THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'RY 28, 1878. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

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 Auderson 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 jealcusies 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 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 whim if not from genuine affection, but he was no happier with the last five than with the first, who was forced on him through State considera-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 country whose political reorganization it celebrates.

The papal conclave concluded its session on last Thursday, after having elected Cardinal Gioachino 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 selection 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 illiet 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 illict distillation 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 further insight into the rescalities of the Republican party. After reading this our people will no doubt more highly appreciate 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 perpetrated again in our State govern-

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 pregidency of Hayes, fraudulent though it is, the Republic is immeasurably safer with the

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 by recent shipments, making the trade while, at least. The same applies to the dollar about 984 cents in currency and Senate establishing a naval station and proposed division of Colleton County. the Mexican dollar 95.

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 hererfter 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 be buried forever, and that we shall have 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 stragetical necessities of the war. The armies may be composed of three, four or even more army corps. There is a vast difference between this array 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 overriden 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 mileago 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 verified, and we think the bill introduced by Senator McCall, of Marlboro, to prevent any further abuse in this respect is heir deliverance from the infamous rule port of the entire body of Democrats in i 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 the seventeenth century, reigned less the seventeenth away are allowed to remain nearer than Philadelphia or New York. 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

The Winnsboro 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 \$739,179 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 purse-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 comperance, 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 ful furnishes the strongest reasons why so completely defeats its own object like a sumptuary law.

The latest New York quotation, gold, of the trade dollar was 96, of the Mexican dollar 931, and of subsidiary silver halves, quarters, &c., about 97. These prices indicate some advance, arising perhaps from a scarcity occasioned

Hazing and Bloodshed---Freshmen and Sophomores Exchanging Shots---How it

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 Tren-ton, and J. B. Carter, of Montclair, N. J., members of Princeton College sopho-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 Socie-

ty. 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 room of the two men, on the second floor of the Mansion House, nearly opposite the college campus. About 11 o'clock the two sophomores went to the room. They were seized and gagged, their heads shaved, and they were asked to sign an humble apology for maltreating the freshmen. "Sign it, or it will be worse for you," said the leader. The sophomores refused to do this, and the freshmen was garded them, daubed their men again gagged them, daubed their shaved heads with mucilage, stripped them and spanked them with a paddle until Carter well nigh fainted 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 University Hotel, and, leveling the weapons, called on the freshmen to halt. The order was not obeyed, and Atterbury fired. The freshmen wheeled, and producing re-volvers, returned the fire. From ten to twenty shots were exchanged, and then Atterbury cried to Carter, "I'm shot," and fell. The freshmen scattered in all directions, and were out of sight in a twinkling. Dr. Wikoff was got out of bed, but he refused to probe for the ball by artificial light. Atterbury was taken to his room, and a throng of sympathiz-ing classmates surrounded him. Tues-day morning the physician, after careful probing, extracted the ball, which had entered the left groin and in a slanting course into the hip. Had it been a quar ter of an inch to one side it must 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

wards that the guitty ones would be found out 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 depot?" "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 Thirty sophomores were suspended and eight were dismissed. Two freshmen also given their walking papers. 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 Beasley called upon President McCosh and demanded of him the names of the students conerned in the disturbances. The presi dent refused to give them, saying the college stood toward the student in Legislature would not travel upon free the attitude of a parent. The college had already punished fifty students, and for expenses which were not incurred. But these expectations have not been over to the authorities. The attorney threatened 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 well-timed, and deserves the hearty support of the entire body of Democrats in refused to take action. It is thought the Legislature. It will also receive the that the prompt action of the faculty has

broken up the insurrection.

The interest that the disturbance has excited throughout the country is well iHustrated 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 troubles. Some of these were sent to officers of the college, but the majority were sent 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 not; at 1 o'clock received his notice of suspension, and at 3:30 was on his way nome. There were many telegrams, too, sent out of Princeton, most of them ask ing for funds by telegraph. Suspended students whose homes are very distant are not required to go all the way home;

"One of the Louisiana criminals ha heen 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 nation 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 State Legislatures must be free from military in-fluence 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 they cannot avoid the effect upon the public mind of an exhibition of that anxiety, and of un-

seeming denunciation of State authority.
Whilst it is true that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office of President and of Mr. Wheeler to the office of Vice-President has been settled under solemn forms of law, and whilst it is our duty, in my judgment, to recognize the title because it is in the interest of public stability and tranquillity to do so, it is still none the less true that an imperative duty demands that fitting punishment should be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crime that judgment was the control of the control o obtained. Because a judgment is final and conclusive forms no reason why im-munity should be secured to the criminal through whose perjury it was obtained. If this is true of a simple property judgment, rendered in a court of law, much more is it true of a monstrous crime against the elective sovereignty of a nation. The very fact that it was successtors should cover it with perpetual in-famy, and manifest to all future conspirators against the liberties of a nation the danger of attempting its repetition.'

Ever remember that, whatever may fail or succeed, whatever may stand or fall, the consciousness of duty performed abides forever .- Daniel Webster.

- Senator Patterson, of South Caro lina, has introduced a bill in the U. S depot at Port Royal.

THE ROW AT PRINCETON COLLEGE. A STORMY DAY IN THE SENATE. The Fight over the Confirmation of Dis-

Special to the Bultimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, February 21. The Senate executive session to-day was as interesting as lengthy. The two cases which excited the most interest, inside and outside of the Senate chamber, were those of Northrop for United States District Attorney of South Carolina, and Williamson for Collector of the Port of New Orleans. Judge Northrop sat anxiously awaiting intelligence as to his fate in the room of the Committee on Territories, of which Senator Patterson is chairman. In the room was also Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, the subject of equal anxiety, for he had good reason to hope that the President would send his name to the Senate in case of Northrop's rejection. Mr. Packard, with some of his friends, was in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, eager to catch the first intelligence as to the action on Williamson's nomination.

Two or three days since one of the Cabinet Ministers and a Senator both asked the President to withdraw the nomination of Mr. Northrop. It was represented to the President that Judge Northrop would be simply the mouth-piece of Governor Hampton; that Republicans would not be protected; that if he was confirmed, the Democracy of South Carolina would know that they could control the Federal Courts in the State, and that they would then complete the work of eradicating every vestige of Republicanism; that in a very short time Governor Chamberlain would be indicted, and a requisition made on the Gov-ernor of New York for his body, &c. The President declined to withdraw the nomination, and said it was for the Senate now to take action. When Mr. Northrop's nomination was taken up to-day Mr. Edmunds, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which had reported against it, made a violent attack on him as one unfit to be placed in such a posi-tion; that the Judiciary Committee had given the most careful consideration to the case, and the Senate ought to sustain its adverse report. The eloquence of Mr. Edmunds was unavailing, and the nomination was confirmed by a vote of the South generally, calling up the Hamburg and Ellenton riots and various other Southern troubles; declared it an 31 to 28. Messrs. Hoar, Burnside, Matthews, Conover and Patterson were the only Republicans who voted for Nor-

throp.
Intelligence of the fact was communicated almost instantaneously to Judge Northrop, and he was made happy. Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Williamson was voted on, and he was rejected by a vote of 37 to 16. It was not long before this news was carried to Mr.
Packard. Mr. Kellogg voted for Williamson's confirmation, but made no
other effort in his behalf. The affirmative votes were given by about an equal

number of each political party.

Senator Edmunds was so much dis justed with the action of the Senate confirming Northrop that he left, and said it was not worth while for the Judiciary Committee to spend its time in consider ing the fitness of nominations.

Banks and Banking. The bill to restore free banking to the

country, lately introduced by Senator M. C. Butler, has met approval and encouragement in every direction, notably in the Southern States. It is especially gratifying to find such commendation coming from a quarter where interests and habits might have been expected to create opposing tendencies. In a recent letter to the Raleigh Observer, we find quoted the remarks of a prominent official of one of the leading national banks in that city. He is represented as ex-pressing a hearty concern for the restora-tion of the old State banking system as one, among other commendable features, better suited to the habits and practices of our people than any other; but above all, as having the qualities of economy in management by which aid is given to the operations of business at reasonable charges. He says that money could be easily loaned by such State banks at a cannot or will not agree to accept a less rate than 12 per cent. There are many reasons for this. Among others, the capital invested in them is largely foreign; consequently, there is not the slightest tie of sympathy between lender and bor-rower. Again, these banks are restricted by their constitution to a circulation not so large as their capital stock, which is frivolously small in proportion to the needs of business. Their ability, therefore, to enlarge their powers of accommodation is dependent upon deposits. De-positors expect to draw interest upon their money, and this is added as an additional charge upon the borrower. This, then, with the ordinary items of expense incidental to banking operations, increases the inability of the national banks, if it were their desire or policy to do so, to make loans at a less rate than 12 per cent. And the national banks do not look so much to loans as the principal source of their profits as to buying of exchange, and such operations as were once the peculiar province of commission houses. If they had the amount of currency needed to give ease to the country by liberal loans, it is not their policy

to use it in that way. The whole system is not in harmony with the customs of The State bank system had its defects and might have had its abuses. Experience of these in their past history would probably avoid a recurrence of should they be revived. For this there is an urgent demand. With the rescinding of the tax which now represses them, they would spring again into existence. They would invite as capital the hoardings and the earnings of the thrifty who look for safe places of investment. They would attract the capital of the more prosperous, which hesitates to go abroad, 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 same calamity which assails any one of them, even the most remote. The State banks, restored to their legitimate functions, would issue their own currency, discount liberally as the chief source their profits, and at once give relief to the people of the State or the whole country. Supposing that their notes will be a little below par, that will not impair their capacity for home usefulness, and in the transmission of funds abroad the premium demanded will be paid more easily than present bank accommodations | this is done the pontiff will not live long.

This relief in connection with the pas-sage of the silver bill would seem to our comprehension all that is needed to re-store prosperity to the South. A larger national banks alone

A Washington special of Thursday night says it is reported here to-night on very high authority that the President 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 coinage of silver dollars with the utmost force at their command. The information comes from such sources that it is en
the name of Plus took the position in for sale by Feb 7, 1873 titled to credit.

The Louisiana Question.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1878. The House spent a thoroughly unprofitable day in a wrangle over the Louisiana returning board. Mr. Hale made what was generally thought to be a feeble speech, indirectly attacking the President. Gen. Gibson replied in good temper, and after several other speeches Gen. Garfield closed the day with a speech in which he declared the President an optimist, who had "gone to the verge of the constituwhatever that may mean-in his efforts to produce reconciliation. He de-clared himself to be, next to the Presifor conciliation and an era of good feel-ing, and apparently to prove this he im-mediately went on to tell the Southern Democrats that they ought to be devoutly grateful to the Republican party that it did not hang them all. Mr. Garfield's notion is that the best way to call out a man's friendly good nature is to fling a brickbat at him. The notable part of his speech, however, was his explanation of the relative

rights of Packard and the President to office, and here be attacked the anti-Hayes Republicans, who hold with Wm. E. Chandler that if Packard is not Governor then Mr. Hayes ought not to be President; that the President was bound to support Packard in self-defence, and that when he failed to maintain Packard by force of arms he, as Gen. Butler said some time ago, was like a man who should tear up the marriage certificate of his parents. Garfield answered all this by saying that the returning board were, by the constitution and laws of Louisiana, the final judges of who were chosen Presidential electors, and when they declared the Hayes and Wheeler electors chosen that ended all controversy on that queswere not, under the laws, the final judges of the returns for the Legislature, nor for those of Governor, which were canvassed and decided under the law by the Legislature, and as that declared Gov-ernor Nicholls to be elected, their decision was final and must be accepted as uch, although he added his own belief that Packard was really and fairly elec-So far his speech was not amiss, but

outrage that Wells and Anderson should have seen it in the last few weeks that it was impossible for him to continue his policy of conciliation. He did not explain what he thought the course of the be tried, and thought the President must President ought to be hereafter, or whether he, too, wanted a new army sent down to occupy the South, as some of the other "visiting statesmen" have suggested. But the truth is the Republicans do not expect the President to change his Southern policy. They know that it is too late. There is nothing to change, and Mr. Hayes sees no reason for change. What they are now driving at is the fall canvass, and these anti-Southern speeches are made in the hope that they may once more excite the North against the South and in the expectation that angry words from the Republicans here will lead to angry retorts in Southern newspapers, which can next fall be quoted in the North as "Southern sentiment." time the fact that outrages have entirely ceased since the President's policy went into effect is conclusive testimony of its success, and people see with amazement eminent Republicans like Hale and Garfield furiously defending two men of no-toriously bad character—Wells and Anderson—and wonder why this extreme rage, which looks so much like fear.—

prespondence New York Herald.

Another Letter from Chandler. WASHINGTON, February 22. Mr. W. E. Chandler has written another letter, under the caption, "Was Governor Hayes a Bargainer?" The letter proceeds: "Unquestionably he was. Much of the coquetting with Southern Democrats during the winter was done by him. Messrs. Foster, Matthews and others kept him fully advised of what hey were doing. Senator Sherman went Columbus, reluctant to trade of Total and returned to trade of Total and T rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent.
per annum; whereas the national banks and joined in the trade. Mr. Hayes knew perfectly well that the price that he was to pay for the Presidency was the betrayal of Packard and Chamberlain and the sacrifice of his own honor; but the fear of the loss of the Presidency, with its \$20,000 in money and its patronage, was too much for him, and he deliberately paid the price. It would be cowardly to affect to think otherwise. "If the subject is ever investigated by competent authority, it will doubtless be found that he confirmed in some way the

assurances given by his friends before Mr. Levy proclaimed in the House that all was right, and Mr. Ellis told Mr. Hewitt that the count could proceed, and changed his vote and opposed filibustering. At all events, it is enough to convict him that his first act on arriving in Washington was to procure or advise an order from General Sherman withdrawing Federal support from Packard and inviting the white Leaguers to crush

Louisiana Frauds .- Men in Washngton, who claim to speak with authority, now say that Gov. Nicholls will not ardon Anderson, and will not in any way interfere with the trial of Wells next month. Why should he? The punishment for their offences under the law is very light. The suffrage of the people is the foundation of our system of government, and these men deliberately falsified the returns in such a way as to change the result of a general ele tion. 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 M. W. COLEMAN & CO., fraud-the receivers who have the stolen goods—may seek to give standing to Wells and Anderson by keeping them in Federal offices, but that or any other support or favor to the men is a confessio Pardon is for those whose guilt is doubtful, or those who, by reformation, or re-pentance, or restitution, have atoned for their fault. Has any one heard of re-pentance in these cases? Restitution is impossible. All the good they can do is expose their accomplices, and when they have done that forgiveness and par-don may properly be urged.—Charleston Journal of Commerce.

- It is a fact generally known that monks and nuns on assuming their yows, and Popes on ascending the pontfical throne, usually change their names. The reason of this change in the case of the Popes is a superstitious belief that unless The custom has prevailed since it was inaugurated in 656 by Octavian Conti, who assumed the name and the title of John XII. Julius Medici would have made a breach had he been permitted, circulation we must have, and that we but his friends prevailed upon him to will never have, dependent upon the take the name of Clement, he being the seventh Pope to bear that name. Thirty-two years later, in 1755, Marcellus Servius was elected, and insisted upon retaining his own name. As Marcellus II., therefore, he ascended the throne on the 9th of April. He was a young man and has changed his mind about the Silver in robust health, and yet he lived but Since that time no Pope has ventured to offend against the tradition. It is a little singular that while the name of John has been a favorite one, no less than the mints to prepare at once to begin the twenty one Popes having chosen it, none have chosen it since the death of John XXII., in 1416. The first Pope bearing

JUDGE MACKEY.—The Chester cor-respondent of the Yorkville Enquirer

writes as follows:

Judge Mackey was in town on Saturday. In the afternoon he made an address, iti which he stated that he had won the Judgeship by no strength of his own, but had been lifted to the position on the shoulders of the people. Chester, he said, set the ball in motion, which gathering strength as it reached Colum-bia. He spoke of Gov. Hampton as the leader of the forces in his behalf, and acknowledged the assistance rendered him by Gen. W. A. Walker. The newly elected Judge then spoke of the opposition that was organizing in Coiu and throughout the State to the re-election of Hampton to the Governorship.
General M. W. Gary, the leader of the
opposition, had said that Hampton
would be too heavy a load for the people to carry. Seventy-five thousand people would relieve Gary of his share of the burden. The Democracy of every township were urged to organize. The masse of the colored people favored an honest government, as their welfare consisted in the establishment and continuance of gevernment of this kind. The principles of true constitutional Republicanism were embodied in the Democratic plat-form, and to give them success he was willing to follow where any bold man would lead, or would lead it anybody else would follow. Judge Mackey closed his brief, but forcible and earnest speech with acknowledging his debt of gratitude to the people for the great honor they up the marriage certificate of had conferred upon him, and ple Iging Garfield answered all this them his best services. It is evident that his purpose is to work earnestly and faithfully for the re-nomination and reelection of Governor Hampton.

> — The postage stamp was introduced in London January 10, 1840, by Rowland Hill, in connection with cheap postage. The next nation to introduce it was France, nine years after. Germany be gan to use the stamp in 1850, and was the first to introduce the postal card. In 1874 Great Britian realized a net reve nue from its Post Offices of thirteen millions of dollars, while the United States in the same time, lost about twenty-fou

— Two years ago a drover started from California with 4,000 sheep. He has just arrived in Texas, having driven the flock all the way, assisted by two welltrained dogs. The sheep have increased in numbers, and frequent stops for pas

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing between William A. Fallow and Henry C. Summers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business heretofore carried on by said firm at Pendleton, in Anderson County, State of South Carolina, will be carried on by Henry C. Summers, who will pay all demands against said business, and is hereby authorized to collect all moneys due the same. noneys due the same.

Dated Pendleton, S. C., February 22, 1878.

W. A. FALLOW,

HENRY C. SUMMERS.

Feb 28, 1878 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Dr. W. B. Millwee has applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate and effects of S. R. Williams, deceased. effects of S. R. Williams, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said S. R. Williams, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H. on Friday, 15th day of March, 1878, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the for-noon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 22nd day of February, 1878.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

Feb 28, 1878 SPRIN

Sold of at RE PRINTS Fashion, SS Great D Leader of 0 0 DS, Low CASH ! Prices

Good Bye Villages & Towns!

TABLISH

WHERE ARE YOU BOUND FOR?

SENECA CITY, S. C.

HAVE

40,000 LBS. of BACON, which they are offering at 64c. 2,000 lbs. choice LEAF LARD at 10½c. CHOICE NEW ORLEANS SYRUP,

Also, a full line of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

And everything a Farmer may need, at prices which defy competition. They are also agents for Navassa Guano, Merryman's Aramoniated Dissolv'd Bone, Wilcox & Gibbs Manipulated Guano,

Which they are offering to Planters in exchange for Cotton on liberal terms. Feb 21, 1878 32

MORE TOBACCO!

HAVE on hand, and am receiving, a HAVE on hand, and am receiving, and large stock of Tohacco, in boxes and Caddies, which will be sold at lowest possible figures for cash, or to prompt paying parties on time. Call and get my prices and be convinced that I am selling cheap. Those indebted to me for Tohacco must call shortly and pay their accounts, or they will settle with J. C. Whitfield, Esq.

O. H. P. FANT, at Barr & Fant's.

Jan 31, 1878

Guano!

WE are agents for Bradley's Patent Phosphate and Eutaw Acid. Call and get our terms.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Onion Sets.

ELLOW Strasburg and Silver Skin Onion Sets, from D. Landreth & Son, r sale by A. B. TOWERS & CO.

BARGAINS

FOR SIXTY DAYS AT THE

he said, set the ball in motion, which rolled on through the other counties, NEW YORK CASH STORE

ARNSTEIN & ROSE.

DURING the remainder of the Winter Season, we propose to give our customers some big Bargains in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, HATS, &c., &c. We have made large reductions in many lines of

50c. Dress Goods to 35c. 35c. Dress Goods to 20c. \$10 Blankets to \$8.00. \$8.00 Blankets to \$6.00.

\$9.00 Blankets to \$7.00.

In FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, MEN'S and WOMEN'S

We mean to commence our Spring and Summer business with an entirely new fresh Stock, and are determined to close out all Goods now on hand.

Those in need of Goods will find it greatly to their interest to order, or call in erson. You will find a little money will buy a great many needful articles.

Anderson, Jan. 9, 1878.

THE CRY IS MORE GEORGIA GRANGE.

USE WHAT IS KNOWN TO BE GOOD.

600 Tons Sold in Anderson County last Year with Satisfactory Results ?

COTTON OPTION PRICE: ACID PHOSPHATE, per Ton......300 pounds Cotton. GEORGIA GRANGE GUANO, per Ton400 pounds Cotton.

THE standard of the "Georgia Grange Guano" ranked higher last season than that of any other Superphosphate sold in South Carolina or Georgia. It is made from animal bone and high grade phosphate, and its former high standard is not only maintained this season, but is raised by the addition of Ammonia sufficient to give the plant a fine

McCULLY & TAYLOR, Agents, Anderson, S. C.

WILKINS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AGENTS FOR—
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
The Hall Safe and Lock Company,
The Taylor Cotton Gin,
Tucker's Patent Alarm Money Drawers,
Also, for the Celebrated Shoenberger Horse and Mule Shoes.
We are prepared to sell Swedes Iron at the lowest quotations from any market, and still propose to duplicate Invoices from Northern Jobbing houses—adding only actual freights.
WILKINS, WILLIAMS & CO., Greenville, S. C.
wow6m

Sept 6, 1877

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKENS COUNTY.

In the Probate Court. B. Eaton, Petitioner, against Ephraim B. Eaton, Joseph J. Eaton, Amanda C. Wilson, et al., Respondents.—Petition for

Partition.

PY virtue of an order in the above stated
DY asse, to me directed by W. G. Fields,
Judge of Probate for the County of Pickens
and State aforesaid, dated the twenty-third
day of November, 1877. I will sell to the
highest bidder on MONDAY, the 4th day
of March next, during the legal hours of
sale at Anderson C. H., S. C.,
All that piece, parcel, or Tract of Land,
lying and situate in the County of Anderson, and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of son, and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Watkins, Maria Watson, R. G. Ea-

ton, and others, containing thirty-two acres, more or less.

Also, a lot of Land, situate in same County, and State aforesaid, at the Five Forks, adjoining lands of — Casey and John adjoining lands of — Casey and John
Harper, containing two acres, more or less.
TERMS—One-half cash on day of sale—remander on a credit of twelve months, with
interest from date. Purchaser to give bond
and security and a mortgage of the premises to the Judge of Probate to secure bal-

ance of purchase money, and pay extra for JAMES H. McCONNELL, Feb 7, 1878 Sheriff Anderson County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Anderson County.

In the Probate Court.

W. A. Geer, Plaintiff vs. Minerva Brown and Anna Brown, Defendants.—Complaint to Sell Real Estate in aid of Assets, &c.

BY virtue of an order to me directed by W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate for the County of Anderson, and State aforesaid, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in MAECH next, (1878), at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following described lot of Land, as the Real Estate of E. R. Brown, deceased:
One LOT, situate in the town of Belton, in the County and State aforesaid, contain-

one LOT, situate in the town of Belton, in the County and State aforesaid, containing one-half of an acre, more or less, bounded by lands of James Robertson, Jonas Brown, and the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, on the East side of said Railroad. Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

JAMES H. McCONNELL

Feb 7, 1878

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrators Col. James Long, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell the Personal Property of said deceased, at his late resi-SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

The property consisting in part of the Ton Mules,
Four Horses,
One Thousand Bushels Corn,
— Bales Cotton,
— bushels Cotton Seed,
Eleven head Cattle,

Hogs and Sheep, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, interest in Steam Engine, Sweepstake Thresher and
Cotton Gin,
interest in horse-power Threshe
Four two-horse Wagons,
One one-horse Wagon,
One Buggy,
r Property.

And other Property.

Terms of sale made E. Z. LONG, J. JAMESON.

Administrators, 31 4 Feb 14, 1878

Mortgage Sale.

Per James H. McConnell, Agent. Wagon for Sale.

GOOD, new, one-horse Wag on for sale by A. B. TOWERS & CO. Feb 14, 1878 31

THE LIVE CASH STORE

STILL AT THE FRONT WITH

We are agents for the old reliable

Soluble Pacific Guano,

WE propose to sell on as reasonable

SMALL PROFITS

WE are receiving every week additions to our large stock of Goods, and will sell them for Cash at small profits. We have in store a large lot of prime and

New Orleans Molasses, low for cash, Buckwheat Flour, 6c, per lb. Good Sugar, 11 lbs. for one dollar. Prime Coffee, 4 lbs. for one dollar. Our Carolina and Gilt Edge Flour cannot

We have— Mince Meat, Raisins Citron, Apple Butter, Quince Butter, Currants, Canned Goods, &c. Potware.

Just received a fine assortment of Pot-ware, at lower prices than ever sold here. DRY GOODS, A FULL LINE.

nice, for sale by

A. B. TOWERS & CO. Feb 14, 1878

WILL be sold at Anderson C. H., on Friday, 1st day of March, 1878, the following personal property, to wit: Two Spotted, Muly Cows, one Black Mule and one Buggy, said property having been mortgaged to us by W. M. Ragsdale, and seized by us for the payment of the mortgage debt, under the power given therein.

THOS. CRYMES & CO.,

Part Lays H. McConvey, Agent

A LL kinds of PLAIN and FANCY WORK done at shortest notice and lowest prices.
Agent for TOALE MANUFACTURING
CO.—DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, PAINTS,

OILS. de

40c. Dress Goods to 25c. 25c. Dress Goods to 18c.

ductions in prices.

ARNSTEIN & ROSE, NEW YORK CASH STORE.

F. W. WAGENER & CO., Charleston, S. C.

Main Street, Greenville, S. C.,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery a Specialty.

Bar Iron and Steel,
Barksmiths, Carpenters, and Mechanics Tools,
Builders' Hardware, of every description,
Wagon and Carriage Materials, &c.
A full line of best quality Leather and
Rubber Belting always in stock.

GROCERIES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AT ROCK BOTTOM FIGURES

Anchor Brand Fertilizer,

AND ALSO

AND

Compound Acid Phosphate, Both high grades.

erms-either for Cash or Cotton Optionas any first-class Fertilizer can be sold in this market.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL. LIGON & HILL. Feb 14, 1878

QUICK SALES

In Fancy Grocerles,

A splandid assortment of HOOTS and SHOES. Also, HATS and CAP3. French Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather. SALT, IRON and STEEL. Crockery, China and Glassware. Lamp Goods and Chandeliers—something

A. W. TODD,