

According to a resolution of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic party, a Convention of delegates from the Primary Clubs will be held in the Court House at Anderson on Monday next, the 4th day of March, at 11 o'clock a. m., to consider such business as may be presented to that body relative to the conduct of the coming canvass.

The delegates from the several Primary Clubs are requested to attend punctually at the appointed hour.

In addition to the delegates to the Convention every Democrat in Anderson County is invited to be present.

JOHN B. MOORE, 1st Vice Chairman.

E. B. MURRAY, Secretary.

This sentiment of Governor Hendricks deserves a wide dissemination in South Carolina: "He who now, without cause, shall sow discord and excite jealousies in our ranks is not a true Democrat."

Let us present such a demonstration on next Monday in Anderson that the hopes of independent candidates will be buried forever, and that we shall have no further talk of such thing in the coming canvass.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Henry VIII married the greater number of his six wives from whom if not from genuine affection, he was no happier with the last five than with the first, who was forced on him through State considerations.

Old Anderson led off in the move for victory two years ago, and is again in line for the battle to maintain the glorious victory already won. Let every Democrat strive to make the Convention on Monday worthy of the great party and of the noble county whose political reorganization it celebrates.

The papal conclave concluded its session on last Thursday, after having elected Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci Pope. The new Pope assumes the title of Leo XIII., and is very popular with the members of the Catholic Church, and belongs to the more liberal party of his church. His election gives general satisfaction to the European powers.

A revised circular, just issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, suspends offers of reward for information as to illicit distilling in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia, as more effective methods for the suppression of illicit distilling in those localities are now being put into operation.

We present our readers this week with another chapter of the Investigating Committee's report upon public frauds, and those who read it will get a farther insight into the rascalities of the Republican party. After reading this our people will no doubt more highly appreciate their deliverance from the infamous rule of the thieves, and appreciate more highly their liberties as secured by the Democratic party.

We have no danger threatening the success of the Democratic party in South Carolina this year except the efforts which are being made to get out independent candidates. If our people are so simple as to allow a set of unprincipled men, who seek only to build themselves up at the expense of the best interests of the State, to tear to pieces the Democratic party, then we may confidently expect the rascalities of the past to be perpetuated again in our State government.

The New York Sun says that if Gov. Nicholls does pardon Anderson, it will be at once understood as part of the bargain made by the traders in office who gave the Presidency to Hayes for the political and personal advantages which they were to derive from his administration. There is no other good reason for a pardon to Anderson. There is no other explanation of it. Whether Nicholls made the bargain in person or through others, it is all the same. It is bartering justice for office.

The Baltimore Gazette says that it is very easy to say now that Tilden was right and the Electoral Commission should never have been created, but we have yet to hear of any other means that could have been devised to secure a peaceful count, and it is a matter of common report that even Mr. Tilden was not in favor of settling the question with powder and ball. As between the regency of Grant and the presidency of Hayes, fraudulent though it is, the Republic is immeasurably safer with the latter.

If the Legislature is unwilling to reduce the pay of members of the present General Assembly to three dollars a day, we hope it will at least adopt a statute regulating the pay of members of future Legislatures at three dollars a day. Give the people the assurance of a change in this salary business. Many other salaries have been greatly reduced, and the legislators ought to cut down their own pay as well as the pay of other officers. We suppose the Anderson delegation favor this reduction, and hope they may secure its adoption.

The proposition to divide Charleston County into four counties is being warmly discussed by the present Legislature. If it should be adopted there will be three new counties formed, and the result will probably be that at least two new Republican Senators and several Republican Representatives. Such action at this time would be highly injudicious, as we cannot afford to make presents to the Radicals. This is a bad time to make this kind of changes, and we had better let well enough alone for a while, at least. The same applies to the proposed division of Colleton County.

THE FENCE LAW.

The Governor has approved the Fence Law Act with reference to Anderson County, which we published last week. This settles the law for the County, and we hope that hereafter there will be no further disaffection on account of it. It is now the law of the land, and our citizens should not allow it to intrude into public matters.

In view of the possibility of an alliance between England, Austria and Italy it is interesting to learn that the Austrians can put at least four hundred thousand men in the field and Italy about three hundred and fifty thousand men. That Russia is in no position to disregard the wishes or trample upon the interests of neighbors so well prepared for war is clear. According to an English exchange the Italian government can bring into the field 340,000 men, and can mobilize 100,000 militia for a second line. Italy has beside 300,000 men in the reserves. All the corps of the first line are armed with the 1870 rifles. All the guns of the artillery are breech loaders; the old 12 inch cannon is abolished. Only the militia retain the muzzle-loading rifle cannon, and the old muskets remodeled. In the above numbers the so-called territorial militia kept for internal service are not included, nor sundry garrisons. The Italian forces are divided into armies, army corps, and divisions. A division consists of two brigades of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and one brigade of three batteries of artillery. The army corps is formed of two divisions, and of supplementary troops, i. e., one regiment of bersaglieri, one brigade of cavalry, and one Brigade of engineers. The number of armies into which the forces are divided depends upon the strategical necessities of the war. The armies may be composed of three, four or even more army corps. There is a vast difference between this army and the little army which Sardinia sent with the French and the English to the Crimea. The Italians have a decided interest in the fate of the Adriatic provinces of Turkey. The Austrian interest is on the Danube. If the Italians permit Austria to be overthrown now, who shall guarantee King Humbert against loss in the early future?

The Legislature is considering the propriety of legislating to prevent members of the General Assembly and other State officers from accepting free passes over railroads. The adoption of an act to effect this would be a step in the right direction by a reform Legislature. We urged as one of the charges against the Republicans that they accepted free passes over the various railroads and then charged and received their mileage in addition. Under the new administration it was to be hoped that this practice would be more respected in the breach than in the observance, and that no Democrat would accept these passes, which would place him in a delicate position whenever any right touching the interests of the railroad may come up for action. It was especially thought that under a Democratic government members of the Legislature would not travel upon free passes and then charge the State mileage for expenses which were not incurred. But these expectations have not been verified, and we think the bill introduced by Senator McCall, of Marlboro, to prevent any further abuse in this respect is well-timed, and deserves the hearty support of the entire body of Democrats in the Legislature. It will also receive the support of the mass of the people of South Carolina.

The Philadelphia Times says the name of Leo, which has been chosen by the new Pope, has been borne by very illustrious members of the Papal line. Leo I, in the fifth century, made the first important efforts to extend the power of the Roman See; Leo III, was the Pope who crowned Charlemagne and separated Rome from the Byzantine Empire; Leo IX figures prominently in the history of the eleventh century, and Leo X was the great John de Medici, one of the most brilliant of all the Popes, and in his time one of the most powerful sovereigns of the world. Leo XI, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, reigned less than a month, and from him we pass to Leo XII, who bore so prominent a part in Italian affairs a half a century ago, and by his able administration left a name which the new Pope may be proud to wear.

The Winsboro News says people may be under the pleasing delusion that the acceptance of the Consolidation Act will leave a total debt of only \$5,965,000. This is an error, unfortunately. The outstanding consolidation coupons and bonanza warrants reach \$1,049,629. Besides this there are proven bills of the Bank of the State for \$789,179 and an unknown amount not proven. The cheering intelligence is also given that the liability of the State on account of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad will not be more than \$755,000, with interest Heaven knows how much. Then there are Spartanburg and Union Railroad bonds. With a funded debt of \$5,965,000, a floating debt of \$1,785,000, and a contingent liability of \$755,000, and perhaps more, always "with interest," the State has no reason to feel proud. The dog isn't so dee dee fat after all.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus writes, at 1 a. m.: "Both Houses of Congress have recently made a great public show of temperance, by forbidding the sale even of beer, at the Capitol restaurants. One result seems to have been a great increase in the number of private demijohns in the committee rooms. At all events, persons of large experience at the Capitol say there has not been so much drunkenness on the floor of the Senate for ten years as there is at this night session." We predicted this state of things at the time the restaurant bars were abolished. Nothing so completely defeats its own object like a sumptuary law.

The latest New York quotation, in gold, of the trade dollar was 96, of the Mexican dollar 93, and of subsidiary silver halves, quarters, &c., about 97. These prices indicate some advance, arising perhaps from a scarcity occasioned by recent shipments, making the trade dollar about 98 cents in currency and the Mexican dollar 95.

—Ever remember that, whatever may fall or ascend, what may stand or move, the consciousness of duty performed abides forever.—Daniel Webster.

—Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate establishing a naval station and depot at Port Royal.

—A Washington special of Thursday night says it is reported here to-night on very high authority that the President has changed his mind about the Silver bill, and that he will sign it on Monday, on which day it will go to him. It is said, on the same high authority, that orders have already been sent privately to all the mints to prepare at once to begin the coinage of silver dollars with the utmost force at their command. The information comes from such sources that it is entitled to credit.

THE ROW AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Hazing and Bloodshed—Freshmen and Sophomores Exchanging Shots—How it Ended.

A letter from Princeton, N. J., gives the following account of the shooting affray, last week, between freshmen and Sophomores, at Princeton College: A week ago A. H. Atterbury, of Trenton, and J. B. Carter, of Montclair, N. J., members of Princeton College, more than more class, hazed a freshman named Lane, cut his hair, and committed other indignities that led to a meeting of the freshmen class athletes, and a decision to resent the insult to their fellow-member. They called to their aid two sophomores, who, with a majority of the freshmen, belonged to the Alpha Sigma Chi Society. On Monday evening, after a lecture which all the students attended, Atterbury and Carter went into a saloon, and while they were there the ten freshmen blacked their faces and hid near the room of the two men, on the second floor of the Mansion House, nearly opposite Hotel College campus. About 10 o'clock the two sophomores went to the room. They were seized and gagged, their heads shaved, and they were asked to sign a humble apology for mistreating the freshmen. "Sign it, or it will be worse for you," said the leader. The sophomores refused to sign, and the freshmen again gagged them, daubed their shaved heads with mud, and until Carter fell nearly faint with pain; but do what they might, they could extract nothing but defiance from the sophomores, and at length they were forced to leave them gagged. The sophomores were released, and getting hastily into their clothing grabbed revolvers and pursued. They discharged a barrel apiece as a signal to the other sophomores, and then went on. They overtook the freshmen at the Union Hotel, and covering the sophomores, called on the freshmen to halt. The order was not obeyed, and Atterbury fired. The freshmen wheeled, and producing revolvers, returned the fire. From ten to twenty shots were exchanged, and then Atterbury cried to Carter, "In shot," and fell. The freshmen scattered in all directions, and the sophomores, who were left in the left groin and in slanting course into the hip. Had it been a quarter of an inch to one side it must have severed an artery and resulted fatally. As it is the wound is very dangerous.

The college faculty held a meeting Tuesday. President McCosh said afterwards that the guilty ones would be found and expelled from college. On Thursday morning the members of the sophomore class were one by one called before the college faculty. "Did you go to the depot Wednesday morning?" was asked. "Yes, sir," was the answer. "Did you take part in the effort to take the freshmen out of the college?" was the next question. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Did you stone the train as it was moving off?" "Yes, sir," was again responded. "You are suspended; you must go right home," was the immediate verdict, and the offending sophomore went to his room, packed his trunk and was off in the next train. Thirty sophomores were suspended and eight were dismissed. Two freshmen were also given their walking papers. Added to the ten freshmen sent away Wednesday this makes fifty members of the college who have gone home.

Prosecuting Attorney Besley called upon President McCosh and demanded of him the names of the students concerned in the disturbances. The president refused to give them, saying that the college stood toward the student in the attitude of a parent. The college had already punished fifty students, and it would come of ill grace to turn them over to the authorities. The attorney persisted to take the president before the court and compel him to divulge the names, but Mr. McCosh replied that he wouldn't tell before a court or anywhere else. The attorney appealed to the president of the village, but that functionary refused to take action. It is thought that the prompt action of the faculty has broken up the insurrection.

The interest that the disturbance has excited throughout the country is well illustrated by the scores of telegrams that poured into Princeton Thursday from anxious parents in all parts of the United States, desiring to know whether their sons were concerned in the trouble. Some of these were sent to officers of the college, but the majority went direct to the students. A sophomore received a telegram from his father at 12 o'clock asking whether he was in the difficulty; immediately telegraphed that he was suspended, and at 3:30 was on his way home. There were many telegrams, too, sent out of Princeton, most of them asking for funds by telegraph. Suspended students whose homes are very distant are not required to go all the way home; but none of those who have been sent away are allowed to remain nearer than Philadelphia or New York.

"One of the Louisiana criminals has been tried and convicted. The President and John Sherman say he should not have been tried. Why not? His guilt and that of others is shown by the verdict. It is a high crime against the State, and threatening the stability of free institutions. What are the relations between the President and Mr. Sherman and the accused that they authorize or permit an effort on their part to influence judicial proceedings in a State court? After a long and terrible contest, it is settled that State elections and regulations must be free from military influence and control. So also it must be understood that the President and his Cabinet cannot directly or indirectly interfere with judicial proceedings under State authority. State courts must be wholly free and independent of Federal control, except where the constitution and laws give to the Federal judiciary an appellate supervision. It is to be regretted that the acts developed upon the trial are of such a character as to create anxiety on the part of the President and any of his Cabinet, but that anxiety is an urgent demand. The system of election which is distrustful of manufacturing ventures, but which will not put confidence in the national banks, owned and controlled abroad, and complicated in the destiny of all similar institutions over the country, all trembling in accord at one breath of disaster, all shocked by the course of the trial, and all in a state of even, even the most remote. The State banks, restored to their legitimate functions, would issue their own currency, discount liberally as the chief source of their profits, and at once give relief to the people of the State or the whole country, and change the result of a general election. Surely, the law should provide punishment for such an act, and that punishment should be inflicted. Such a crime, more than any other, should be made infamous. The beneficiaries of the fraud—the receivers who have stolen the money and are now standing in Federal offices, but that any other support or favor to the men is a confession. Pardon is for those whose guilt is doubtful, or those who, by reformation, or repentance, or restitution, have atoned for their fault. Has any one heard of reformation, or restitution, or atonement in the case of Wells and Anderson by keeping them in Federal offices, but that any other support or favor to the men is a confession. Pardon is for those whose guilt is doubtful, or those who, by reformation, or repentance, or restitution, have atoned for their fault. Has any one heard of reformation, or restitution, or atonement in the case of Wells and Anderson by keeping them in Federal offices, but that any other support or favor to the men is a confession. Pardon is for those whose guilt is doubtful, or those who, by reformation, or repentance, or restitution, have atoned for their fault. 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