E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1877

The Mexican banditti who have been marauding upon the Texas frontier are to be closely watched in future, and the United States troops will pay their respects to them, even if it should become necessary to cross on to Mexican soil to catch them.

The case of Associate Justice Wright still hangs before the Legislature. This fraud who disgraces the judicial ermine of South Carolina should be requested to resign, and if he refuses to do so, Governor Hampton should be empowered to is, to our mind, by far the better season remove him by a resolution from the for holding the election, for two reasons, General Assembly.

cotton after dark has at last passed both the month of December, and there will Houses of the Legislature, and will in a few days, if it has not already done so. become a law. The Republicans of some counties opposed the bill, knowing that Second, the law has to go into force on many dollars worth of stealings every election, and if it is held as late as Deadoption.

The case of Butts, the ex-Congressman who claims also to be Solicitor of the First Circuit, was argued before Judge action as was proper for the interest of of the matter will be that the Republicans will lose another Solicitor by Mr. Butts having to step down and out, after enforce the wholesome rule, that a man | year, then the election should be postcannot hold two offices at one time.

The House of Representatives, after a thorough and patient hearing of both sides in regard to seating the Charleston delegation with Mackey at its head, refused to admit the entire delegation, on the ground that fraud and intimidation were practiced to so great an extent as to prevent a fair election. The result of in Anderson County in August, a petithis will be to cause a new election be- tion will have to be circulated in every fore next fall, and no doubt a delegation of Democrats will be elected, for Governor Hampton will prevent (and that of the proposed law will take charge of too without United States troops) any recurrence of the Charleston or Cainhoy riots. A fair election at any rate wi'l be send them up to Mr. O. H. P. Fant on ensured.

The election for member of the House of Representatives in Orangeburg County on last Thursday was hotly contested by both political parties, and resulted in the election of Mr. Samuel Dibble, Esq., the Democratic nominee, over D. A. Straker, the colored Republican candidate, by a vote of 2,757 to 2,527, giving a Democratic majority of 230. Fogle's box was hearing to its opponents in the columns which the Senate desires to take from Club House box, because it was not sealed, and Avinger's, because it closed before six o'clock. These boxes gave Republican majorities, but the irregularities practiced at them were so great as not to entitle them to be counted, and hence Mr. Dibble will get his seat.

The Senate has amended the House bill to raise a commission for the purpose of investigating the State debt, by providing that four of the commissioner shall be elected by the House and three by the Senate, instead of giving the appointment of the commission to the Governor alone. This amendment is likely to be resisted by the House of Representative, though we cannot see the cause therefor. The election of the commission by the Legislature can do no harm. We do not think it material as to which course is pursued. We believe the Governor would appoint a good commission; and we also believe the Legislature would elect a good one, and therefore we are satisfied that it is not a matter of enough importance to justify any dead lock between the houses.

The great political persecution called the Ellenton Trial, or as the Journal of Commerce aptly terms it, "Corbin's war on White Men," was concluded in Charleston last week. The case was very ably argued on both sides, and Chief Justice Waite delivered a very fair, impartial and able charge to the jury in the case, which was composed of six white and six colored men, only two of the whole twelve being Democrats. After remaining in the jury room near twenty four hours, it was ascertained that it was impossible to priation there is very little room for agree on a verdict; and the jury was discharged. It is understood that they divided on the color line, six whites being for acquittal and six colored for conviction. The proof of the innocence of Mr. A. W. Atkinson was so clear and conclusive that even this partisan jury were compelled to acquit him. The result of this case is a virtual defeat of Corbin, Earle and Stone, who were striving to secure a conviction of the parties. It is to be hoped that no further case of political persecution may ever arise in South Caro-

Persons who are dreading the power which the bondholders have over South Carolina, surely forget that our Legislature has power over them also. Their coupons are receivable for taxes, but they can only be received for taxes in the year that they fall due; hence if the Legislature should change the time of collecting taxes from the fall to January and February, only the January coupons could be used, and the July interest could not this kind of an advantage over the bond creditors of the State, the Legislature them to submit their bonds for examination, for if they refused, their July interest could be defeated in spite of anything they could do. The Legislature can condebtedness. Not one dollar of it should be paid until the whole has been fully honor.

THE FENCE LAW.

We print the text of the bill providing for the adoption of 'le law requiring cattle to be fenced in, as it passed the House of Representatives. It was amended by the Senate in some unimportant particulars, and will be given to the public as it was approved by the Governor in a few days. The bill provides that elections on this question must be held between the 10th and 20th of August and December, and sixty days previous notice of such election must be given; hence, to secure the election in this County in the month of August coming, it will be necessary to advertise the notice of election by the 21st of this month, which would allow the vote to be taken on the 20th day of August. This either of which is sufficient: First, there is more leisure throughout the County The bill to prevent the sale of seed during the month of August than during be more time at this season for discussing and considering the question than there will be in the month of December. it would deprive their constituents of the first day of January following the year, but the advocates of the bill were cember, the people of the County could too numerous for them, and secured its not prepare themselves for the change by the time at which it would have under the law to go into effect. Hence, we first place the people sent their representhink the month of August should be tatives to Columbia to reduce the exadopted as the time to hold the election upon this important measure to our Cooke at Orangeburg last week, and the farmers. If it is not held in August of papers and facts in the case were referred this year, it should be postponed until to Attorney General Conner, to take such | August, 1878. We believe the measure is one of great and immediate importhe State. We predict that the upshot tance, and action upon it should not be delayed until another year; but this is a time, considering the impoverished conmatter for the farmers of Anderson County to decide for themselves, and if learning that the Democrats intend to they think best to wait until another

poned. We merely wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that if Representatives last fall, there was no they wish the law altered to take effect next year, it will be necessary for them to act upon the question in each Township immediately. It requires a petition from fifty tax-payers in each Township in the County to secure an election in the County, and if such election is held Township, and signed by at least fifty tax-payers. We hope that some friend a petition in his township, and secure the signature of fifty tax-payers, and or before the 15th day of this month. We favor holding the election, because we believe the propriety of altering the fence law should be considered, and this is a very propitious time to discuss it. If the election is ordered, our columns will be open for a discussion of the merits and demerits of the Act: and although we shall favor the adoption of House will stand firm, and thereby save

A LESSON FOR SOUTHERN DEMO-

of the INTELLIGENCER

We commend the comments of New York papers, which appear elsewhere, upon the letter of Senator Morton, a synopsis of which we publish on the fourth page of this paper, to the consideration of all Southern Democrats who are disposed to favor an amalgamation of parties, or are willing to commit themselves to the mercies of a Republican administration, because it has acted properly upon one single question. To presume that Mr. Haves is at heart friendly to the South is to presume that his expression of sorrow, when he thought he was defeated, not for himself or for the country, but for the poor negro, who would be left to the mercy of Southern Democrats, was insincere. To presume that he is really friendly to the South, it been done without any advantage to either is necessary to believe that he does not know of the character of Stone, Dunn, Brayton, Worthington, and the miserable carpet-bag crew he is attempting to ers can inform themselves as to its general either put or retain in office over us. The people of Louisiana and South Carolina owe their deliverance from military tyranny, not to the Republican party or to the President who represents that party. The troops were removed because the Pemocratic House of Representatives in Congress refused to vote any money for the support of the army until they were withdrawn. It was, therefore, not only a party necessity with Mr. Hayes to disadvantage to the Russians about Baremove the troops, but it was a financial necessity also. If the Democratic Congress had voted the usual army approdoubt that the troops would have con- removed for reporting his army at sixty will be able to act intelligently and satistinued over us to this day; and whatever thanks we have to give for our deliverance are due to the Democratic party, not to the President.

If, therefore, we consent to any disruption of the National Democracy, or any fusion with the Republican party, we will destroy the power which has interposed for our protection, and commit ourselves to the party which has never shown any kind feeling for us except when made to do so. Every South-

The prospect of victory for the National Democracy amounts to a certainty, provided the Southern vote remains in tact. The party is stronger at the North to-day | will be the main battlefield. The Rusthan at any time since the war, and all that is necessary to secure the blessings which we have craved for, since the termination of the civil war, is that the South shall remain true to her principles, be secured by the bondholders. Having and make no dangerous and disreputable alliance with Republicans for any apparent expediency. With the Democrats could, without any difficulty, compel in power, our form of government and the local rights of the States are sure to of his army and the manner of their exebe protected. With the Republicans in power, nothing would be safe. The government under the control of Repubtrol this matter if it dosires to do so, and licans was but little better than the rule of Danube, fighting will begin in earnest. we trust that no difference will be made a mob. The first stability or consistency in favor of any class of our State's in- that it acquired after the war was brought by the election of a Democratic House of Representatives, which took the governinvestigated and the character and amount of the Radicals. We of the South, above of the debt fully ascertained. Then, all others, must not allow Republicanism whatever is actually justly due ought to to triumph. We cannot afford to exbe paid promptly henceforth, and none change a certainty of good government under Democratic rule for the uncertain other should be reeognized. This is the safest course consistent with our State's honor.

under Democratic rule for the under Land misfortunes consequent upon the success of the unprincipled and corrupt Radical party of the United States.

PAY OF THE MEMBERS.

There is a dead lock between the Senate and the House of Representatives on the question of pay for their services since last November. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution and extra sessions, and the Senate contends for eight hundred dollars, and members of that body claim that they are giving up one-third of what is justly due them when they consent to take this amount. The sum agreed upon by the House is amply sufficient to satisfy any reasonable legislator. It is more than two-thirds of those who claim eight hundred dollars could have made at home, and is more than a reasonable per diem would have amounted to. We regret that the House of Representatives did not fix a per diem instead of salary, in order that our people might the more clearly perceive the unreasonable and pretentious claim advanced by the Senate when its members ask for eight hundred dollars. If we examine the grounds upon which they claim this sum, we find them to be, first, that the law allows them six hundred dollars per session, and that the remuneration for the extra session is at the same rate as the regular session. Their claim is not based upon truth, and there is no justice in it whatever. In the travagant salaries fixed by the previous Radical regimes, and they were expected to reduce their own exorbitant remuneration as well as any other person's Hence, they should pay no attention to the past remainration, but claim only what is reasonable and proper at this dition of the country. Again, we contend that there is no

salary fixed by law for the services of the present Legislature, for the Senate having failed to recognize the House ofregular session: and if there was no regular session then no salary is provided for the extra session, but it remains to be fixed by the Legislature itself; and if there was a salary for the extra session it would be fixed by the regular session of 1875-76, which would make the present ession amount to about three hundred dollars. According to law, the Legislature cannot claim anything for last winter, for it was the obstinate and revolutionary action of the Senate which rendered any extra session necessary. O course we think it proper that in fixing a salary for the present session, allowance should be made for last winter's meeting but it should be done under one head, as is proposed by the House resolution. The Senate having obstructed the wheels of government last winter, should be ashamed to the last degree now to claim remuneration for the revolutionary effort it made at that time. We hope the the new law, we shall accord an ample the State about fifty thousand dollars, the tax-payers to put in their own

THE EUROPEAN WAR. The progress of hostilities between Russia and Turkey appears very slow to most Americans who do not consider the the Empire and its comparative sparce population, the lack of a complete or even tolerable railroad system and internal redifficulties with which the Czar of Russia has had to contend, and it is not to be wondered that the preliminaries of the war have occupied so long in their arrangement. The Russian forces are. however, upon the Turkish frontier in side, except in the capture of Ardahan in Asiatic Turkey. The line of attack is however fully indicated, and our readfeatures by a reference to maps of Russia and Turkey. Upon the Eastern side of the payment of taxes in coupons until the Black Sea or along the frontier of the bonds to which they are attached Turkey in Asia, the heaviest fighting has been done. The Russian attack in this quarter has, as we have said, captured Ardahan, and they have Kars now besieged and invested so securely as to render its capture almost simply a matter of time. Fighting has also been done with tum on the Black Sea, and the Russiau forces are now advancing upon Erzeroum. Mukhtar Pacha, the commandant by appointing a commission to investiof the Turkish army in Armenia, has been gate the debt during the summer, they thousand, and drawing pay for that number when he had only thirty thousand tion when they meet next fall. men under his command, and of courre the Ottoman army is considerably in disorder in consequence thereof. Nothing but the extreme difficulty of ingress into Turkey from this side on account of the impregnable barriers interposed by inst. This resolution was to be acted nature in her mountains and rivers, prevents a speedy entrance of the invading body refused to concur in so much of the army into the very heart of the Ottoman dominions. It is not probable, however, eru man should adhere closely to the that much can be effected by the Russians National Democratic party, for its suc- in this quarter, as a small body of men cess is our success, and its defeat will be can defeat a very large force by taking advantage of the strongholds which nature has provided for their defense.

On the Western side of the Black Sea or on the frontier of European Turkey sian and Turkish armies are gathered ated a vacancy which the Legislature upon the Danube, and it is expected that had the right to fill by election, and the former will attempt to force a passage across this classic stream about Widdin, and possibly at other points in a very short time. The Czar is very much excited over the campaign, and although not commanding the army directly, is shown himself unsuitable for the position present, overlooking the military plans cution. It may be some weeks yet before a decisive battle is fought, but when the Russians once effect a passage of the

term after all.

PAYMENT OF THE STATE DEBT.

In order to show that the view we took

interest upon the State debt was correct, we quote the fifth section of the approto take five hundred dollars apiece, full priation bill, which relates to the subject. of all compensation for both the regular The following are the exact words in which the section was passed by the House of Representatives: Sec. 5. That the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, or so much 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 said consolidated bonds and certificates of stock, until the holders 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 determined the same to be valid and bona

Now, no other construction can be placed upon this section than that the State debt. At the time the measure was originated, its advocates intended to invest the commission with the most plenary powers, and it was not until after strong opposition to the proposition was developed that the report of the commission to the Legislature was agreed upon. Hence, we were entirely correct in our position upon the subject. When this bill went to the Senate this

section was amended by striking out the interest clause, and inserting in its stead an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for deficiencies. This was intended to go towards the payment of amounts due on salaries, &c., inside of the State, and when the bill was returned to the House it very properly refused to concur in the amendment for the same reason which induced the Senate to strike out the interest clause. The Senate thought the bonds ought to be investigated, and the House thought the deficiencies ought to be investigated, and we think both are right upon this point. The Senate did exactly right in striking out the interest clause, and the House was equally right in refusing to allow the deficiency appropriation to be engrafted on the general ppropriation bill.

Having thus differed as to which clas

of State's creditors deserve preference in the payment of their debts, a committee of conference was appointed as follows: from the House, Messrs. J. J. Hemphill, R. W. Simpson and J. G. Blue; from the Senate, Messrs, Jeter, Nash and Witherspoon. These committees held a conference, and it was soon ascertained that it would be difficult to agree upon terms, as the Senate wished to pay off one class of creditors and the House desired to pay another. The House committee, it is said, offered to appropriate the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand dol- do it in such a picayune style; we want lars, to be equally divided between the reform that means reform, and not the payment of interest and the payment of the bonanza and deficiency claims, and also to authorize the Governor to borrow two hundred thousand dollars, to be equally divided between these two classesof debts, with the proviso that all claims should be submitted to a commission to report at the next session of the General obstacles of distance and location of the Assembly. The Senate committee rejeccountry which impede the movement of ted these terms and the two committees the Russian forces. The great extent of were discharged, after which a committee of free conference was appointed from both bodies as follows: Senate, Messrs. Gary, Crittenden and Howard; volts and commotions, are some of the House, Messrs. Hood, Bamberg and Miller. This committee has not had any better success than its predecessor: and hence, the Legislature is at a complete standstill. This trouble is the legitimate consequence of the effort to prefer one set of creditors to another, and the most Asia and Europe, and some fighting has expeditious and satisfactory method of avoiding the trouble occasioned by this difference is to refuse to appropriate any money for the payment of any set of creditors until their debts have been scrutinized and acted upon by the General Assembly. A resolution forbidding

have been acted upon would, we believe

prevent any trouble from this source.

We hope that the House will refuse to

appropriate anything for the payment

of the bonanza warrants and deficiencies

other than those contained in the appro-

priation bill as they have already passed

it; and we also trust the Senate will re-

fuse to appropriate one cent for the pay-

ment of interest at this session. Then,

factorily upon this most important ques-The House of Representatives adopted a concurrent resolution to go into an election of Judges for the Fifth and Eighth Circuits on Wednesday the 6th upon by the Senate, and we hope that resolution as relates to this Circuit. It is proper to elect a successor to Judge Carpenter, as the Legislature of 1875-6 elected him over again before there was any vacancy in the Judgeship of the Fifth Circuit. The same would have been true of the Eighth Circuit had not Judge Cooke resigned before his re-election. He had the right to resign if he wished to do so, and when he did resign it crewhen they re-elected Judge Cooke, it gave him a f 1 term of four years. We hope that Judge Carpenter will be ousted, and that no new election will be ordered in this Circuit. Carpenter has he holds, and as he occupies it without authority of law, a Judge should be elected in his stead.

- It would seem to be settled at last that the very oldest Free and Accepted Colonel Nathaniel Huntoon, of Unity. tobacco vigorously and rejoiceth thereat. rance.

DEBATING ABOUT THEIR PAY.

The following report of the proceedings of the Senate, relative to the pay of of the action of the House of Represenmembers of the Legislature will interest tatives upon the question of paying the our readers, and set forth the views of those gentlemen who think they ought to be paid three hundred dollars more than the members of the House of Representatives, because they knew their duty and did it not last winter:

The next matter taken up was the allimportant bill to make appropriations for the payment of the salary and mileage of the members of the General Assem bly, &c. As has been frequently intimated, a heated debate was the result. After several minor amendments had been agreed to, the amendment seeking to fix the pay of the members at six hundred dollars for the last and two hundred dollars for this session was taken up, and here the battle was pitched.

Mr. Witherspoon (Dem.) moved to make the pay \$300 for last session and \$200 for this session. Taft (Rep.) moved to indefinitely postpone this amendment. Crittenden (Dem.) seconded Taft's motion, and supported his action by saying commission was to have entire control in | that the pay for the last General Assempaying out the money and regulating the bly was fixed by statute at \$600, and the pay for this session was regulated by the constitution to be at the same rate per diem as the last regular session. They could not reduce the pay of the members of the General Assembly, for these two sessions, any more than they could reduce the pay of the judges. The law guaranteed them \$1,200, and the members had, as a fair compromise, agreed to take \$800 for both sessions. He would, he said, vote for the \$800, and would vote, under protest, that the law should compel them to take that amount.

Mr. Witherspoon was unalterably op-posed to placing the amount at eight hundred dollars, and, while he would not be understood as imputing unworthy motives to any who differed with him, yet he felt that he would be doing an injustice to the people to ask any more than five hundred dollars. It had been said that the laws and the constitution had fixed the amounts, &c. The constitution said that the members could not increase their salaries, but he could find no provision which forbade them from reducing their salaries if they were so disposed. The appropriation bill was the charter by which they received their money, and, if they didn't appropriate more than five hundred dollars, all the laws in the land could not compel them to take any more. Every man was entitled to his own convictions, however. He did not mean to impugn the motives | the press: of any one. Mr. Gary said that he heartily con-

curred with the Senator from Greenville Crittenden) in holding that they were entitled, under the law, to twelve hundred dollars. They proposed, however, to be moderate and cut down their pay thirty-three per cent., and reduce their salaries one-half in all future Legislatures. They had reduced their own salaries lower than all the other State officers. If their constituents were not satisfied, well let them be dissatisfied. He was thankful that he did not represent any picayune constituency, and he thought it came with a poor grace from those who sought to fasten upon the taxpayers of South Carolina a \$270,000 tax to pay the bloated bondholders of Wall treet. You who want reform must not of manufacturing a little cheap notoriety. The other side had talked loudly of sus taining the credit of the State and the stain of repudiation, &c., and then turned right round and asked their own officers to repudiate half their salaries. He was not to be scared by any newspaper talk. It must be recollected that several of the Senators had received their \$800, and had parted with their certificates, and it was more than could be expected of poor frail human nature to give back what they had already got out of the treasury. I have, he said, always been willing to draw \$1,200, and I am willing to do so this morning, and if I saw fit I would give \$400 of it to the executive committee of my county to carry the next election with. Those who only wanted \$500 could accommodate themselves by only taking that amount.

Mr. Meetze (Dem.) was in favor of the \$800, and thought that it was not a discretionary matter with them. It was a matter of law, and they had thought it better to compromise the matter and place it at \$800 instead of \$1,200. They nad given evidence of their desire to retrench and reform by passing a bill reducing their pay one-half for the next session, and he thought no more could be expected.

Green (Rep.) and Nash (Rep.) were of course in favor of all they could get, and so expressed themselves.

Witherspoon in reply to the suggestion from the other side that those who only wanted \$500 need not take any more, said that he did not intend to take any more. He had taken the position that the State was too poor to meet her debts, and he was not going to be inconsistent enough to vote for any more than he thought she could afford.

Mr. Bowen (Dem.) concurred with the Senator from York, (Witherspoon,) and took the ground that the assertion that they were compelled by law to take so much was ridiculous, and that it was a matter which remained solely with them. A vote was then reached, the question being on the indefinite postponement of Witherspoon's motion to place the pay fo- the two sessions at \$500 each. vote stood 17 to 10 in favor of indefinite postponement; the seventeen immortal

Bird, (Rep.), Duncan, (Rep.), Gaillard, (Rep.), Green, (Rep.), Johnson, (Rep.), Meetz, (Dem.), Swails, (Rep.), Warley, (Rep.), Carter, (Rep.), Crittenden, (Dem.), Evans, (Dem.), Gary, (Dem.), Livingston, (Dem.), H. J. Maxwell, (Rep.), Nash, (Rep.) (Rep.), Taft, (Rep.), Williams, (Rep.)
Mr. Cannon, (Dem.), then moved to
make the salary \$400 for last session and

\$200 for this session, which was voted down by the same vote as above. Mr. Gary then said that if the other side were so anxious to be economical, he would go as far as any of them, and moved to strike out the section entirely and have no pay at all for either session. The vote was taken on this extreme reform movement, which was lost by a vote of 15 to 12. Those voting for no pay were: Messrs. Bowen, (Dem.), Counts, (Dem.), Cochran, (Rep.), Gary, (Dem.), Crittenden, (Dem.), Jeter. (Dem.), Taft, (Rep.), Livingston, (Dem.), Meetz, (Dem.), Nash, (Rep.), Todd, (Dem.), and Witherspoon, (Dem.) Those voting for the \$800 were: Senators, Bird, Crittenden, (Dem.), Duncan, Evans, (Dem.), Gaillard, Gary, (Dem.), Green, Livingston, (Dem. Johnson, H. J. Maxwell, Meetz, (Dem. Nash, Swails, Taft, Warley, Williams and Carter. The appropriation was then raised from \$75,000 to \$94,500 to meet the increase of pay just adopted, and the bill was then passed to a third reading.

- A distinguished citizen of Richmond, just returned from New Orleans, Mason now living in the United States is expresses the belief that the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi are com-Europe with his family, and has been N. H. He is 95 years of age, and has pletely successful. Indeed, they will ry I cannot write you any other words of received with great pomp and magnifi- been a Mason seventy-four years. He is secure greater depth of water, with probence by various cities in England. The said to be a Democrat of the "red-hot ably greater permanency, than the most Government of Great Brittain receives type," and has voted for Jefferson, Mad- ardent friends of the plan hoped for. him as an ex-Sovereign, and no doubt the ison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, While at New Orleans, he visited the General thinks himself an honor to his Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas, McClellan, jetties, and he expresses his great admination. We believe he expects to be our Seymour and Tilden. He didn't vote ration for the improvement, and his pernext President, and thereby secure a third for Horace Greely, and, it is said, chews fect confidence in its success and endu-

CHARLESTON ELECTION.

The following spicy debate took place in the Senate, over the bill providing for the municipal election in Charleston, and shows the aversion which radicals have to throwing any security around the ballot box in the Counties where they have been practicing such infamous frauds as have peen common in Charleston and neighboring Counties: Bill to regulate the election of Mayor

and Aldermen of the city of Charleston was read a second time. Mr. Taft moved to strike out section 15 of this bill, which provides that no one shall be allowed to vote without producing a certificate of registration, and that every such certificate shall be de-

stroyed when the holder votes. Upon this section Mr. Taft grew very indignant. He said it was intended as a measure to give the city government to the Democrats, and the bill should be so entitled. The Democrats would try to buy the certificates of Republicans from them so as to prevent them from voting. Mr. Cochran-You don't mean to say that the Republicans of Charleston would sell their certificates?

Mr. Gary said he was very much amused to hear Republicans prating about virtue. Perhaps the Senator from Charleston, having been accustomed to the means used by his party to carry elections, could see more wrong doing in the section than the Democrats saw They had kept members out of the Legislature, and would not let them in even to present their credentials. Mr. Taft and Mr. Swails said :

was because you had no credentials.

Mr. Gary—That is like what you gen tlemen usually say. It is without the slightest foundation in fact. This provision is intended to put a stop to the killing of men in the streets of Charleston to put an end to your Hunkadoro Clubs to put an end to the corrupt rule of the carpet baggers, who talk so much about being friends to the colored men, and who stay here till they see the gates of the penitentiary yawning for them and then run away, like the Senator from Darlington, to the Green Mountains of Vermont; or, like D. H. Chamberlain keep their hands in the pockets of the white and the colored men as long as they can, and when they can do so no longer hie off to New York.

Mr. Crittenden also spoke in favor of

SARCASTIC BEN BUTLER. Poking Rather Serious Fun at Hayes

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has given the following letter, reviewing the policy of the Administration in scathing terms to

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20. My Dear Pitkin: I have yours of the 15th inst. informing me that when you were in Washington, both the President and Mr. Devens, the attorney-general, gave you substantial assurance that you would not be disturbed in your office as United States marshal, being a native of Louisiana and a good Republican, and against whom no official malfeasance or personal dereliction from the path of right had been shown, and who, therefore, came eminently within the provisions of civil service reform, which is the corner-stone, as I understand it, of our Republican Administration. I am certain, therefore, that the President and the attorney-general would never have asked your resignation of the office of marshal, as you say they have done, in contravention of their assurances and in disregard of the principles of civil service reform. I am bound, therefore, from what I know of both of these gentlemen, to believe that they intend in good faith to carry out their assurances and preserve their principles. One fault which I find with your letter is that you do not make sufficient allowance for political necessities and entanglements, by which good men are compelled to do that which they would rather not do. It is an open secret here, as I am informed, that Col. ton, your competitor, aided Mr. Mac-Veagh, one of the commissioners at New Orleans, very largely in getting a portion of the members of the Republican Legis-lature to desert from Packard and go over to Nicholls, by which a Returning Board Legislature was put under the control of Nicholls, and then that Legislature enabled the Commission to advise that, as the Legislature had recognized the Nicholls government, the President was bound to withdraw the troops. It is also asserted that \$2,000 was to be paid to the leading deserting legislators, and only \$200 to others, disguised in the latter case in the shape of mileage, so that Mr. Johnson, a colored man, speaking out of the innocence of his heart, said on the floor of the House that all he wanted was to get his mileage and go home. It is also asserted here that Col. Wharton, being the instrument selected by Mr. Mac-Veagh to do this piece of business, had his promise of being made marshal if he successfully accomplished it. Now, Wharton performed his side of the bar-gain, and I think you are very unreasonable in objecting that the Administration should carry out their side of it, or, at least, do the best they can so to do. ought to satisfy Wharton that they have asked you to resign and you won't, and therefore they have done the best they could to make good MacVeagh's bargain, and as they can't, Wharton ought to be satisfied, precisely like my friend Gen. Garfield, who having done his best, and succeeded in electing Mr. Stanley Matthews to the Senate at the request of the President, as it is said, on the agreement that the President would make him Speaker of the House of Representatives, will have to be, and ought to be, satisfied with a fair, honest and "hearty," endeavor on the part of the President to do all he can to make him Speaker, and if he fails Garfield will have nobody to blame but himself for not remembering that "a bird in the hand is worth two in Now, my dear Mr. Pitkin, I call upon you, by the love you bear to the Republican party and its principles, in memory of the many sacrifices you have made during and since the war as a Union man

in Louisiana, for the safety of the country, and not for the sake of holding office under the United States, not to throw any impediment in the way of the President fulfilling all the bargains which his subordinates made, as necessary steps in inaugurating his Southern policy, which is to be of so great and incalculable advantage, not only to the party you love so well, but also to the country, for the unity and pacification of which you have given the best days of your manhood. I write thus to you because I thought I detected in your note to me what seemed to be an unreasonable tone of complaint that you are thus to be sacrificed. Remember that Abraham was about to sacrifice his only son, Isaac, the child of his old age, to what he believed to be the will of God and the necessities of his people, and the Good Book does not make mention of any unreasona ble complaints or outcries of Isaac on that occasion: and so, when you find that the President, in obedience to the call for his country and the public exigency for its pacification, deems it necessary to sacrifice you, and take away your office and give it to one who wore the gray when you stood in the blue, you ought not to kick and squirm any more than Isaac did when he lay upon the altar under the knife of his father, Abraham. I am sorhave I give unto you.

J. R. G. PITKIN, Esq., United States the border, be made with the co-operamarshal, New Orleans, La. the border, be made with the co-operation of the Mexican authorities; and you

MacVeagh Informs Butler that he is no in Texas, to invite such co-operation on Such Fellow. Mr. MacVeagh has furnished the fol- and to inform them that while the Presi-

Sir: I have just read your letter in the New York - Times. Your "informant" happens to have told you the exact opposite of the truth in every statement

especting me.
Col. Wharton did not aid me at New Orleans, but was one of the adherents of business for me. He did not receive any promise from me in respect to any office. him marshal. So much for that portion

deny the silly story about the use of money, or to declare it to be, as you well know it to be a base and cowardly falsehood. For those who do not know me perhaps I ought to add that, apart from any repugnance on my part to the crime, there were two practical difficulties in the way of my committing it: I had no money of my own to spare, and it is only a military commandant of New Orleans in time of war who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use.

The fact is that the enemies of reconciliation in Louisiana waste their time in trying to discover or invent some kind of pargain with which at once to account for its success and to discredit it. Strange as it may seem to some of them, politica results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods; and the country will judge the result we secured by its fruits in comparison with the fruits of the opposite policy -comparing the four years to come honest and lawful government with the eight years just ended of hatred, intimilation, outrage, corruption, anarchy and murder.

Therefore, from the bitterness of good men misguided, and of bad men disppointed, I appeal to the generous judgnent of the American people, and I await their decision upon the subject of our labors in Louisiana, not with misgivings or excuses, but with confidence and pride Yours truly,
WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Washington, D. C.

ILLICIT WHISKEY TRAFFIC. An Appeal to the Citizens of Anderson County from the Sons of Temperance.

At a recent meeting of Hopewell Division No. 95, Sons of Temperance, the following

address to the citizens of Anderson Count was adopted, and forwarded to us for publication. We commend it to the consideration of our readers:
To the Citizens of Anderson County: The great aim and object of the Sons of Temperance is to annihilate the sale and

whether malt or spirituous; and to the ac-complishment of this end we feel in duty bound to use every available means. Trust ing that this avowal of our mission is a sufficient explanation for the presentation of this address to the citizens of this County, we desire to call the public attention to the fact that there is in Anderson County at the present time persons who are, without the authority or sanction of law, traveling in wagons through the country retailing spiri-tuous liquors to our citizens, which practice is having a very baleful influence, and if it is allowed to be continued there is no calculating the great injury our people will sustain from it. It is not only a violation of the laws of our country, but it is working a great injury to the morals of society; it is fast demoralizing all classes of our people; it is a great hindrance to the development of the agricultural resources of the County; it affects seriously the educational interest of the white as well as the colored race; it destroys the peace and quiet of the sections of country in which it prevails and this is in nearly every portion of our County; it causes bloodshed and crime, which brings with it additional expense to our people; in a word, it is the most prolific source of trouble with which we are now afflicted, and unless it can be checked by some means or other will assuredly bring about a condition of affairs from which our County will not soon recover. Then, if such a danger is imminent, is it not the such a danger is imminent, is it not the duty of every citizen of Anderson County, male and female, to exert every effort in their power to put down this illegal and immoral business? How is this to be accomplished? It is said these persons cannot be detected by the officers of the law, but this is an assertion that cannot be established. but this is an assertion that cannot be estab lished, as very little effort has been made to overtake and bring them to justice. But our people have in their power a more effectual and powerful means than the law, if properly used, and it is this power that we lesire to appeal to our citizens to exercise. desire to appeal to our citizens to exercise. They can by ceasing to patronize and encourage them render their business unprofitable, and as soon as this is done it will certainly be abandoned. Their support depends solely upon the patronage of our country people, and it is by them, too, that the great cvil is most seriously felt, and it depends entirely upon them whether or not these persons are to be further encouraged in perpetuating and increasing the bad influences and results of this immoral and pernicious traffic. Certainly, our people are not so blind to their interests and well-being and to the happiness and prosperity of fu-ture generations, as not to see the inevitable result of this business, if allowed to con-tinue. Do not the fathers see and fear the bad influences with which it surrounds their sons? Will they not, then, for the benefit and well-being of society, use their influence against it? We appeal to the noble ence against it? We appeal to the noble women—the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters—to exert their every effort against the further encouragement of this illicit traffic. They have an influence superior to that of all others, if judiciously used. Is this not a cause in which it can, with propriety be exercised? May we not call upon the ministers of the Gospel to proclaim against it, and do all in their power to put down the evil? It is most certainly working an injury to the cause of christianity: ing an injury to the cause of christianity its influence is directly opposed to that o the church, and not unfrequently brings re-proach upon the great cause and principles it represents. The sin of intemperance is condemned by the Bible, and shall not the ministers of the Gospel use all the means in their power to enlist the co-operation and assistance of their respective churches in putting it down. We appeal to all classes and conditions of society to use its influence against it, for its peace, well-being and moral influence demands it.

We are satisfied that if our people would reflect for a moment upon the untold injury they are sustaining daily from this illicit traffic, they would not hesitate to withdraw

their patronage and support. Could they realize the fact that the peace of communi realize the lact that the peace of communicies and families are destroyed, agriculture made unprofitable, and the extent of other evils arising from it, they would then acknowledge the necessity for its suppression. Nothing but evil can ever come of why should a civilized people countenance and encourage any business that is produc-tive only of evil? We again appeal to all the citizen of Anderson County to aid us in our efforts to put down the traffic, if not by connecting themselves with our order, then by setting an example of sobriety, and by discountenancing and discouraging any further patronage of these whiskey peddlers It would be a great victory for society, and would conduce to the peace and prosperity of the County. It is for the good of our fellow-creatures that we are laboring, and in proportion to their assistance and encouragement will our efforts be successful. In the accomplishment of the end in question we need your assistance. We ask it. Shall

The Mexican Border Troubles. WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1877. Licutenant Colonel 24th Infantry, commanding the district of the Nueces. Texas, concerning the recent raids by Mexicans and Indians from Mexico into Texas for marauding purposes, with your endorsement of the 29th ultimo, has been submitted to the President, and has, together with numerous other reports and documents relating to the same subject, been duly considered. The President desires that the utmost vigilance on the part of the military forces in Texas be exercised for the suppression of these raids. It is very desirable that efforts to this end, in so far at least as they necesthis end. in so far at least as they necesthis end. It is very desirable that efforts to the solution of the second that the solution of the second that an end of the second that the solution of the second that the se I am yours, truly,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. this end, in so far at least as they necessarily involve operations on both sides of tion of the Mexican authorities; and you will instruct General Ord, commanding

the part of the local Mexican authorities,

lowing letter to the press, in reply to dent is anxious to avoid giving offense to Mexico, he is nevertheless convinced that the invasion of our territory by armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers to prey upon our citizens should not be longer endured. General Ord will at once notify the Mexican authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in efforts to suppress this longthe Packard Government to the end. He continued lawlessness. At the same did not manage or transact any kind of time, he will inform those authorities that if the government of Mexico shall promise from me in respect to any office. continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages, that duty will devolve upon this government, and will be perormed even if its performance shou render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will, therefore, direct General Ord that in case the lawless incursions continue, he will be at liberty, in the use of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of the marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande and overtake and punish them, as well as retake stolen property taken from our citi-zens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of he line. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, GEO. W. McCrary,

Secretary of War. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding army of the United States.

Morton's Letter-What the New York "It admits most fully that whatever

has been gained for the South has been gained for it by the personal efforts of the Democratic party; that the gradual liberalization of Northern sentiment is due to the resolute constitutional stand of the Democracy; and that the final enfranhisement of the reconstructed States was he result of the Democratic victory last November, followed up by the determined attitude of the majority of the forty-fourth Congress. The only safety of the South and the country, as this letter shows anew. is in the continued prosperity and final success of the great opposition party, which has already enforced submassion to its ideas, and the adoption of its policy/ upon the Administration. If there are men at the South who fondly imagines that the Republican party has undergone: a change of heart, we advise them to con-sider Morton's letter and be wise. The leopard has not changed his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin.—N. Y. World. The Sun sees in Senator Morton's leter, and the Times' endorsement, an utter

condemnation of Mr. Hayes and his policy. The editor says: "If anybody has supposed that the Republican party could be induced to approve the conduct of Mr. Hayes, or even to endorse it in silence and forbearance, this illusion must be broken by the manifesto of Senator Morton, which we published on Saturday. use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors, under the guise of an attempt to justify. or at least to excuse the Southern policy of the Administration. Mr. Morton treats that policy with fierce and merciless sat-ire. While he says that he shall not make war upon Mr. Hayes in Congress, he takes care to inform the public that he shall earnestly contend for the admission of Pitt Kellogg as a Senator from Louisi-ana, as if any attack upon Hayes could be more deadly than at attempt to seat im Congress the representative of the Packard government, which he has destroyed and to reject the representative of the: Nicholls government, which he has combined to establish and recognize."

Williamston Female College. COMMENCEMENT.

JUNE 20, 8 P. M. Sermon before the Christian Association, by Rev. A. Coke Smith, Greenville.

JUNE 21, 11 A. M.—Address before the Followed by the Graduating

Exercises.

JUNE 21, 31 P. M.—Kindergarten Expo JUNE 21, 8 P. M.—Address before the Society of Alurana, by Rev. Prof. W.—W. Duncan, Wofford College.

rd College. S. LANDER, President.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of various Executions to me B directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in July next, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, the following

property, to wit:
One Tract of Land, containing 75 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, bounding lands of Evans Burriss, A. Jack-son Hall, A. L. McMahan and others, Le vied on as the property of Mary Jane How-ard, Plaintiff vs. J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendants, in favor of said J. F. Adams and Wm. Jones, Defendants, against the said Mary Jane Howard, Plaintiff, for

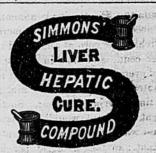
Terms Cash—purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.
JAS. H. McCONNELL.

June 7, 1877 47

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. In the matter of Samuel S. Newell, Bank. rupt, by whom a petition for adjudica-tion in bankruptcy was filed on the 26th day of October, 1876, in said Court.

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of May, 1877, a warrant in bank-ruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel S. Newell, of Anderson, in the Counsamuel S. Newell, of Anderson, in the Country of Anderson, and State of South Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or inore Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock m., at Newberry C. H., S. C., before C. G.

a., at Newberry æger, Esq., Register. R. M. WALLACE, U. S. Marshal as Messenger Per A. P. PIFER, D. M. June 7, 1877 47



CANNOT be equalled in the medical world for all Diseases of the Liver, Bilious Complaints, Constipation. Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Low, Nervous and Simple Fevers, Gastric Fevers, Gripes, Heartburn, Headache, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from want of action

in the Digestive Organs, Difficult Breathing, Acid Stomach Dyspeptic Consumption, Determination of Blood to the Head, Flatulency, Inflammation of Vital Parts, Inflammation of the Stomach, Jaundice, &c.

Simmons' Hepatic Compound has nothing in its composition that can pos-sibly injure the most delicate. Its taste is not unpleasant, does not nauscate or gripe, and yet it acts on the liver and bowels just

as effectually as calomel or any of the preparations of mercury without injuring the constitution of debilitating the system.

For sale at wholesale and retail by SIMP-SON & SADLER, Anderson, S. C. Dowie & Moise, Proprietors, Charleston, S. C.
June 7, 1877

47

CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, C. C. Simpson has applied to me to grant him letters of administration on the Estate of Maj. Wm. J. Simples of the state of Maj. Wm. J. Simples son, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admon-

pear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Tuesday, 19th day of June, 1877, after pub-lication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 25th day of May, 1877.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

May 30, 1877