long in enlightened Europe if it had not been for the influence of political considerations which the leading powers of Europe have been unable to settle to their mutual satisfaction. The sympathies of Europe are with the oppressed, outraged and suffering Christians in the Turkish provinces, and yet so controlling are the conflicting political interests of the leading nations, that in 1854 the two great Christian powers of Europe-England and France-the one Catholic and the other Protestant, united with Turkey against Russia to perpetuate in European Turkey the barbarous power and religious ostracism of the Moslem. and thus has been presented the glaring inconsistency of Christian nations appealing to the sword to sustain the Mahoramedan power. With nations, however, religious subjects are always of secondary consideration, and made, subservient to those of a political nature. This has been emphatically the case in the course which the European powers have pursued towards Turkey. The leading powers are jealous of each other, and opposed to the territorial aggrandizement of any one of them. Constantinople is the objective point to which Russia has looked since the time of Peter the Great, and she will not be sausfied until it is obtained. So important is it to Russia, to afford her a maritine outlet to the Atlantic Ocean, that without it, notwithstanding her great extent of territory and formidable armies, her navy and marine must remain relatively inconsid-

The interests of England in the Mediterranean, in Africa and in Asia induce her to oppose any of the great powers obtaining possession of Constantinople. To prevent this England united with France in 1854 to assist Turkey in the Crimean War, and is now preparing to involve all Europe in war sooner than permit Russia to take and hold it. Italy, Austria, Germany and Russia each wants portions of Turkey, but they cannot agree mong themselves as to its partition, and opposed to any one of them having any part of it. What is to be done with Turkey comprises in a nut-shell what is implied by the "Eastern Question." For more than a century the statesmen of Europe have grappled with it, without being able to solve it, and the temporary arrangements made for guaranteeing its independence were intended to avert a general European war, which it was universally feared would follow any permanent settlement of the question which is doing little or no good and cannot be could possibly be made. It cannot be resuscitated to prosperity within the next supposed for a moment that Europe, by three or four years. It is an item of great those treaty stipulations which guaranexpense to the State, and should not be teed the integrity of the Ottoman territory, intended to foist permanently upon Europe, Asia and Africa the Mahomme treaty stipulations were mere temporary expedients to meet threatening exigencies, fraught with more immediate dan-

dan imposition and domination. These treaty stipulations are now at an end, and the nations of Europe must shall be done with Turkey?" Russia, if left alone, will conquer Turkey; but the present indications are that she will not The following gives the proceedings of be left alone, that alliances will be formed the joint meetting in the election of by each of the opposing powers, and that the Mahommedan power, which was established by the sword, will perish by the sword, having drenched all Europe

ger to the general good than Mahomme-

## PRESIDENT HAYES AS AN ORATOR.

The annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York was celebrated on the 15th inst., and President Hayes and his Cabinet were present. Invitations were also given to Ex-Gov. Tilden. Gov. Robinson and the leading officers of New York, but as Democrats they declined, because they could not consent to recognize or endorse the fraudulent election of President Hayes by meeting him socially. This is an example well worth the consideration of our people. When called upon for a speech the President

have this opportunity to meet such an assemblage of the business men of the city of New York. I wish to make my that this hearty greeting is very welcome ator Gary. Messrs. Wallace and Gary to me. [Cheers.] At peace with all the withdrew, and the nominations were then closed. The roll of the Senate and House was then called, and each candidate was part of the government [loud cheers] to strive for the restoration of the ancient the result of the several ballots in the concord within our own limits, [hurrahs and great applause, I believe that, notwithstanding the unfortunate array of figures which has been disentembed, we may confidently look for early, decided and encouraging evidences of the reviving of business prosperity throughout our

A few more such elaborate discourses as this will make President Haves as famous for sententious oratory as his notorious predecessor. Ex-President Grant.

THE ELECTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

As a very general interest has been Russia, one of the great powers of Eumanifested by our people relative to the rope, and Turkey, which ranks only as a third or fourth power, are now engaged election of Chief Justice, we give below a synopsis of the proceedings of the Joint in a war, the extent of which it is very Assembly which met on the 15th inst. to difficult to define at present. The war elect a successor to the late Judge F. J. results from the antagonism of race, re-Moses. Governor Hampton had declared in favor of Associate Justice A. the declaration of war against Turkey is J. Willard for the position, and, through the influence of his administration, secured the nomination of the Democratic caucus for him. The proceedings of this caucus have not been published, but it is known that there was considerable opposition to the nomination, which was not made until after midnight, and after a number of ineffectual ballotings had been held. The Democratic nomination having been given Judge Willard, his election was a certainty, and, when the time for the joint session came, it was only necessary to go through the form of electing him, which was done as follows: The Senate came into the hall in procession, and Lieutenant Governor Simpson took the chair and called the Joint Assembly to order. The Clerk read the esolution under which the Joint Assemly had convened. The Lieutenant Governor said that five

ninutes would be allowed for each nomiation, and five minutes for each second Mr. Orr-I rise to nominate Judge Willard. Extended remarks are unecessary. Judge Willard has for a long time filled the position of Associate Jus-tice with honor to the State and with dignity. I am satisfied that if he should be promoted to the position of Chief Jusice he will still continue to hold the balances of justice properly, and continue to be an honor to South Carolina as he has been in the past. I, therefore, urge his claims on this General Assembly. Mr. Andrews-I rise to put in a nom ation. In putting in my nomination I

do not want it to be understood by this General Assembly that I do it for the purpose of injuring the wheels of the government, but I put it in with the notives that have always prompted me according to my own conscience for the welfare of the State. I feel that there are able gentlemen in the State of South Carolina who can fill the office of Chief Justice as well as the candidate who has been nominated. It will be an honor to vote for my candidate. This is the Hon. W. D. Porter, of Charleston.

Mr. N. B. Myers-I rise to second the ne a great deal of pleasure to be able to demonstrate to the people of this country that the people of South Carolina are deermined to recognize worth. It has een said that we are opposed to a certain class of men; and I want to declare by my vote to-day that I am not opposed to men who are identified with South Carolina and her interests. I therefore take great pleasure in seconding the nomina-ion of Judge A. J. Willard.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the nomiations were then closed. Mr. Palmer rose to make a nomination.

The vote was then taken viva voce, and resulted as follows: A. J. Willard, 86; S. McGowan, 39; W. D. Porter, 2; J. B. Kershaw, 2; W. H. Wallace, 1. Mr. Keith originally voted for Mr. Mo-

Iver, but changed to Gen. McGowan. Mr. Caldwell voted for S. W. Melton, but

changed to Gen. McGowan.

Those who voted for Judge Willard Austen, Bamberg, Bates, Bissell, Blake-ney, Blue, D. F. Bradley, W. K. Brad-ley, Bridges, Brown, Byers, Callison, ley, Bridges, Brown, Byers, Callison, Coit, Compton, Connor, Cooper, Cummings, Davis, Deal, Donnald, Edens, Erwin, Gray, C. S. Green, Guignard, Hamer, Hamilton, J. J. Hemphill, R. R. Hemphill, Holms, Hood, J. B. Humphill, Holms, Hood, J. B. Lennings. Hemphill, Holmes, Hood, J. B. Humbert, Hutchison, Jeffries, Jennings, Jones, Kinloch, Leaphart, Maree, Massey, McRae, Moore, Muller, N. B. Myers, Orr, Parler, Peake, Petty, Redfearn, Reedish, Rogers, Rountree, Sawyer, Shaw, Sheppard, Simpson, Sloan, Vandiver, Verner, Watts, Westberry, Westmoreland, Wofford, Woodward, Youmans, Bowen, Butler, Cannon, Corwin, Counts, Crittenden, Evans, Gaillard.

mans, Bowen, Butler, Cannon, Corwin, Counts, Crittenden, Evans, Gaillard, Howard, Jeter, Livingston, J. C. Maxwell, Meetze, Todd, Witherspoon.

Those who voted for General S. McGowan are: Messrs. Alexander, Boston, Coleman, Curtis, Dibble, Evans, Forrest, Mills. Gaither, Gantt, Keitt, Lowman, Miller, Milton, Morgan, Palmer, Peterson, Reed, Robinson, Scott, J. A. Smith, Wells, Wines, Bird, Carter, Clinton, Cochran, Duncan, Gary, S. Green, Johnston, H. J. Maxwell, W. F. Myers, Nash, Swails,

l'aft, Warley, Williams. Those who voted for Mr. W. D. Porter are: Messrs. Andrews and L. D. Bryan. Those who voted for Gen. J. B. Kerhaw are: Messrs. Ferriter and Hough. Mr. Caldwell voted for Hon. S. W. Mr. R. H. Humbert voted for Gen. W.

H. Wallace.
Mr. S. J. Keith voted for Mr. McIver The Lieutenant Governor then de-clared A. J. Willard elected Chief Justice, and the Senate withdrew.

It is but just that we should state that none of the gentlemen who were voted for by the Republicans were candidates, and it is due to General S. McGowan that the position he occupied and his noble course in the whole matter should e generally known. When the race first began it was determined to run Gen. Mc-Gowan for the position, and numbers of the Republicans were willing to vote for him, so much so that had he entered actively into the canvass no doubt he could have prevented caucus nomination and secured his own election. But seeing and recognizing the paramount importance of Democratic organization, he declined to be a candidate unless nominated by the Democratic caucus, and as soon as Governor Hampton made Judge Willard the administration candidate. General McGowan declined to allow his friends to use his name for the position at all. Throughout the entire affair his course has been that of the patriot and high-toned gentlemen he has always shown himself. The election of Judge Willard has been very favorably received throughout the entire country, and will do a great deal to practically illustrate to the world that there is no prejudice in South Carolina against Northern men who settle in our midst and attend to their duties. It should also serve as a warning to a portion of the other judges of this State who "knew their duty and did it not," that the road to preferment for payment of this interest, that would does not lie in blind partisanship, but in stain her honor. That would hang a mill the faithful and just performance of their judicial labors. We hope the result will prove beneficial to our State.

- The New York Herald has made

DISCUSSING THE DEBT.

The question of levying a sufficient tax and appropriating enough money to pay the interest on the State bonded debt has been receiving a very warm and general discussion in the House of Representatives. On our first page will be found the opening of this discussion, and we append below the report of other speeches

with the result arrived at : Mr. R. R. Hemphill took the floor in opposition to paying the debt, holding of its fraudulent nature. The consolidated bonds had been given a value of fifty cents on the dollar, when originally they had no value at all. The other side talked about the honor of South Carolina, while there was still before them the nournful spectacle, in which he had taken part two days ago, viz: the election of a carpet-bagger. He was in favor of supporting the Administration, and quoted from the Governor's message ecommending a thorough investigation

Mr. Simpson asked if he had read the proviso in the section.

Mr. Hemphill said he would come to that in time; but was satisfied that the Governor's meaning was to investigate first and then provide for the payment. He went on to show that the committee had exibited a lack of intelligence in providing \$300,000, which was too much to

> Mr. Hood here explained that \$260,000 was necessary to meet the interest on the bonds already funded, and the additional \$40,000 was appropriated to meet the additional debt that would probably funded in the meantime.

Mr. Hemphill then took the position that \$300,000 would not be enough to meet the interest on the debt, and he was in favor of finding out how much the real valid debt was before they blindly appropriated an amount which might be ither too much or too little.

Dr. W. C. Brown, of Anderson, then took the floor in opposition to paying the interest on the consolidated debt, arguing that the debt should be investigated be fore the appropriation was made. Mr. Conner said: At this late stage

of the debate on this bill I do not propose to inflict a speech upon this patient but wearied House. The question we are discussing, however, is of such momentous importance, fraught with so much of good or evil to the people of this State, that I cannot permit the occasion to pass without briefly giving the reasons that influences the vote that I shall cast: I in the outset confess to a prejudice against the debt that has been heaped upon us by the Republican party since it came into power. They have wrung from an impoverished people by taxation after year that there has never been any need of borrowing money or issuing any bonds. But they have piled up debt upon debt, like Pelion upon Ossa, until they stood amazed at the superstructure, and, true to their nature, they began to destroy t by repudiating a part and scaling the balance. Money enough has been raised by taxation to have paid the current exgoing to decay since they received it, and and when he was chosen the nomination paid off a great part of the public debt. But there is nothing to show for this vast outlay; no valuable consideration. The

contend that repudiation is not involved refuse to pay a claim that is neither legally nor morally binding is repudiation, is an absurdity. We propose to pay the real bona fide debt of the State, and as an evidence we provide for the appointment of a commission to ascertain what it is, and we simply ask the creditors to wait until an examination is had.
We have just commenced a new era, our grand old commonwealth has just arisen from the dust of corruption and fraud, and is putting on the habiliments of honesty and reform. This bugaboo about the treasury being flooded with coupons preented for taxes is without force. The ented for taxes is without force. The holders of these funded bonds, with few exceptions, pay no taxes. They would have to sell their coupons before they could reach the treasury and if we do not provide for them few taxpayers would ever see them. The holders cannot sue the State. The State is a sovereignty and cannot be sued for debt, or under the act of a Legislature. This funding scheme which is claimed to be a contract, upon the part of the State, is only an act of the Legislature, and does not bind a subsequent Legislature. If disposed to do so,

ve can repeal it in three days. But there is not the difference between nents as would seem to be from the tone and temper of the discussion. Let us examine it. Neither party advocates the repudiation of any bona fide debt of the State. Both parties want a commission raised to find out the valid debt. One party wants a levy and appropriation of \$300,000 to meet the interest of the debt before it is ascertained what that debt is. We want no levy nor appropriation until the whole debt has been thoroughly in-vestigated and the good separated from the bad. We are unwilling to recognize, either morally or legally, by this appro-priate any part of the debt until the commission has made the examination and reported to the next General Assemourselves upon the record that, by re-fusing to make the appropriation at the present session, we in no sense mean or imply repudiation of the bonded debt of and out Republicans who have stood by the State; that the object and purpose of the motion to strike out the fifth section are to secure time and the proper means become Republicans only since the ad-

are to secure time and the proper means for the full investigation of the subject of view to provide for the payment of so much of the same as is found to be valid, and no more. With this assurance prop-erly made, I think every holder of an honest claim would be content to give us all the indulgence we ask. But when we are informed, and it is a common rumor among Republicans as well as Democrats, that no small part of the bonds already funded is fraudulent, why should we be in haste to exact from the people, at this stringent time, taxes to pay these bondof paramount importance to the State of South Carolina, and he desired to put

himself on record as sustaining the 5th section of the bill. Gentlemen had said that the credit of South Carolina was already gone, but he held that none of the aliens had injured her honor. But, if the sons of South Carolina who stood upon the floor to-day take such action as is proposed, in refusing to provide

present year, they have us in their power; they can use force upon us, and thus sus-pend the whole arrangements of our government; and they will do so if we do It is understood that this is d ot make an arrangement to pay them in

this way.

The section as amended, and as passed the House, is as follows:

That the sum of \$270,000, or so mu thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the January and July interest upon the consolidation bonds and certificates of stock of the State, issued under the provisions of the act to reduce the volume of the public debt: Provided, That no part thereof shall be applied to the payment of the interest upon the consolidated bonds and certificates of stock, until the olders thereof shall have submitted the same to the inspection and scrutiny of a commission, raised for that purpose at the present session of the General Assembly and until said commission shall have de termined the same to be valid and bona

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE. COLUMBIA, May 21, 1877. MR. EDITOR: The election of Chief ustice has taken place, and, as was predicted, Judge A. J. Willard fills the position. For some time it was considered a foregone conclusion, but about three days before the election the enemies of the administration redoubled their exertions, and found some pliant tools in the Democratic ranks, who, for personal spite or personal aggrandizement, were willing to assist in the first effort to defeat the administration. Gov. Hampton did not at the outset wish it to be considered an the cases in which I need it were very act of the administration, and took no part in it, save to express his opinion as to its advisability when asked by individual members; but he was committed to Judge Willard by having tendered him the position when he believed he in the position when he believed he in the cases in which it liked it were very well marked, and the epidermis on the arms in each case came away like the skin of a snake. The following was the exact treatment followed in each case: Thoroughly amoint the patient twice daily with sulphur ointment; give five to ten grains of sulphur in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was: had the appointing power; but by the burned, twice daily, on coals on a violent opposition of some sore-heads in our party it was forced upon him, and he publicly declared that he thought it by the patient. Under this mode of

tug of war. The cry of the opposition was-"any man to beat Willard" and they worked day and night to accomplish this object. They hunted the country over, and were paid for their pains by having the man they put up most hand-somely defeated. From the first ballot in the caucus they never stood a shadow of a chance; and be it said for the honor of old Carolina and the Democratic party that her sons were never truer, that in this critical time every Democrat voting for Willard—except Gary and Bryan—as well as the administration Republicans—such as Hamilton, Myers, Reedish and Westbury-and Gov. Hampton is the Governor of South Carolina to-day notwithstanding the efforts of some parties to break his influence. There was, however, a delightful harmonizing in the next election—that of Col. Henry McIver, of Cheraw, Chesterfield County, penses of the government, sustain and He was elected to the vacancy caused by build up the public institutions, finished the election of Willard. He and Col this grand old building, which has been Haskell had a tight vote in the caucus

> eay, his election was unanimous, receivwon't you! instead of 16, 18 or 20 mills under Radical rule; and the best part of it is, that this pays all State expenses, school fund, charitable and penal institutions and interest on the public debt

was made unanimous, and wonderful to

Now our people will appreciate the advantage of Hampton and honesty. The fence law will be pass Judges required to interchange of the bonanza tax repealed, the local school getting on finely, and hope to adjourn in

ten days.

I came near forgetting to tell the best news of any. Old Whittemore has gone to Massachusetts, perhaps forever, as they have got proof that will put him in the penitentiary. The Senate vote stood 15 to 17; his absence reduced it to 16, and the election of Gen. Walker, from Chester, to take Dublin Walker's place, brings our vote up to 16. So we President a Democrat. That's the most glorious news I know of, and now, we are

Washington Notes and Gossip. WASHINGTON, May 18. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina stated in conversation to-day that in an interview which he had with the President a few weeks since the President had said to him that his purpose was to appoint Democrats where it would strength en his policy and tend to obliterate party lines. Mr. Patterson thinks the dissatis-faction evidenced in the North and West induced him to change his mind a little. Since Patterson's return from South Carhis selections he would take great care to We desire, in the meantime, to put yet hold of the best men. Secretary lives upon the record that, by revent of the present administration. Such assurances as these are regarded as quite comforting by Mr. Patterson in this day of gloom and despondency which has

advices from Columbia which indicate a determination on the part of the South Carolina Legislature to refuse all appropriations for the support of the Universi ty as at present conducted. This will necessitate the temporary closing up of the institution and the discharge of the professors and students. As managed by the carpet-bag authorities of South Caro-lina, the University was made a political machine, and educational objects were entirely lost ight of. It was run on the most extraval at scale, three-fourths of the students were ignorant colored youths from the low country districts, and the young white men of the State, whose fathers were heavily taxed for the support of the institution, were debarred from any participation in its benefits. When the South Carolina Legislature meets again next winter measures will be adopted to reorganize the University and make it available for the objects for He proposed to put away all the figures of rhetoric which had been indulged in by members, and to look at the facts as they are. There were over \$4,000,000 of President confiding to Gov. Warmouth

come upon his set.

A professor of the South Carolina Uni-

versity now in Washington has received

The New York Herald has made the discovery that after all the talk about polygamy among the Mormons, there are not women enough in Utah by over two thousand, to go round, giving the men only one wife apiece. It thus appears that although many follow the plural posed by the section was to pay the interest. This section proposed to have those bonds examined by a commission, to see that they were all legal and valid. The appropriation proposed by the section was to pay the and says that if the Republican party is

President has privately conveyed to Marshal Pitkin, of Louisians, an intimation that his resignation would be acceptable the purpose of giving the place to Col. Jack Wharton. In the meantime remonstrances have come here against the appointment of Col. Wharton from both white and colored Republicans of Louisians, but principally the latter. Charges are made that Col. Wharton was connected with the Bossier massacre in 1368, in which 200 colored people were killed. A letter has also been written to the President dent calling his attention to the testimony of Maddox, in which he alleged that Wharton was an active ally in his nego-

on Monday last Secretary Sherman tendered the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury to ex-Gov. Chamber-lain, of South Carolina. The offer was made at the instance of the President, who also urged its acceptance. Gov. Chamberlain felt obliged to decline, however, on account of professional engagements previously made, which were regarded as more advantageous professionally and pecuniarily. Chamberlain had an interview with the President to day, and he leaves to night for Bo Carolina to remain for a week to el up private business, when he will return to New York and take his place in a law firm with which he will, hereafter be

SULPHER A SPECIFIC FOR SCARLE FEVER .- Dr. Heary Pigeon writes to the London Lancet as follows: The marvel wise, just and necessary. Then came the and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery, and I firmly be seven in each it was prevented from spreading by the treatment adopted.

> Ex-Senator Doolittle fails to see how the Democrats could have done any more than the President has, and is dis posed to be very cheerful over the situa-tion. He doesn't think Mr. Hayes was the Democratic policy carried out from the Republican side. As for the Demo-crats, they "will await events."

- It is reported that the American officers serving in the Egyptian army have refused to bear arms against Russia. We hope the report is true. They engaged to serve the Khedive, but this should not bind them to take part with the Turks in the European war. We trust, therefore, they will remain in

"Survival of the Fittest." The ingenious doctrine propounded Mr. Darwin, the tireless investigator of range of discussion has been wide, but the main line of argument pursued by the friends of the bill has been based upon false premises—that the opposition meant repudiation by striking out the fifth section. This is diverting public attention from the real point at issue, and is in-

Only Two Weeks More in Anderson FRIENDS and PATRONS tak

E. G. MURRAH, Dentist. AN ORDINANCE

To Prevent Dogs from Running at Large on the Streets in the Town of Ander-son, unless Securely Musical so a to prevent them from Biting. BE IT ORDAINED by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Angason, in Council assembled—
That all persons are hereby notified and required to Muzzle any Dog or Dogs they may own by the first day of June, 1377.

AND RE IT FURTILE ORDAINED, That the

Town Marshals are hereby instructed and required to shoot and kill all Dogs found running at large within the corporate limits of the Town, unless they are munified so as to prevent them from biting, as required by this Ordinance.

Done and ratified in Council, and therefore A. D. 1877.

WM. McGUKIN, Intendant.

J. L. TRIBBLE, Clerk Council.

May 24, 1877

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.



And all other styles of Gentile Singer M chines at equally reduced prices. Thou these Machines have been reduced one-in in price, the Quality will be Mari tall need at its highest standard. The pu he is cautioned against buying initial Machines, which are hiways made in a ve inferior manner; and sold by i presponsiti Machines, which are always made in a ver inferior manner, and sold by irresponsible parties. All Genuine Singer Machines at sold through authorized agents, at a fer price than any other good Machines can be sold for, and always bear the patented Tad Mark and the name of the Singer Compandistinctly printed on the arm of the machine. The public, will see from this that the price of this celebrated and long-tested Machine is now in the reach of all. So take come right along, and get one of them.