

There will be a meeting of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Anderson County on next Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., to fix the time for holding the County Convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, which meet in Columbia on the 1st of August next. There will also be other important business before the Committee, and every member is requested to be present at the meeting on next Tuesday.

- The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Anderson—B. F. Whitner. Belton—G. W. McGee. Bowling Green—E. M. Snipes. Broadway—W. A. McCall. Brushy Creek—T. H. Russell. Centreville—A. B. Bowden. Corner—James A. Gray. Flat Rock—J. W. Norris. Fork No. 1—Dr. W. K. Sharp. Fork No. 2—F. E. Harrison. Garvin—R. W. Simpson. Hall—J. P. McGee. Home Path—Dr. T. A. Hudgens. Hopewell—W. A. Neal. Hunter's Spring—R. M. Barris. Martin—J. A. Drake. Neal's Creek—L. E. Campbell. Pentolite—W. H. D. Gaillard. Rock Mills—T. H. Anderson. Sandy Springs—S. L. Eskew. Savannah—Benjamin Barris. Slabtown—J. Jameson. Williamson—Dr. John Wilson. Messrs. J. W. Norris and J. L. Orr are also invited to be present as vice chairmen.

E. B. MURRAY, County Chairman.

R. F. WHITNER, Secretary pro tem.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee, held in Columbia on last Thursday, the following County Chairmen were present under an invitation, and discussed various matters of importance to the State: Abbeville, S. McGowan; Anderson, E. B. Murray; Barnwell, Dr. G. B. Lartigue; Charleston, G. Lamb Brist; Clarendon, S. L. Ingraham; Darlington, J. A. Law; Edgefield, M. L. Bonham; Fairfield, John Bratton; Hampton, James W. Moore; Lexington, H. A. Mestree; Marlboro, C. S. McCall; Marion, J. M. Johnson; Newberry, J. F. J. Caldwell; Orangeburg, James F. Izlar; Richland, Andrew Crawford; Sumter, T. B. Frazer; Williamsburg, J. R. Lambson.

The following gentlemen represented Counties whose Chairmen were absent: Union, T. B. Jeter; York, Iredell Jones; Spartanburg, T. Stobo Farrow; Greenville, J. Walter Gray and J. P. Moore; Beaufort, J. W. Moore.

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEM. EX. COM., COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16, 1878.

A Convention of the Democratic party of the State of South Carolina will be held in Columbia on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate candidates for State officers, adopt a platform of principles, and transact such other business as may be brought before it.

In accordance with the constitution adopted by the August Convention of 1875, the State Convention will be composed of delegates from each county in the numerical proportion to which that county is entitled in both branches of the General Assembly, as follows: Abbeville, 6; Aiken, 5; Anderson, 6; Barnwell, 6; Beaufort, 4; Charleston, 19; Chester, 4; Chesterfield, 3; Clarendon, 3; Colleton, 6; Darlington, 5; Edgefield, 6; Fairfield, 4; Georgetown, 3; Greenville, 5; Hampton, 4; Horry, 3; Kershaw, 4; Lancastr, 3; Laurens, 4; Lexington, 3; Marion, 5; Marlboro, 3; Newberry, 4; Oconee, 3; Orangeburg, 6; Pickens, 3; Richland, 3; Spartanburg, 6; Sumter, 5; Union, 4; Williamsburg, 4; York, 5. Total, 158 delegates.

The delegates will be required, in accordance with usage, to present credentials from the central organization of their respective counties. It is also recommended that the County Conventions elect delegates to the State Convention as above designated to hold Congressional Conventions at the same time and place, for the nomination of Congressional candidates for their respective Congressional Districts.

The mode and manner of choosing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions shall be regulated in each county by the respective County Conventions. J. D. KENNEDY, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee. JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

Gen. B. F. (Beast) Butler and Senator Don Cameron agree in their aversion to newspapers, and declare them to be the curse of the country. It is a compliment to the profession to have the abuse of such men.

Comptroller General Hagood has prepared a collation of the laws of South Carolina relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. It is a valuable pamphlet, and has been very carefully and ably prepared. He has our thanks for a copy of it.

The Court of Claims has adjourned until the 9th of July, unless sooner convened by the President, Judge Aldrich. No business was ready at this time, and the legality of the Court will probably be tested by a case in the Supreme Court, which can be decided before the next meeting of the Court of Claims.

The Democrats in Congress have acted wisely in deciding to investigate the Presidential election frauds in Florida and Louisiana. To have pursued any other course would have been to acquiesce in the perpetration of the fraud, and become a party to it by conniving at the concealment of the manner in which it was committed.

The Republicans in 1869 investigated alleged frauds in the Presidential election of 1868 in New York, but they do not think it consonant with the enlightened form of our government for the Democrats to investigate Louisiana and Florida. The cry of the Radicals is the merest demagoguery, and will be mercifully repudiated by the people in the next election.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate William, Emperor of Germany, last week. While returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, two shots from a revolver were fired at him in the Avenue Under Den Liaden, without effect. The assassin and his accomplice were arrested. The Emperor attended the Opera and Royal Theatre at night and received great ovations.

Congress is considering the subject of deepening Charleston harbor by means of the jetty system adopted with such great success on the Mississippi River. Senator Butler has been indefatigable in his work for this appropriation, and the friends of Charleston think the prospect is very good for securing the necessary aid. If successful, it will give Charleston a channel of the depth of twenty-one feet at low water, and will of course be of immense commercial advantage to the city.

An explosion occurred on the Allen line steamer Sardinia, on Friday the 10th inst., while on her passage from Liverpool for Quebec. The explosive took place in her coal bunkers while at anchor, and she took fire immediately. All the saloon passengers were saved; a few of the steerage passengers and members of the crew were lost. The explosion is supposed to have taken place from the spontaneous ignition of gas generated from the coal stored away. It is fortunate that the loss of life was not much greater, as there were several hundred passengers on board.

Three persons who doubt President Hayes' complicity in the declaration of the Presidential election, must overlook the fact that all of the alleged bargains were made either by Mr. Hayes' relatives or personal friends, and since his accession to the Presidency, he has rewarded the men who made the bargains and those who were bargained with. Noyes, Sherman and other of the "visiting statesmen" have places. Wells, Anderson, Packard & Co. have places, and Mr. Hayes appointed McLin Chief Justice of New Mexico. Is there any doubt that he made these appointments on account of political services?

The Republicans complain that the elections in Oregon, Mississippi and South Carolina are not included with Florida and Louisiana for the purpose of making political capital. The only reason they wanted to include these States was to give the committee more work than it could do before Congress adjourns. If they really want these States investigated, why do they not move for the appointment of a separate committee, which they could easily have. The fact is they fear an investigation anywhere, and only raise this cry to break the force of the testimony which they know will surely be elicited.

The News and Courier thinks the Democrats ought to have followed Mr. Stephens' views about the Presidential investigation. He would not go into the caucus, and if they had been blind enough to follow him the party would have been split all to pieces over the question. Mr. Stephens is an able man, but is not a safe counsellor. He favored Grant for a third term as President. It would hardly have been safe to follow him then. The Radicals are praising him profusely for his course on the Presidential investigation now, and it may be safe to assume that it would have been dangerous for the Democrats to follow him this time also.

Mr. Hale and his Republican allies tell the country that the Democrats are going to Mexicanize this government, because they investigate the election frauds in Florida and Louisiana. Which party smacks more strongly of Mexicanism, the Radicals, who stole the Presidency, or the Democrats, who, as representatives of the people, seek to ferret out and expose those frauds? It requires an infinite amount of cheek to stand up in an enlightened country and claim that the investigation of an infamous political fraud is a step in the direction of anarchy. The Republicans are sadly in need of campaign thunder when they attempt such shallow devices.

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that it would be a desirable reformation in politics to change the manner of nominating candidates for national offices. In order to prevent bargains, corruption and the manipulation of delegations, it proposes that conventions be abolished, and that the delegation from each State meet in the State Capitol, and the National Executive Committee meet in Baltimore, at the same time, then each

delegation send its vote by telegraph to the National Committee, who shall tabulate all the votes and announce the result. If the first ballot does not nominate, they proceed in the same way until a nomination is had. This would be a slower mode than the convention, but it would no doubt ascertain more clearly the will of the people of the whole Union.

Senator M. C. Butler has introduced a resolution in the Senate providing for a commission, consisting of two Senators, three members of the House and three regular army officers, of not less than twenty years' service, whose duty it shall be to examine and report as to the condition of the regular army, and also report as to the best and most effectual mode of its re-organization. The sum of two thousand dollars is appropriated by the resolution to defray the expenses of the commission, and it is to report through the President to the next Congress. This is a proper mode of approaching the re-organization of the army, as by this report Congress will be put in possession of the facts necessary for intelligent action upon this important subject. The resolution should be adopted, and the army let alone until the report of the commission is received.

It is understood that the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the United States Senate, will submit two reports in the contest of Corbin vs. Butler from South Carolina. The majority report will be in favor of Corbin, holding that his election was by the rightful State government, and that Gen. Butler merely holds his seat on a prima facie hearing, and can be displaced by a simple majority vote of the Senate. The minority report will be favorable to Gen. Butler, holding that he was elected by the rightful State government, and that he was seated upon the merits of his claim, and cannot now be displaced without a two-thirds vote. If Patterson and Conover remain firm, as they no doubt will, Gen. Butler will have no trouble, and if the majority report holds Butler's seat only to be prima facie, it will be a gloomy outlook for Kellogg after the 4th of next March.

The Radicals appreciate the fact that the thief often eludes his pursuers by himself trying "bribe," thereby attracting attention away from himself, and with their usual unprincipled cunning, and their friends stolen the Presidency, when the Democrats inaugurate an investigation to expose the means by which they committed the theft, they seek to turn the eyes of an indignant nation from their crimes by raising the cry that the Democrats, their pursuers, are revolutionizing the country. The pretense is too shallow. The common thief might as well expect to escape punishment by crying out that it will bankrupt the State to arrest and imprison him. The ways of the Radicals are going to be investigated, and they had as well bear it patiently. They will not have to bear such trying ordeals much longer, for their party will soon become too unimportant to be worth an investigation, unless the signs of the political times are deceptive.

One of the most important bills before Congress is a proposition to grant aid to certain companies formed for internal improvements. The aid is to be extended by the government endorsing the bonds of the companies, which are to run for fifty years, and become responsible for the principal and interest, taking as a security a mortgage upon the property of the several companies, with the proviso that no other lien is to be created thereon, and the funds not to be used for any other purpose, under a penalty of from ten to twenty years imprisonment. About ten companies are included in the bill, one of which is the Atlantic and Great Western Canal connecting the Tennessee at Guntersville with the Atlantic ocean at Savannah. The whole cost will be about \$220,000,000, which will give employment to 500,000 men and 50,000 mules or horses. This is intended as a measure to revive business prosperity, and afford work for the thousands who are now unemployed. If the friends of the measure will add the Blue Ridge Railroad, and provide that the Canal mentioned shall come by Anderson, we think the measure would be a very good one, and would like very much to see it adopted.

The address of the Radicals to the country concludes by an attempt to resurrect the late war, the effects of which our people have been endeavoring to bury forever for the past thirteen years. The country has had enough of unrest and war and destruction in consequence of the war. It is over, and every patriot, every humane man prays that it may be forever over, never to further harass and distress us as a nation, or as individuals. But the Republican party does not realize this fact, and hence it tries to fight these battles over every two years. Their course is shameful—disgusting. If the South was ever unworthy of citizenship, the Republican party was a set of fools or traitors to restore us to citizenship in the republic after the war. If it was worthy of citizenship, then the Republican party, which bestrode that citizenship upon us, stultifies itself in denouncing us on account of the war. The so-called rebellion was over when they admitted us to the Union, and by their own acts they are in honor bound to ignore the war in future. But honor does not count for much with the Republican party. Its continual mouthing about a matter it settled according to its own ideas is enough to condemn it with all fair minded men.

It is pretty generally decided that ex-President Grant will be the nominee of the Republican party for President in 1880, and that the party platform will be constructed chiefly of sectional issues, the payment of "rebel" claims, including a payment by the government for the slaves who were liberated in the war, and of the different State debts, being one of the bugbears which will almost certainly be presented to frighten off the independent voters from the Democratic party. The nomination of Grant, it is thought, would arouse the sectional hate which is so necessary for the life of the Radical party; and therefore, disguise the fact as we may, he is the strongest candidate they can present, and we must, therefore,

bear in mind that to overcome in the next canvass we must remain united as thoroughly as possible. If Grant ever secures a third term he will never retire from control until death removes him from earth. His re-election to the Presidency would mean a dissolution of our present government and the erection of a centralized monarchy in its stead. The Democratic party sees the danger, and by wisdom, prudence and determination the impending calamity may be averted, and the country restored to the purity and simplicity of its palmyr days.

Radicalism gave one more grasp in Columbia on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The Republican State Executive Committee held a meeting at which R. B. Elliott, A. W. Curtis, F. L. Cardozo, C. Bowen, Thomas B. Johnston, Wilson Cook, J. F. Ensor, S. A. Swails, June Mobley and some unknown individual were present. They decided to hold a State Convention on the 17th day of August in Columbia, and beyond this nothing that occurred in their meeting has been made public. There is, however, very little doubt that they intend making a desperate effort to secure control of the next Legislature. As to their course about the State ticket, nothing has transpired. It is rumored that they intend running United States Marshal Wallace for Governor, with a full set of Republican State officers; but the general opinion is that they will nominate our entire State ticket, and make the whole fight for the Legislature. Let them take what course they may, we will surely defeat them. Their meeting on the 15th presented a mournful appearance. The evidences of prosperity which formerly surrounded these men have departed forever, and their very countenances betray the fact that they are depressed and without hope for their party.

The regulation of freight charges on railroads by the State authorities has been occupying the attention of several Legislatures, and has, in some instances, taken the form of legislation to prevent unjust discriminations. In this State we have an act recently passed upon this subject, but the railroads claim exemption from its provisions on the ground that their charters were granted before the enactment of this law, and therefore they have acquired vested rights which cannot be abridged. Our law is also defective in its policy, as it makes its provisions only apply to points in the State, and allows our railroads to combine with roads outside the State to carry freights at any rate they please to points beyond the State. The result of this is to provide a protective tariff as it were against our own cities, for it allows the railroads of the State to establish rates to points without the State cheaper than points within. The General Assembly of New York is now considering a bill which proposes to equalize all charges for the same class of services, so that the charge to any place cannot be greater than a charge for a longer distance. It also provides against the system of rebates, which has grown to be so common, and requires the rates to all points along the road to be kept posted in every depot on the line. Some such alterations will be necessary in the law of this State to secure the redress desired. The railroad monopolies and combinations have become a great source of oppression and wrong, and they ought by all means to be controlled by legislation. We should continue our efforts to redress this wrong, and our laws should be framed so as to protect the people from the monopolies which are injurious and unreasonable.

The Democrats in Congress by their cringing course in the election of a Doorkeeper have got themselves into hot water again. In that election a Confederate was selected, and the Republicans ran Gen. Shields, a United States General of the Mexican war, who is a Democrat, and the Democrats, to prevent a rebel question from being started, introduced a bill placing Gen. Shields upon the retired list of the United States army, with the salary of a Brigadier General. This went through the House smoothly, but when it reached the Senate the Radicals determined to make capital of it one way if they could not another, and moved to amend it by adding the following section: "That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Grant, late General commanding the army of the United States, a General on the retired list of the army, with the full rank and pay and allowances of that grade, except that the General so retired shall be allowed forage for horses or commutation therefor, and aides-de-camp, or other staff officers, unless called into active service in time of war." Of course, the Democrats opposed it, but the Radicals outvoted them, and it was adopted by a vote of 80 to 28. It now goes back to the House, and will fail to be concurred in, upon which the Radicals will charge that it is the rebels voting against rewarding the Saviour of the Union, as they term Grant. This is in full keeping with the balance of their proceedings, but the country will not sustain an effort to vote Gen. Grant an immense and unreasonable salary while he is in the prime of manhood, and especially when he left his position in the army because he could get a place which he liked better. His case is not similar to that of Gen. Shields, who is old and in needy circumstances.

The organization of secret associations, for the purpose of antagonizing labor and capital, with a view of encroaching upon capital and perhaps ultimately inaugurating a species of most dangerous communism, is said to be progressing very rapidly in our larger cities, in some of which the "Socialists," as they call themselves, are numbered already by thousands. A secret political organization in a free country is very much to be deplored, as no good result has ever flowed from any such organization. However laudable its objects may be, every good citizen should strongly discourage its formation or existence. This is a land in which every man is entitled to his opinions, and the liberty of speech is guaranteed to even the dumbest. There is, therefore, no justification for a political party that hides its workings and objects from the public eye. It does not augur well for the aims of its members, and hence this new organization is

inspiring an awe and dread in the minds of the peace-loving portion of the inhabitants of the great cities of America. The result of any overt acts towards communism will be most disastrous to the laibing population of our government, for it will inevitably result in the overthrow of Republican institutions, and substitute for the present form of our government a strong, centralized empire or monarchy, in which the control of the government will be in the hands of a few, who will exclude the many from any participation in the affairs of State. Of all classes of our citizens, the laboring man is most directly interested in the maintenance of a republican form of government. The capitalist can protect himself in any form of government, and if, at any time, he becomes dissatisfied, he can take his effects to another land. It is not so with the laborer. He is a citizen of this country, and, of necessity, he and his family must live here, let the government be what it may. Hence, it is of supreme importance to him to maintain republican institutions, and of all men in the land, he should be the last to enter into any combination to produce discord in the workings of our free institutions. Strikes and unlawful combinations always injure the laborer, and the organization which is said to be forming will, if encouraged, deluge this country in blood, destroy our form of government and render the working man of America not as good as the peasants of England, and very little, if any, better than the serfs of Russia. All good men and patriots should combine to prevent the organization of this new party.

—An election last night, to fill vacancies in the Butler Guards, resulted as follows: Wadd, Thompson, Captain; T. H. Walker, First Lieutenant; E. A. McBea, Second Lieutenant; W. A. Williams, Third Lieutenant.

—The Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided neither Rainy or Richardson are entitled to a seat from the First District of South Carolina. By all means let the election go back to the people, and we have no doubt Mr. Richardson will be elected by a large majority.

The Cameron news, as usual, dictated to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Henry R. Hoyt has been nominated for Governor. The Nationals, who claim a hundred thousand votes, have nominated a man named Mason. The Democratic Convention has not yet been held.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Resolutions to Investigate Florida and Louisiana Frauds. WASHINGTON, May 17. The long protracted struggle in the House over Potter's resolution for a select committee of eleven to investigate the alleged Presidential election frauds in Florida and Louisiana resulted to-day in a victory for the Democrats and in the adoption of the resolution. The Democratic members who had been absent or paired on Monday last, when the resolution was offered, had been since then recalled to the floor, and given their votes for the termination of their pairs, and to-day there were present in the House, free from entangling alliances, 148 Democratic members, including the Speaker. After various preliminary movements, (comprising a call of the House, the closing of the doors, the reading of the resolutions, and the vote of one of whom were in the city, &c.,) a final vote was taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolution. Not a single Republican member had his vote recorded, and but two Democratic members (Mills, of Texas, and Morse, of Massachusetts,) voted against the resolutions. The affirmative vote was 145, and the preamble and resolution were declared adopted.

There was a good deal of confusion, uproar and excitement throughout the day, but no demonstrations attended the voting. Loring, of Massachusetts, who was in the city but sick, and when Goode stated the fact that he had given notice to all members of the House to attend the pair, and that under the circumstances he felt it his duty to vote, a sneering remark that it was simply a question of honor was made by Conger, of Michigan. Goode replied, with a strong feeling of indignation, that he would not consent to any such insult. He said with much emphasis that the re-opening of the Presidential question, at this hour, "is fraught with danger to the whole country." He said: "This re-opening of the Presidential question will, in my judgment, react disastrously on the Democratic party; it will do most mischief, unless it is met by the House, and I shall regard it as a grave mistake, on the part of our people, to take any part in this matter."

Subsequently Governor Hampton was asked whether any attempt to unseat Mr. Hayes would be looked upon favorably in this State and in the South. His answer was: "I do not know, but I think that the young are not all calculated to benefit and improve them. If our children are to remain on the farms in Michigan we should desire to make them wiser and better than we are. If they go to settle new States or to transact the business of the country, they must have health, energy, and ability, and they should be taught at school, and to see that their education is such as to enable them to do whatever it is necessary and proper for them to do, in the best possible manner, omitting, if necessary, what is deemed more high-sounding and showy, yet of no practical use."

It is fruitful to contemplate the amount of idleness, dissipation, intemperance, pauperism, and crime in this beautiful State of ours—where every one who has health can easily earn an honest living, and save for future use—and know that the children are not taught at school, and to see that their education is such as to enable them to do whatever it is necessary and proper for them to do, in the best possible manner, omitting, if necessary, what is deemed more high-sounding and showy, yet of no practical use.

Butler and the South. General Hemphill, of the Abbeville Median, wrote to General B. F. Butler just after the big debate in Congress about the frauds in Florida and Louisiana, whether he meant what he said and really hated the South, or was merely talking for political effect. General Butler, in reply says: "You say, 'me if I hate the men of the South.' I do not hate a man who hates them. I hated their rebellion, their treason, their effort to break up the unity of the country and destroy the Government, and I did everything I could to prevent it; and until they surrendered their arms, to punish those who engaged in it. They were during that time the enemies of my country, my people, my friends, my enemies. They had forfeited, according to the law, their lives for treason against the country; but in all Governmental action communities are rarely punished; men are. But by the terms of the surrender at Appomattox, the South was given a chance to return to their homes, to their families, to their property, and live as good citizens. By the acts and proclamations of amnesty, all their disabilities, excepting certain constitutional ones, were obliterated, and they were given all their rights. Every one of their rights I respect as much as I do the rights of anybody else."

"Your letter shows you to be a reasoning man, and I assume, a reasonable man. Now, do you think I ought to prefer, everything else being equal, for office or place under the Government, the men who fought against me, to the men who fought for me? I do not think so. I fought for it, especially when the man who fought for it was disabled in the fight? Members of the House who were in the Confederate army prefer one of their comrades who fought with them to one of mine who fought against them. Do you inquire of them whether they hate my country, and I do not know. No, because they do so. I think not. Why, then, do you inquire of me if I hate the men of the South who fought against me because I prefer the men with me and have been disabled in so doing, for office?"

—Mrs. Jane D. Moses, widow of the late Chief Justice Moses, died at her residence in Sumter, after a long illness, on last Sunday night. She was near 70 years old. She was a kind-hearted, benevolent woman, and had long been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was much beloved by those who knew her intimately.

Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange. Men and Women the Best Production of the Farm. The following from the pen of Lieutenant Gov. Sessions, of Michigan, is well reproducing. There is possibly no one subject of more importance to the farmer than that of raising his boys and girls aright. Instead of letting them grow up with the idea that the farm is only suited to those who are uncultured, (which idea is only too prevalent,) they must be taught that farming requires more general knowledge than any other occupation or profession; also, that farm life is not the hard, irksome life that the large majority of farmers make it.—There is no occupation in which a man can be more independent, contented and happy, if he will exercise his brain more and his muscles less.

Some of us willingly submit to trouble and expense in the purchase and care for our domestic animals; we know that our grass, our grain, and our fruit must have proper care or they will heat, mold, rot, decay, or go to waste. We give more attention to the proper development and perfection of our plants and young animals; but how is it with the boys and girls that grow up on the farm? Do we make good, strong, healthy, vigorous, active, useful, intelligent, self-sustaining men and women of them? In a short time the destinies of the State will be controlled by the children that are now growing up on our farms, if they are neglected and their minds are not cultivated. It is sad to think of our poor-people and our prisons, and to know that their inmates are constantly increasing; that illers and loafers are accumulating, and

GVERNOR HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

He stands by Hayes not because there were no frauds, but because he does not believe Hayes knew of them. From the Charleston News and Courier. COLUMBIA, May 18, 1878. Governor Hampton, in conversation with a prominent citizen of this city, has freely of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, in the House of Representatives, looking to an investigation of the electoral frauds in Florida and Louisiana. It is doubtful, however, that Governor Hampton would have said much on this subject, had he not seen the News and Courier to-day the text of the pronouncement issued yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Republican party, at Washington. This gave to the action of the House of Representatives a breadth and potentiality which it did not possess a long time since. The resolutions were merely sustained by Republicans and opposed by Democrats.

Governor Hampton was asked what he thought of the wisdom of "any attempt" to unseat President Hayes. This was a pregnant question that could hardly elicit, it would seem, a better answer, in the affirmative vote was 145, and the preamble and resolution were declared adopted.

There was a good deal of confusion, uproar and excitement throughout the day, but no demonstrations attended the voting. Loring, of Massachusetts, who was in the city but sick, and when Goode stated the fact that he had given notice to all members of the House to attend the pair, and that under the circumstances he felt it his duty to vote, a sneering remark that it was simply a question of honor was made by Conger, of Michigan. Goode replied, with a strong feeling of indignation, that he would not consent to any such insult. He said with much emphasis that the re-opening of the Presidential question, at this hour, "is fraught with danger to the whole country." He said: "This re-opening of the Presidential question will, in my judgment, react disastrously on the Democratic party; it will do most mischief, unless it is met by the House, and I shall regard it as a grave mistake, on the part of our people, to take any part in this matter."

Subsequently Governor Hampton was asked whether any attempt to unseat Mr. Hayes would be looked upon favorably in this State and in the South. His answer was: "I do not know, but I think that the young are not all calculated to benefit and improve them. If our children are to remain on the farms in Michigan we should desire to make them wiser and better than we are. If they go to settle new States or to transact the business of the country, they must have health, energy, and ability, and they should be taught at school, and to see that their education is such as to enable them to do whatever it is necessary and proper for them to do, in the best possible manner, omitting, if necessary, what is deemed more high-sounding and showy, yet of no practical use."

Butler and the South. General Hemphill, of the Abbeville Median, wrote to General B. F. Butler just after the big debate in Congress about the frauds in Florida and Louisiana, whether he meant what he said and really hated the South, or was merely talking for political effect. General Butler, in reply says: "You say, 'me if I hate the men of the South.' I do not hate a man who hates them. I hated their rebellion, their treason, their effort to break up the unity of the country and destroy the Government, and I did everything I could to prevent it; and until they surrendered their arms, to punish those who engaged in it. They were during that time the enemies of my country, my people, my friends, my enemies. They had forfeited, according to the law, their lives for treason against the country; but in all Governmental action communities are rarely punished; men are. But by the terms of the surrender at Appomattox, the South was given a chance to return to their homes, to their families, to their property, and live as good citizens. By the acts and proclamations of amnesty, all their disabilities, excepting certain constitutional ones, were obliterated, and they were given all their rights. Every one of their rights I respect as much as I do the rights of anybody else."

"Your letter shows you to be a reasoning man, and I assume, a reasonable man. Now, do you think I ought to prefer, everything else being equal, for office or place under the Government, the men who fought against me, to the men who fought for me? I do not think so. I fought for it, especially when the man who fought for it was disabled in the fight? Members of the House who were in the Confederate army prefer one of their comrades who fought with them to one of mine who fought against them. Do you inquire of them whether they hate my country, and I do not know. No, because they do so. I think not. Why, then, do you inquire of me if I hate the men of the South who fought against me because I prefer the men with me and have been disabled in so doing, for office?"

—Mrs. Jane D. Moses, widow of the late Chief Justice Moses, died at her residence in Sumter, after a long illness, on last Sunday night. She was near 70 years old. She was a kind-hearted, benevolent woman, and had long been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was much beloved by those who knew her intimately.

Grange Column.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange. Men and Women the Best Production of the Farm. The following from the pen of Lieutenant Gov. Sessions, of Michigan, is well reproducing. There is possibly no one subject of more importance to the farmer than that of raising his boys and girls aright. Instead of letting them grow up with the idea that the farm is only suited to those who are uncultured, (which idea is only too prevalent,) they must be taught that farming requires more general knowledge than any other occupation or profession; also, that farm life is not the hard, irksome life that the large majority of farmers make it.—There is no occupation in which a man can be more independent, contented and happy, if he will exercise his brain more and his muscles less.

Some of us willingly submit to trouble and expense in the purchase and care for our domestic animals; we know that our grass, our grain, and our fruit must have proper care or they will heat, mold, rot, decay, or go to waste. We give more attention to the proper development and perfection of our plants and young animals; but how is it with the boys and girls that grow up on the farm? Do we make good, strong, healthy, vigorous, active, useful, intelligent, self-sustaining men and women of them? In a short time the destinies of the State will be controlled by the children that are now growing up on our farms, if they are neglected and their minds are not cultivated. It is sad to think of our poor-people and our prisons, and to know that their inmates are constantly increasing; that illers and loafers are accumulating, and

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Auditor's Office will be open on and from the first day of June, 1878, to and including the 20th day of July, 1878, for the reception of the Returns of Personal and Real Property for the year 1877. A Deputy will be at the places hereinafter named to receive Returns of Personal and Real Property for the said year 1877, to-wit: At Sherman's Store, 10th and 11th July. At W. T. Grubbs' Store, 12th and 13th July. After the 20th day of July next, all Returns received are Additional Returns, and a penalty of fifty per cent. is added, except in cases where tax-payers have a lawful excuse.

Property is valued at its worth on the 1st day of June, 1878. Parties having bought and sold real estate since the 1st day of June, 1877, and the 1st day of June, 1878, will please have a note of it made on their blank.

T. J. PICKENS, Auditor Anderson County. May 23, 1878. 45 2

WILLIAMSTON

IS approaching the close of a most pleasant and prosperous session. The One-Study Plan, which is one of its principal peculiarities, gives constantly increasing satisfaction. Each pupil, having only one leading study at a time, can give this study such attention as to ensure much better success than is possible when the mind is occupied by several subjects at once.

Williamston is a well-known summer resort for invalids in search of health. The Chalybeate Spring, a very short distance from the College, has greatly benefited many of our pupils, who, coming to us in delicate health, have returned home strengthened in body and mind. Unusual attention is given to physical exercise. By the habitual practice of light calisthenic movements and the careful use of the Health-Lift every day, the evils of sedentary life are greatly mitigated, if not entirely overcome.

For other attractive features of this Live Up-Country School for Girls, apply for a Catalogue to REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President. May 9, 1878. 9 2

Valuable House and Land for Sale.

A valuable dwelling with all necessary out-buildings, and one acre of good land, situated on the new Williamson Road, two miles Northeast of Anderson, can be purchased in one tract or in smaller tracts, as the purchaser may desire. The undersigned. The place has two settlements, with wells of good water, springs, and valuable bottom upon two creeks. For terms, &c., apply to W. T. W. HARRISON. May 9, 1878. 43 3m

Thoroughbred Merino Sheep.

A Grade Cotswold and South-Down Merino Sheep, and a pair of Jersey Cows. A Thoroughbred JERSEY BULL to stand. For particulars, call on or apply to B. F. HAYES, at Boswell Farm. Post Office—Pendleton Factory. May 16, 1878. 40 3m