has its peculiar phase which must enter

article would seem to indicate that our country, our State, must be involved in some great physical calamity, involving a great deal of personal suffering, such such as war, famine, pestilence. Do not be too hasty, kind reader. Thank God none of these terrible scourges afflict any portion of our common country; and the little Palmetto State is peculiarly favored in all these respects. And yet the heading of this article is peculiarly appropriate in the present financial condition of our State. Debt, like a dark and lowering cloud, hangs over our people, ready to burst at any moment in all its fearful nces of bankruptcy and ruin. That homestead and bankrupt laws may in a thousand cases some in to the relief of the debtor class doesn't really mitigate the fearful train of moral conseq invariably resulting from a resort to these doubtful expedients. Under the old regime it was the proud boast of our little State, and of our people as a community, that we promptly paid our financial obligations to the last farthing. And we were always able to do this because it was a cardinal principle never to contract a debt without a reasonable prospect of prompt payment. Our rates of interest were uniformally low, and our taxes light. Our government and laws were ome and invigorating to the entire body politic. Our labor was the most stable and reliable the world ever saw. As a consequence of the war all these essary ingredients for a prosperous State were completely overturned, and our people left to the mercies of the pitim, without rudder or compass to guide them. With a bad government, fitaxes, high rates of interest and a totally dentoralized labor, no wonder that to-day the farmers, thousands of them, laborers and employees, find themselves enguifed in the maelstrom of debt, una-ble to meet their obligations. These, in their train, have involved hundreds of our most liberal and patriotic merchants in the same unfortunate predicament with themselves, and unless we are wise betimes utter financial ruin must over-

ever. While there may be an isolated few in every community who care for nobody but themselves, and care not who sink so they swim, yet the great body of our people, and especially all the leading business classes sincerely desire the entire prosperity of our State, and are willing to make great sacrifices to attain this strive thereto. The Legislature has stood on our statute books during all the years of our former prosperity. Our termination to cut down expenses to the lowest possible minimum in amount, so as to lighten the burden of taxation as much as possible. By carrying out this mme even to the verge of stingiis what they ought to do, and is what the people expect them to do. But still there is a field of operations, the most important of all, which the legislator dare not enter, sacred only to the cultivation of creditor and debtor. If there ever was a time when compromise and forbearance between these parties was necessary to enable our State safely to pass the breakers ahead, that time is the present. With the enlivening prospect of a good government, with our labor system gradually becoming more and more systematized and productive. it does seem that we have arrived at an era in our financial history when it would be well to take soundings and ascertain our exact condition financially. In other words, let past indebtedness be so adjusted between creditor and debtor that each may take courage, reasonably, assured on the one hand that past indebtedness will be gradually but certainly liquidated, and on the other that the ebtor will not be driven to the wall in this his hour of extremity. Such a course generally adopted, will ensure the old ship of State a safe passage through the perils of the storm. This done, and a very few years will tell the old, old Bible truth, that the road to prosperity,

representation of \$38,000 on the creditor side, all present promptly decided to

accept the offer. One of these creditor

gentlemen, a farmer, told me that when

the proposition was made he reasoned

thus with himself: Give these debtors a

living chance; bear ye one another's

burthens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

Take another. An old and highly re-

spectable merchant of this County-long

since dead-in his earlier commercial

history, fell in possession of tract after

tract of land from his neighbors, who

thoughtlessly involved themselves so as

to force them to give up even their

homesteads and migrate to frontier re-

gions. After an experience of nearly

four score years, this gentleman declared

that it would have been better for him

to have compromised with them and

permitted them to remain in possession

of their homesteads, to still further con-

tribute to his success as a merchant, and

Of course, every case of indebtedness

can adjust it. Let our merchants always. by interest and inclination the fast, but sometimes mistaken, friend of the farmer, set the ball in motion. It scarcely can be denied by any observing man that the direct cause of the financial distress that has overtaken us is the high rates of interest demanded first from the merchant himself and next from the farmer. And as these high rates of interest led to an enormous disproportion between credit and cash prices, even a hundred per cent. in some cases, thus more and more crippling the laboring classes, and increasing at every step the hazards of the trade thus necessitating at every step an increased per cent. to cover the risk: that such a policy would seriously result, as it has done, is not to be wondered at. Indeed, it is the legitimate result of a suicidal policy. Better at one single blow utterly destroy the entire credit system of our country, than to dream of any substantial prosperity for our State, inder such a ruinous policy. So far as agricultural advances are concerned, the laws amply protect the creditor, so that with low rates of interest the merchant can afford to sell his merchandise at a living rate to the consumer. Not buy a pound of bacon at eight and nine cents, and sell it on a credit for only a few months at one hundred per cent. The farmer, too, taking the cue from the merchant, at once advances the price of his corn from 75 cents per bushel, cash, in the spring, to \$1.40 in the fall. Thus, turning upon his own class, and extorting ruinous rates of interest from his prother farmers, in the enhanced price, simply because it is common. And so on ad infinitum. Where the laborer prospers, the landlord will alike prosper, and where the laborer and landlord both prosper, the merchant sees his richest

in the City of Columbia, S. C., Decemb 27, 1877, by Hon. T. J. Mackey. WOESHIPFUL MASTER AND BRETH-We wish calmly to discuss the debt question, without turning aside for a moment to indulge in crimination or recrimination. Indeed, we have no censure for any class of our people in this unfortunate condition of affairs. None what-

REN OF THE MYSTIC TIE: We have assembled to commemorate in due form the into the office of Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. On this anniversary, our brethren, wherever they may dwell, whether amid the hum and stir of populous cities, or the quiet of remote villages, gather around the altar of our order to rekindle their Masonic zeal at its holy and undying flame, the prayers and praises of Masona are ascending this day to the Supreme Architect of the Universe, without whose aid the wisest designs of man are but as bubbles upon a troubled ocean. The mystic cord of Masonry weds the islands and the "And round the world the thought of all

WOMAN IN MASONRY.

Before proceeding with the special sub ject of this address. I desire, as in har-mony with its purpose, to review briefly the character and career of him whose festival we here celebrate. The pages of sacred history, the traditions of Masonry and of the Christian Church furnish the

Zebedee and Salome, and was born about the year of our Lord four or five. He was the youngest of the disciples. There is a tradition in the church that he was he bridegroom of the marrriage at Cana, in Galilee, the occasion of the first mira-cle performed by Christ, where "The conscious water saw its God and blushed." He was by occupation a fisherman. We learn but little of him until near the lose of the Saviour's ministry and life, when he had conferred upon him the most lofty and benign distinction of being "that disciple whom Jesus loved." At the last supper he was the disciple who was "leaning on Jesus' bosom"—a posture in the ancient mode of reclining at table that was considered as a mark o the highest respect and confidence. It was to him that Jesus in confiding friendwas to him that desis in containing massing pointed out by a sign the disciple who should betray him. His specially confidential relation to his Divine Master was evinced by the fact that when Christ shall betray me," "Simon Peter beckoned to him that he should ask who it should for States as well as individuals, lies through much tribulation. As an illusreferred when in his final agony he adtration of the practical meaning of this article, permit us to recite the terms of dressed to his mother the words "Wo-man, behold thy Son!" And lastly, he a settlement agreed upon at Anderson recently in a case of debt involving chre after Mary Magdalen had an-nounced that "they have taken away the thousands of dollars-probably a hun-Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him." The blended qualities of gentleness and courdred thousand on the creditor side, and but two solvent debtors on the other. These gentlemen proposed through their age exhibited in the character of this apostle furtish a striking illustration of a fact often observed in the battle field of attorney to pay twenty five cents on the dollar of past indebtedness, and with a

"The bravest are the tenderest,

St. John the Evangelist must have peen as pre-eminent among his compeers for his eloquence as he was for the genthe apostle Mark that he, and his brother, James, the Great, were entitled by

In the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, about the year 92 of the Christian era, John was banished to the Isle of Patmos, where he remained for seven years, and wrote that awfully sublime and mysterious work, the Apoc-

f Jerusalem, one thousand years before of Jerusalem, one thousand years before Christ, down to the Babylonish captivity, Free Masons' lodges were dedicated to King Solomon; from thence to the com-ing of the Messiah, they were dedicated temple; and from that time to the final destruction of the temple by the Roman General Titus, at the fall of Jerusalem,



Intelligencer.

piece of furniture; the crash was loud,

asserted, that but for the prompt appearance of her brother, Lord Donersile, and

The first care of the brethren present

without alarming the household, and en-

deavor to procure from her an explana-tion of what had occurred. Having done

so, they placed her under guard of the

Tiler and another member in the room

where she was discovered. The mem

bers re-assembled in the Lodge and de-liberated as to what, under the circum-

tances, was to be done, and for two long

nours she could hear the angry discus-

ion upon a motion deliberately made and econded that she should be put to death.

succeeded in calming the angry and irri-tated feelings of the members, when, after much had been said and many

onic ordeal to the extent she had wit-

essed, and if she refused the brethren

conferred upon her. She subsequently married Richard Aldworth, Esq., of New

acts of kindness. Nor was her charity accompanied with ostentation—far from

it; it has been remarked of her that her

and retiring poverty, and with a well di-rected liberality to soothe many a bleed-

The only other instance of the initia

tion of a woman into Free Masonry is

ecorded by that distinguished Masoni

writer, Clavel, in his admirable work

the History of French Masonry. In the year 1796, in the city of Paris, a Masonic

examine visitors for the purpose o

having it inspected by the Lodge. After some little hesitation, the military

stranger handed the member a folder

paper, which was immediately carried

ing it, discovered that it was the com-mission of an aid-de-camp, which had been issued by the French Directory to

he wife of General de Xantrailles, a

lady of the highest culture and refine

ment, who, like many of her sex in that

revolutionary period, had donned the masculine attire and had won military

preferment at the point of the sword on

the supposed Masonic diploma was made known to the Lodge, great, indeed, was

the surprise expressed. But the mem-bers were Frenchmen—they were exci-

table and they were gallant, and, consequently, in a sudden and exalted fit of

nthusiasm, which, as Masons, we can

not excuse, they unanimously deter-mined to confer the first degree of Ma-

sonry on the brave woman who had so

to whom her country, on more than one important occasion, had committed trusts requiring the greatest discretion and the loftiest courage. Madame de Xantrailles

was at once made acquainted with the

resolution of the Lodge, and she replied,

"I have been a man for my country, and will again be a man for my brethren." She was forthwith introduced and initia-

oman from the Masonic Lodge cannot

be found in any supposed want of in-ellectual fitness or inability to preserve

inviolate secrecy on her part. It must

be sought for where alone it can be ound, in the origin and primitive char-

ause we would, but because we must

As masons we recognize the nobility of

not only while we are assembled in the seclusion of the lodge, behind the mystic weil which conceals from the eyes of the

rofane that "Hieroglyphic bright which

one but craftsmen ever saw." but in the

Our ancient landmarks, however, in-

exorably deny us the privilege of being associated with her in the labors of the

odge. These landmarks are the un-

written or common law of Masonry, de

ons and the decisions of the highest Ma-

It is declared in one of our most vener

ble landmarks, which forms a part of

the irrepealable organic law of Masonry,

that "the persons admitted members of a lodge must be good and true men, of

mature age, free born, no bondmen, no

sprang naturally from the fact that Ma-

sonic lodges were at their origin com-

posed exclusively of operative masons, practical machanics.
We are informed by the most reliable

ing of King Solomon's temple, where

and good man, illustrious alike

report." This exclusion

Where manhood strugglas for the sake

Of mother, sister, daughter, wife, The graces and loves which make The music of the march of life;

And woman, in her daily round Of duty, walks on holy ground."

peatedly afterwards assisted that labors in the first degree.

stom was to seek out bashful misery

tion of submitting to the Ma-

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

nany massacres and disorders which folcient constitution of the order. At a general meeting of the craft, held at the was the want of a Grand Master to pre side over the order. They therefore de puted seven of their members to wait ipon St. John the Evangelist, who was then Bishop of Ephesus, and request him to accept the office of Grand Master. He returned for answer, that although well stricken in years, being upwards of ninety, yet having been initiated into Masonry in early life, and being deeply concerned for the welfare of the order, ne would take upon himself that respon-tible office. He thus completed by his learning and noble example what the other St. John had effected by his zeal, and thereby drew what Free Masons term a "line parallel." Since Mat period all Masonic lodges throughout Christen-dom are dedicated to St. John the Bap-tist and St. John the Evangelist, by the title of the "Holy Saints John."

According to Chrysostom, (the golden mouthed,) who wrote in the latter part of the 4th century, St. John the Evangelist died in the city of Ephesus, in the year of our Lord 126, at the age of 120 years, having survived all the other apostles nearly fifty years, and performed his apostolic duties for almost a century from the time that he became a disciple at the age of 26. To this seemingly un-cultured fisherman the world is indebted for the most simple, sublime and perfect definition of God ever permed by mortal hand. For thousands of years the attri-butes of Deity had been the subject of the prophet's deepest meditation and the poet's grandest song. In the beautiful Theogony of Hesiod, in the starry splendor of Homer's immortal pages; in the teachings of the divine Plato, the lessons taught by the God-like Socrates, or the treatises of the profound Aristotle, we seek vainly for a definition of God which heart of humanity. It remained for this Galilean fisherman to syllable the unutterable longing of the human soul by proclaiming that "God is love!"

There are moments in the life of every man when he feels himself nearer the Great Spirit of the Universe, and in such moment must the Evangelist have still watches of the night, in the hushed it rose and fell on the blue waters of Galilee, while the starlight of Judea gleamed bright on the hills of her

It may well be asked, "why is it that an order which boasts such an exemplar of its principles as St. John the Evanger-ist should rigidly exclude woman from its folds, and while inscribing the golden words, faith, hope and charity, on the walls of its lodges, still denies all ap-proach to its altars to the sex which in the walks of daily life practically illustrates those words in their highest sense?
The reason for this exclusion cannot be found in any supposed intellectual inferiority which unfits woman to rightly llustrious patron. From the frozen belt understand the symbolic science of Ma of the North, where nature glitters in her robe of icy splendor, to the Indian isles part to practice its tenets. All history of helm where the gain tree wayes its From the days of Semiramis, the rependous magnificence as to be classed among the wonders of the world, woman has attested her capacity to sway "the rod of empire," and to administer successfully the governments of mighty na-tions. The historic student will recall the triumphant reign of Isabella of Cas-tile, the friend and liberal patroness of Christopher Columbus; the reign of Queen Elizabeth, justly termed the gol-Queen Elizabeth, justly termed the golden age of England; the reigns of the two Catharines of Russia, and of Queen Anne, while the English-speaking race are proudly beholding at this day the happy reign of the Empress-Queen, the good Victoria. In the realms of thought, the broad field of letters and of art, woman has gemmed her coronal with the most brilliant achievements. Indeed, the cultured Greeks symbolized their highest conception of mental power in highest conception of mental power in the form of a woman, and Minerva was

at once the Goddess of Wisdom, of Scientific War and of the Liberal Arts. But it may be suggested that the ex-clusion of woman from the Masonic lodge is due to the supposed inability of lodge is due to the supposed into the supposi-her sex to keep a secret. This supposi-her sex to keep a secret. tion is grossly erroneous, and unjustly impeaches both the sagacity of Masons and the honor of woman. In all ages woman has been peculiarly distinguis for her unswerving fidelity to every honorable trust, and the annals of mankind attest that no good cause ever met its

betrayer in a woman. "Not she with trait'rous kiss her Savious Not she denied him with unholy tongue;

Women, indeed, are the secret-keepers of the world. Every woman's ear is a confessional, differing, however, from the the penitent confesses his sins, in the former man usually proclaims his virtues, real or affected. But woman has already been tested, and has proved herself a safe custodian of Masonic secrets.

Two women have been initiated into their characters and conduct re flected honor upon the order, whose most sacred laws exclude them from its membership. These two cases, however, stand alone, and furnish to Masons a startling episode in the history of their order, whose inexorable salic law was thus violated. The circumstances under which those initiations took place are stated by the highest Masonic authori-

ties to have been as follows: In the year 1735, the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, the daughter of Viscount Doneraile, received the first and second degrees of Masonry in Lodge No. 44, at Doneraile, in Ireland. The Lodge in which she was initiated was composed their master, Boanerges, or "the Sons of chiefly of the nobility and most respec-Thunder," to indicate their power as table inhabitants of the country around Doneraile. Its communications were usually held in the town, but during the Mastership of Lord Doneraile, under whom his sister was initiated, it met at whom his sister was initiated, it met at his Lordship's residence. During one of the meetings of the Lodge at Doneraile House, Miss St. Leger, then 22 years of age, stationed herself in a room adjacent to the Lodge, and after removing a porwith a pair of scissors, she placed herself so as to command a full view of all that transpired in the Lodge, and actually in the conferring of the first and second degrees in Masonry, which was the extent of the proceedings on that night. Becoming aware from what she heard that the brethren were about to separate,

alive to the awkwardness and danger of the daughters of Dan, whose father was lowed that appalling and memorable event. Free Masonry sunk very much into decay. Many lodges were entirely broken up, and but few could meet in nearly fainted, but so far recovered hersus, and so, and violet, and silk and scarle, and the second recovered hersus, and the second recovered hersus, and the second recovered hersus and the second recovered hersus and so, and violet, and silk and scarle, and the second recovered hersus and so, and violet, and silk and scarle, and the second recovered hersus and so, and violet, and silk and scarle, and the second recovered hersus and so the second recovered her her situation, and began to consider how a Tyrian, who knoweth how to work in who knoweth to grave all sorts of gravself as to be aware of the necessity of withdrawing as quickly as possible. In the act of doing so, being in the dark, she stumbled against and overthrew a ing."
A large proportion of the skilled work-men were also Tyrians. Tyre was then

in the meridian of her imperial splendor, when "her merchants were princes" and her daughters the queens of the earth. She was at that time the chief seat of the landing, guarding the entrance to the Lodge, at once gave the alarm, burst open the door of the room in which Miss St. Leger was concealed, and with a light Dyonysian mysteries, whose leading features were the commemoration of the death and resurrection of Bacchus. in one hand and his drawn sword in the Those mysteries were chiefly celebrated other, confronted the now terrified and own to the sixth century of the Christian era, as "The Society of Dyonisian Architects." That society was doubtless other prudent members, she would have paid with her life the penalty of what was then esteemed her great crime: the prototype of the order of Free Ma-

varied and diverse elements that composed the vast multitude engaged in building the temple, and thus more efficiently to direct their labors to the same common end, as well as for purposes of moral government and mutual instruction, and to perpetuate in after years social ties that had their birth among men long associated in the construction the world had ever known, Hiram instituted Masonry and the Masonic lodge, and was its first Grand Master. Upon the tragic death of the Master, soon after the completion of the temple and before its dedication, King Solomon was elected Grand Master, and he invested the working implements of the operative mason with their present character as moral symbols. These implements, for purposes of symbolic instruction, were termed jewels. The order, however, rewere again to consult. Being waited on to decide, Miss St. Leger unhesitatingly accepted the offer, and she was accord-ingly initiated, and the degrees of En-tered Apprentice and Fellow Craft were there were no women among the ancient unfitted by the delicacy of their structure from performing the severe labors of the operative mason, woman was necessaril Market, and was known and designated among Masons as "Sister Aldworth." In The rule which required that exclusion then operates with undiminished force among Masons as "Sister Aldworth.". In a memoir of this lady, published at Cork, in the year 1807, it is stated that, "placed as she was by her marriage with Mr. Aldworth at the head of a very large fortune, the poor in general, and the Masonic poor in particular, had good reason to record her numerous and bountiful sets of kindness. Nor was her charity now, as it is irrepealable, and Masoury, as a symbolic institution, must continue to obey the law of its being derived from the operative art. Masons, however, are taught to cherish profound respect and tender regard for woman in all the rela-tions of life, and the mother, wife, sister and daughter of the Mason are the sub-jects of their special care and most kindly guardianship. We esteem it as a pri-vation that our lodges are not brightened by the halo of woman's nameless graces, and that her presence, which would add new lustre to our jewels, is not permitted to cheer our weary wor men in their labors or to give exquisite zest to their

hours of refreshment.

I have said, Worshipful Master, that woman, in the walks of daily life, symbolizes the divine idea of charity, that holiest principle of human action, by which all considerations of self are subordinated to the benign purpose of aiding the poor and needy, and relieving the sorrows of the suffering. No more beautiful exemplification of this male principal contents. year 1/36, in the city of Paris, a masonic Lodge, presided over by Brother Cuvelier de Trie as Master, having opened in the first degree, among the visitors who waited in the ante-chamber and desired admission was a youthful officer in the uniform of a captain of cavalry. His tiful exemplification of this noble principle has been furnished in our time than is illustrated by the beneficent institution in whose behalf Richland Lodge, No. 39 invokes the aid of the charitable and liberally gives its own through this public installation of its officers.

Masonic institution, but it nobly illustrates that charity which is the keystone of the Masonic arch. Founded a few years ago, by a few ladies of exalted been sustained through their unceasing efforts by private contributions, sough public calamity from our citizens. It sprang from a dire necessity which de-manded that instant relief which private charity then alone remained to give. In the streets of the capital and in our villages were seen wandering the unhoused covered heads, and the public highway slone henesth their travel-worn feet.

"Homeless near a thousand homes the stood, And near a thousand tables pined fo

Their fathers went forth in obe to the precepts of the State, and died in defense of its honor. They fell on fields shot-sown, and bladed thick with steel. They planted the palmetto flag of South smoking guns, and have left nothing behind them but honorable memories, and these tender plants that sprung up near the furrows made by the red ploughshare

of war.

The Palmetto Orphan Home furnishes to-day the only sheltering roof for many of these children of our unforgotten dead. It has clothed, fed and educated fifty-one of these orphans during the past five years, consisting of thirty-seven girls and justice to our order demands that it should be fully, though regretfully, made known. Women are excluded from the precincts of our lodges, not beat a suitable age, the boys are bound to trades, and proper homes and avocations are obtained for the girls. Many mos deserving applications for admission to the Home are necessarily refused through sheer want of means to support any addi uished superintendent of the Home, Dr. W. Parker, the eminent physician, Dr. Talley, the worthy treasurer, Mr. R. L. Bryan, and the noble matron, Mrs. Lynes all serve without pecuniary compensafor Chester has furnished twelve of the inmates, Barnwell six, Fairfield six, Newberry five, Lancaster three, Lexington one, Union one, and Richland seventeen while the contribution for its suppor have been derived mainly from citizens

of Columbia.

In this, the hour of its greatest need, the friends of the Palmetto Orphan Home appeal to the State for aid to maintain ts present inmates, and to enable it to extend its sheltering care over many other needy applicants of the same class who require speedy succor. Shall the appeal in vain? Shall it be truly said that twelve years after the war, while Wade Hampton ruled in redeemed South Carolina—Hampton, the Sir Philip Sidney of America, the Marcellus of the who followed where the plume of Hamp ton led in the path of honor, vainly appeal to the State to furnish them with noman, and under the tongue of good one mansion, beneath whose roof they may be sheltered and trained during the tender years of their infancy? Shall one home be denied to the orphans of those who suffered or who died to save the

writers on the history and traditions of the order that it originated at the build-Pile, if you will, memorial granite and marble to do well deserved honor to the Confederate dead. Let your monumen-tal shafts sentinel the white sands of our seven years in the construction of that magnificent edifice, dedicated to the worcoast! Let them greet from afar the eye ship of Jehova. These workmen were of the mariner in the fading rays of the setting sun, and blush with the first kiss of morning, but while these celebrate be fittingly your gratitude to the dead eparated from each other by their varied customs and languages. They were all under the supervision and direction of neglect not to give some worthy token of your charity for the living! If these Hyram of Tyre, the widow's son, a great Holy Writ, was "The son of a woman of

commemorate the cause in which their bread, and 'ye gave us a stone." - But South Carolina is free again.

Free as the winds that winnow Her shrubless hills of sand, Free as the waves that batter

And in the garments of her beauty there will surely be found some fold in which to shelter these helpless orphans of the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1877.

JANUARY. 2d. Governor Hampton issued his proclamation calling for a payment of ten per cent. on the taxes.

mometer down to 22 degrees.
4th. The State Senate compromis committee met, and failed to agree on a plan for the settlement of the political difficulties.....The third unsuccessful attempt made to burn the town of Darling-

6th The tax-payers of Colleton inaugurate a series of mass meetings, subsequently held in every county, pledging upport and payment of taxes to the Hampton Government. 8th. Emancipation celebration in

Charleston......Mass meetings of tsx-payers throughout the State pledge sup-port to Hampton. 9th, The collection of the 10 per cent. sment begun.

10th. Democratic ticket elected in 11. Governor Hampton announces his ppointments of collectors of the 10 per

cent. assessment.

12th. Riot in Marion, caused by an attack on a colored Democrat—several per-13th. The Lowndesville murderers conricted at Abbeville by a partially colored

ury. 25th. The motion made before the Suoreme Court for au injunction restraining Cardozo and Dunn from paying out the state's money, which was subsequently

26th. The quo warranto against the 29th. Judge R. B. Carpenter's famous ecision declaring Chamberlain Governor

de facto filed. 28th. Holloway, a colored Radical trial

by unknown parties.

30th. Governor Hampton issued a pardon, which was subsequently recognized by Judge Mackey, to a prisoner in Chester jail.....A prisoner released by the sheriff of Aiken on Governor Hampton's

FEBRUARY. 2d. Governor Hampton removed the Chamberlain county auditors and treasu-6th. Judge Carpenter grants injunction

estraining Cardozo from paying out State 7th. State Grange meets. rains out at Columbia

9th. Martin Farquhar Tupper lectures 10th. Governor Hampton gives \$1,000 11th. Longshoremen's riot in Charles-ton. Several persons injured.....Gov. Hampton commissioned his first militia

16th. Senator Cochran acquitted of the nurder of young Dent at Columbia. 20th. Grant's order issued forbidding the South Carolina militia to parade in honor of Washington's birthday, and

Governor Hampton issues a proclamation relative thereto. 21st. Grant burned in effigy at Sum

ton Light Infantry, and reception of the visiting committee from the Clinch Rifles played at half-mast and in mourning in Columbia.....Chief Justice Moses strick-27th. Fifty thousand dollar fire in

Camden.....Associate Justice Wright signed order releasing Tilda Norris under Hampton's pardon.

28th. Riot by negroes on Combahee.

Rioters subsequently captured by militia. MARCH.

1st. Wright attempts to recant his action in the Tilda Norris case.

2d. Associate Justice Willard decides

that Wright's recantation is illegal, and Tilda Norris is released. Wright mysteiously disappears. Judge Mackey formally recognizes Hampton as Governor.
6th. Receipts of the Hampton government published, amounting to \$120,

7th. Judge Shaw officially recognize Governor Hampton. 8th. One hundred and fifty

oth. One hundred and hity thousand dollar fire at Newberry.

13th. Judge Reed orders the jailer of Charleston County to receive a prisoner under the commitment of R. Chisolm, Jr., one of Governor Hampton's trial justices, the jailer having previously refused to do 14th. Thomas J. Counts. Democratic nominee for State Senator from Barnwell County, elected ..... Associate Justice

Wright reappears in Columbia. 16th. Adam Johnson, Nelson Brown, Lucius Thomas and John Henry Deunis, the Hausmann-Portman murderers, hung at Aiken.....Governor Hampton begins at Aiken.....Governor Hampton begins the organization of the State constabulary. 20th. Judge Reed decides that Hamp

ton is Governor, and the Chamberlain trial justices collapse. 25th. Two incendiary fires, destroying much valuable property in Greenville 27th. Governor Hampton leaves Columbia for Washington to confer with the President by his invitation, and is

accompanied by the Charleston Commit-tee. Grand receptions are accorded him at Wilmington and Richmond. 29th. Gov. Hampton and the Charleston Committee arrive in Washington. 30th. The reinterment of the body of Gen. John A. Wagener takes place. APRIL.

2d. Order issued by the President removing the troops from the South Carolina State House. Gov. Hampton's telegram received in Columbia saying: Everything is satisfactorily and hon-

3d. The order for the removal of the troops is published to take effect on the 4th. The location of the Lutheran Col-

lege is awarded to Newberry.

5th. Gov. Hampton arrives in Colum bia, and is received with great demon strations of rejoicings.

10th. The troops vacate the State
House, and Chamberlain gives up the

contest.

11th. The formal transfer of the State House to Gov. Hampton takes place, 18th, Great storm of wind and rain orphans of our Confederate dead are to appeal in vain to the State for the aid doing great damage to rice and other they so greatly need, then may they well crope and injuring much property in this

city......Governor Hampton issues his while viewing the lofty columns that proclamation convening the Legislature. 15th, Gov. Hampton visits Charleston and is received with unprecedented en thusiasm; a grand military parade and review takes place, and the annual cele-bration of the Washington Light Infan-try is held in the Academy of Music at night.....The State officers' offices in the state House are sealed up by order of Governor Hampton pending the action

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of the courts.

19th. Gleaves gives up the contest for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

20th. Steve Anderson, the last of the Hausmann-Portman murderers, is executed at Aiken.

23d, Dublin J. Walker, Republican State Senator, is arrested at Chester charged with issuing false certificates. .....Gibson and Byrd, colored Representatives from Fairfield, resign.

24th. The extra session of the General

Assembly begins. The Democrats cap-ture the Senate, and Lieutenant Governor Simpson takes the chair...... A salute is fired by the Washington Artillery in honor of the redemption of Louisiana

26th. The Governor's first message sent in. The members of the defunct Mackey

contempt, 28th. The Chamberlain State officials give up the contest. A motion is made to impeach Wright.

2d. The Senate investigating committee is appointed.

3d. The formal transfer of the State officials' offices and records is made...... The inauguration ball takes place in Co-

4th. Wightman Allen, John Allen, and Jenkins Whitner, three of the negro Lowndesville murderers, are hung a Abbeville, the Governor having commu

ed the punishment of the others.
9th. Whittemore's theft of the fund for providing pictures of Lincoln and Summer for the State is exposed by the

Charleston Annual Regatta begins. 

negroes near Charleston. 18th. Bishop Moore is consecrated Bishop of St. Augustine.

14th. Two Democratic Representatives are elected from Fairfield County. 15th. Justice Willard is nominated by the Democratic caucus for Chief Justice and subsequently elected......Cheste elects a Democratic State Senator.... States Court at Charleston.

17th. Western excursion of busines men arrive here.....Whittemore's flight is announced.....Judge McIver unani-mously elected Associate Justice to fill the place of Justice Willard, promoted 18th. Appropriation bill passessafter long struggle.....Jack Burgoyne, negro, hung at Marion for the murder of Mr.

Fregg.

21st. Information is filed at Orange-burg against Solicitor Buttz of this Cir-

24th. A day of thanksgiving and pray er is celebrated throughout the State in accordance with the Governor's proclamation.....The first revelation of the contents of Woodruff's famous "little book" are made in the News and Courier, 25th. The report of the committee of Mackey delegation is presented in the House and subsequently adopted.

28th. Whittemore's resignation as Sen-

ator is presented.

30th. The Democratic nominee for Representative from Orangehurg is elec-

3d. A \$100,000 fire occurs in Union ....The jury in the Ellenton cases fails o agree and is discharged. 5th. Wright/is impeached for drunk-

7th. Judge Kershaw elected to fill R. B. Carpenter's place.

8th. The General Assembly adjourns.
9th. E. J. Scott's bank in Columbia

uspends.
19th. The Democrats elect their can didate for probate judge in Richland.

20th. Gov. Hampton arrives at Auburn, N. Y., and is enthusiastically re-

26th. The Democrats of Charlesto and Darlington elect their Legislative tickets without opposition.....Louis O'Brien killed in Queen street by ne-27th. L. C. Carpenter arrested in Co-

lumbia for forgery, and bailed.

28th. The Fort Moultrie Monument on the Battery unveiled. JULY.

4th. First mass meeting of the advocates of the Liberian Exodus. 7th. Destructive hailstorm in Marion County.....Large reconciliation meeting of whites and blacks at Ellenton. 13th. Execution of David Pearce and George Stevens, Charleston County jail yard, for the murder of Mr. Edings.

16th. Inauguration of the fast through schedule by the South Carolina Railroad

from Charleston to Greenville. 21st. Arrest of Cardozo. 22nd. Promotion of Lieut. Col. Rudolph Siegling to the command of the old Fourth Brigade of South Carolina

ton, and Samuel J. Lee in Chester...... Flight of Josephus Woodruff on the steamer Virginia for Philadelphia...... Flight of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Fleaves from Beaufort .... County redeemed by the election of a full county ticket, and Hon. Y. J. Pope to the House of Representatives. Woodruff recaptured.

8th. Meeting of the State Grange and State Agricultural and Mechanical As-

AUGUST.

29th. Kershaw County redeemed 30th. Woodruff, Jones, Owens, Patter-Scott, Lee & Co., Richland grand jury.

SEPTEMBER. 1st. Execution of Cush Harris at Edgefield, for the murder of Mr. Hollo-8rd. Arrest of the Orangeburg County officials for fraud and breach of trust in

4th. Fairfield redeemed.
5th. Flight of Van Tassell and Mays from Orangeburg.

9th. First bale of Carolina sea island cotton received. 22nd. Governor Hampton's return to

President Hayes.

25th. Appointment of Judge L. C.
Northrop as U. S. District Attorney for South Carolina.

27th. The terrible explosion at the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing

OCTOBER.

Washington, D. C., on a requisition from 16th. Niles G. Parker's return to the home of his adoption.

30th. Pardoning of the Combahee rioters by Governor Hampton.

NOVEMBER. 6th. Marlboro' redeemed by the elec-tion of Col. C. S. McCall, (Dem.) to the

State Senate. 7th. Cardozo convicted at Columbia. 11th. Congressman Smalls convicted of bribery at Columbia. 13th. L. Cass Carpenter convicted at Columbia.....Opening of the State Fair

14th. Vance and Hampton at Colum 15th. Military prize drill at Columbia The Governor's Guards victorious.
16th. The Hon. H. P. Kimball, the

at Columbia.

Winnebago orator, at Columbia.

19th. Hon. J. B. Campbell elected State Senator from Charleston. 23rd. Fearful accident on the Charnear Rock Hill. S. C.

26th. Cardozo, Smalls and Carpenter sentenced by Judge Townsend at Co-27th. General Assembly met at Co-

28th. Hampton's message to the General Assembly. Election of Col. Farrow as clerk of the Senate.

1st, Gen. M. O. Butler sworn in as United States Senator.
4th. Attorney-General James Conner's letter of resignation submitted to the General Assembly, 5th. Election of Judge Wallace, Jus-

tice Haskell and Attorney General L. F Youmans. 8th. Mr. J. C. Sheppard elected

Speaker.

11th. Passage of the Usury bill.
Water obtained at the new Artesian well.

17th. Mayor Sale and his board of Aldermen sworn in......Williamsburg re-deemed by the election of Cel. Mc-

Cutchen as State Senator.

20th. Educational amendment to the
Constitution ratified by the General Assembly.....Adjournment of the Legislature for the Christmas holidays.

Some days ago the Register drew a contrast between the expenditures of the Hampton and Chamberlain administra-tions, and showed a difference in favor of the Democratic rule amounting in round numbers to \$450,000, which was effected in the first year, under serious disadvantages. The comparison we instituted was based upon the reports of the State Treasurers, and only included the setual outlay of money collected during the respective years. There was no account taken of the enormous deficiencies of the Characteristics. of the enormous deficiencies of the Cham-berlain administration, a portion of which has been met by the Democrats during the present year. A gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the financial history of South Carolina, occupying a place of great importance, has furnished orm accomplished by the Democrats, to which we invite attention. The aggregate Tax levy 1875-6 under Cham-

berlain, 11 mills, on basis of \$120,000,000 as the total taxable property of the State....\$1,820,000 Deficiencies under Chamberlain for 1876-'76...... 450,000

Total amount expended under Chamberlain for 1875-76....\$1,770,000

Tax levy 1877 under Hampton. 7 mills, on basis of \$120,000; at the end of first fiscal yes

under Hampton remaining Hampton's government.....

mounts to \$1,045,000.

There were no deficiencies under the Hampton government but every dollar appropriated by the Legislature was paid. The mass of floating indebtedness which now confronts the tax-payers was accumulated mainly in deficiencies, by ap-propriating more money than was levied and collected. This was a favorite device of the Radicals, and was practiced every year. Indeed, if the tax levies had always been equal to the appropriations, the patience and endurance of the taxthe patience and endurance of the tar-payers would have been exhausted years ago, and the movement which swept these plunderers from high positions would have been inaugurated earlier. But the pretended reform of Chamber-lain stifled the demands of an oppressed people for a short time, and it was not until the hypocrisy and deceitfulness of his professions were exposed that the op-

his professions were exposed, that the op-portunity of creating deficiencies was for-The figures we have given are from careful estimates of an experienced legis-lator, in regard to the deficiencies. It may be interesting, however, to enter more into detail, and show the different items of expenditure on which there has been such an immense reduction within a single year of honest and capable government. A goodly portion of these items are permanent reforms, accomplished by the Legislature during its session last spring, and for which the members are entitled to the approval of their constituents. In some instances, perhaps—notably the public schools—the expenditure for the coming year will be greater, but the satisfaction is had that there will be corresponding benefit derived from the increased appropriations. Among other reductions in expenses, the following are included in the statement already given: een such an immense reduction within

already given:
State University, \$14,000; State Nor

State University, \$14,000; State Normal Schools, \$15,000; Cladin University, \$4,000; State Orphan Aaylum, \$8,000; Public Schools, \$350,000; County Treasurers and Auditors, \$120,000; Logislative Expenses, \$105,000; Public Printing, \$40,000; Penitentiary, \$15,000; Lunatic Asylum, \$15,000; School Commissioners, \$23,000; Salaries, \$10,000; Stationary, \$18,000.

These items aggregate the sum of \$758,000, and sufficiently explain the character of the reduction made by the Democrats. Of course, a large amount Democrats. Of course, a large amount belongs to the deficiencies, and in regard to the difference respecting the expendi-ture for public schools, the advantage belongs to the Democrata, for there was a large amount ostensibly given by the Radicals for the support of public schools which never benefitted teachers and pupils, but belongs to the inevitable deficiencies. The Democrats on the other hand, have paid out every cent appropri-

ated for this purpose.

The exhibit is truly gratifying and en couraging to the tax-payer, and will prove an incentive of the strongest kind to maintain the supremacy gained throu organized effort on the part of the De ocrats. It was by united and harmonic

4th. The poisoning of the Graham family.....Cardozo lodged in jail... 6th. Arrest of Senator Patterson in

connects that we succeeded last year, and the preservation of that unity and har-mony will maintain the scale of economy and reform which has been so happily inaugurated.