E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1878. COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Anderson County at the INTEL-LIGENCER OFFICE, in Anderson, on next Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 11 oclock 2. 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. Broadaway-W. A. McFall. 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. Honea Path-Dr. T. A. Hudgens, Hopewell-W. A. Neal. Hunter's Spring-R. M. Burriss. Martin-J. A. Drake. Neal's Creek-L. E. Campbell. Pendleton-W. H. D. Gaillard. Rock Mills-T. H. Anderson.

Williamston-Dr. John Wilson. Messrs, J. W. Norris and J. L. Orr are also invited to be present as vice chair-E. B. MURRAY,

Sandy Springs-S. L. Eskew.

Savanush-Reuben Burriss.

Slabtown-J. Jameson.

County Chairman. B.-F. WHITNER,

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. Mc-Gowan; Anderson, E. B. Murray; Barnwell, Dr. G. B. Lartigue; Charleston, G. Lamb Buist; Clarendon, S. I. Ingraham; Darlington, J. A. Law; Edgefield, M. L. Bonham; Fairfield, John Bratton: Hampton, James W. Moore; Lexington, H. A. Meetze; Marlboro, C. S. McCall Marion, J. M. Johnston; Newberry, 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

F. J. Caldwell; Orangeburg, James F.

Izlar; Richland, Andrew Crawford;

Sumter, T. B. Frazer; Williamsburg, J.

Beaufort, J. W. Moore. The conference showed the Democratic party to be in a state of thorough organproaching canvass.

After consultation, the State Executive Committee decided to call the State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers on the 1st of August, and the following call has been issued in accordance therewith:

HEADQ'RS 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 trans act such other business as may be brought In accordance with the constitution

pted by the August Convention of 1876, the State Convention will be com-posed of delegates from each county in the numerical proportion to which that county is entitled in both branches of county is entitled in both branches of the General Assembly, as follows: Abbeville, 6; Aiken, 5; Anderson, 5; 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; Laneaster, 3; Laurens, 4; Lexington, 3; Marion, 5; Marlboro, 3; Newberry, 4; Oconee, 3; Orangeburg, 6; Pickens, 3; Richlen, 6; Spartanbarg, 5; Sumter, 5; Unnon, 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.

their respective counties.

It is also recommended that the County Conventions elect delegates in the same ratio as above designated to hold Congressional Conventions at the same time and place, for the nomination of al 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 Con-J. D. KENNEDY.

Chairman State Democratic Executive

JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.

The course of Gen. M. C. Butler in the Senate on the question of confirming Gen. McNeil as Indian Agent has been the subject of much compliment through out the Union. Gen. McNeil was a Federal General, and when the appointment came before the Senate some member objected because Gen. McNeil had several men hung during the war. As soon as the point was made Gen. Butler arose and expressed the hope that no effort would be made to rake up the dead matters of an era we ought to forget the antagonism of. He said the Senate was not discussing the part Gen. McNeil took in the late war, and did not care to express any opinion on it. The simple question before the Senate was one of fitness, and as it was admitted that he was a suitable man he should be confirmed. When the Southern Senators show such liberal views upon questions relating to the civil war, it is time for the country to realize that it is over, and that the ery of the Republicans against the South is as unprincipled as it is un-

founded.

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

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 Unter Den Linden, without effect. The assassin and his accomplice were arrested. The Eraperor attended the Opera and Royal Theatre at night and received great ova-

Congress is considering the subject of deepening Charleston harbor by mean 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

An explosion occurred c . the Aller line steamer Sardinia, on Friday the 10th inst., while on her passage from Liverpool for Quebec. The explosion took place in her coal bunkers while at anchor, and she too's 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.

Those persons who doubt Presiden 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 acces sion 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 Plorida 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.

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 The nomination of Grant, it is thought, is guaranteed to even the humblest. 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 they can present, and we must, therefore, and hence this new organization is bers, and hence this new organization is bers, and hence this new organization is bers, and hence this new organization is an objects from the public eye. It does not augur well for the aims of its members, and hence this new organization is

late all the votes and announce the result. If the first ballot does not nominate, they proceed in the same way until would no doubt ascertain more clearly the will of the people of the whole

Senator M. C. Butler has introduced 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 ten years' service, whose duty it shall be to examine and report as to the condition of the regular army, and also report as 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 reorganization 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 nmission is received.

It is understood that the Committee or 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 re port will be favorable to Gen. Butler holding that he was elected by the right ful State government, and that he was seated upon the merits of his claim, and cannot now be disposed without a two thirds vote. If Patterson and Connover 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 tha the thief often eludes his pursuers by himself crying "thief," 'thereby attracting attention away from himself, and with their usual unprincipled cunning, after having 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 Demo crats, 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 try 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 be

fore 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 retaking 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 mu'es 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 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 woe 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 harrass and distress us as a nation, or as individuals, But the Republican party does not real ize 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 ir the republic after the war. If it was worthy of citizenship, then the Republican party, which bestowed that citizenship upon us, stultifies itself in denouncing us on account of the war. The socalled 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 allfair minded men.

President Grant will be the nominee of of which the "Socialists," as they call the Republican party for President in themselves, are numbered already by 1880, and that the party platform will be thousands. A secret political organizaconstructed chiefly of sectional issues, tion in a free country is very much to be the payment of "rebel" claims, includ- deplored, as no good result has ever ing a payment by the government for the flowed from any such organization.-The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that slaves who were liberated in the war, and However laudable its objects may be, the bugbears which will almost certainly courage its formation or existence. This be presented to frighten off the indepen- is a land in which every man is entitled dent voters from the Democratic party. to his opinions, and the liberty of speech would arouse the sectional hate which is There is, therefore, no justification for

the National Committee, who shall tabu- next canvass we must remain united as of the peace-loving portion of the inthoroughly as possible. If Grant ever habitants of the great cities of America. secures a third term he will never retire The result of any overt acts towards comfrom control until death removes him munism will be most disastrous to the a nomination is had. This would be a from earth. His re-election to the Pres- labgring population of our government, slower mode than the convention, but it idency would mean a dissolution of our for it will inevitably result in the over present government and the erection of throw of Republican institutions, and a centralized monarchy in its stead. The Democratic party sees the danger, and by wisdom, prudence and determination the impending calamity may be averfed, and the country restored to the purity and simplicity of its palmier days.

Radicalism gave one more gasp in Columbia on Wednesday, the 15th inst. the maintenance of a republican form of mittee held a meeting at which R. B. to the best and most effectual mode of Elliott, A. W. Curtis, F. L. Cardozo, C. if, at any time, he becomes dissatisfied, C. Bowen, Thomas B. Johnston, Wilson Cook, J. F. Ensor, S. A. Swails, June It is not so with the laborer. He is a Mobley and some unknown individual citizen of this country, and, of necessity, were present. They decided to hold a State Convention on the 17th day of government be what it may. Hence, it August in Columbia, and beyond this is of supreme importance to him to mainnothing that occurred in their meeting tain republican institutions, and, of all has been made public. There is, how- men in the land, he should be the last to ever, very little doubt that they intend making a desperate effort to secure con- discord in the workings of our free institrol of the next Legislature. As to their course about the State ticket, nothing tions always injure the laborer, and the has transpired. It is rumored that they intend running United States Marshal Wallace for Governor, with a full set of in blood, destroy our form of government 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 ap pearance. 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

> 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 liams, Third Lieutenant. 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, for distilling and retailing whiskey. 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 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 adding the following section: "That the be a very good one, and would like very 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 commutation therefor, and aides-decamp, or other staff officers, unless called into active service in time of war." Of the Radicals out voted them, and it was adopted by a vote of 30 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 vot-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 he is in the prime of manhood, and especially when he left his position in which he liked better. His case is not 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 It is pretty generally decided that ex- very rapidly in our larger cities, in som

delegation send its vote by telegraph to bear in mind that to overcome in the inspiring an awe and dread in the minds

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 Republican State Executive Com- government. The capitalist can protect himself in any form of government, and he can take his effects to another land. he and his family must live here, let the enter into any combination to produce tutions. Strikes and unlawful combinaorganization which is said to be forming will, if encouraged, deluge this country 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 or-

### GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

- Corn in Austin, Texas, is 8 feet high and in the ear. - Mr. N. J. Carter, an aged citizen

ganization of this new party.

Oconee County, died on the 13th instant. He was 64 years of age. - The President has pardoned Smith Wallace and Caldwell, three ku klux

prisoners from York County, confined n Albany Penitentiary since 1872. - The cases of F. L. Cardozo and Robert Smalls came up in the Supreme Court last week, and were argued. The decis-

ion has not yet been filed. - The first bar of steel ever manufac tured in the South was made in mills at icans. Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 25th of April, and the manufacture is rapidly rogressing there.

- An election last night, to fill vacanies in the Butler Guards, resulted as follows: Wadd; Thompson, Captain; T. H. Walker, First Lieutenant; E. A. McBee, Second Lieutenant; W. A. Wil-

- 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 eople, and we have no doubt Mr. Rich-

n will be elected by a large majority. - The Camerons have, as usual, dicta ted to the Republican party of Pennsylania. Henry R. Hoyt has been non nated for Governor. The Nationals, who claim a hundred thousand votes, have nominated a man named Mason. The Democratic Convention has not yet been

- Mr. J. R. W. Johnson, Postmaste Walhalla, has been arrested as a defaulter to the Government in the sum of one thousand dollars in money and stamps. He was ex-Gov. Bullock's private Secretary, and in this position no doubt first began to consider the meum and tuum as identical. - The Keowee Courier says that the

evenue officials have arrested on warrants during the week Jacob B. Butts. James Chambers and Wes. Burnsides, missioner for their appearance for preiminary hearing at a future day.

Marshal, discovered a still in full operation near Fair Play, some days ago. The still and beer were destroyed and the distillers arrested. The distiller, taking advantage of the kindness of the officers, made his escape. The officers States General of the Mexican war, who deserve credit for their effective work. -Keowee Courier.

- Ex- Gov. R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, had fallen pretty low, but has recently realized that to the low est depth of degredation there is a deeper still. Having solicited Corbin and Chamberlain to join with him "in preparing for the press a true story of the Republican administrations in South Carolina," those worthies declined, on the ground not another, and moved to amend it by that they did not desire to mix themselves up with a renegade.

-Three or four hundred colored Republicans turned out last Saturday on St. Helena to hear from Sammy Green an explanation of his course in resigning the Senatorship. He stated that he was innocent of the charges brought against him, but that he was satisfied that he shall be allowed forage for horses or would be convicted if he went to trial, and to escape the Penitentiary he had to resign. The Republicans in Beaufort have addressed a note to Sammy requestcourse, the Democrats opposed it, but ing him to appear before the club next his stewardship, and especially to explain his action in leaving the Senate. A dispatch to the Hendersonville
(N. C.) Courier, dated May 12, and sent from Chimney Rock, N. C., says: "Bald

ing against rewarding the Saviour of the Mountain has split in twain! Your readers will remember that two years ago great excitement existed in this section on account of the wonderful and inexplicable noises heard in the bowels of the old Bald. The sounds, like muttered immense and unreasonable salary while thunder, apparently proceeded from the innermost depths of the mountain, and created the wildest excitement among the army because he could get a place the residents of the valley. In the past few days the mountain has literally split similar to that of Gen. Shields, who is in twain, leaving a chasm of three hundred feet in length and from eight to ten feet in width. So far as your correspondent can ascertain, the depth is one bottomless abyss. As yet no smoke or lava has been thrown out from the crater.

tain hids fair to become the modern Vesuvins. - Earl Russell, or as he is more familiarly known, Lord John Russell, died on Friday in England at the advanced age of eighty-six. Earl Russell was for a effort of the Democracy to inaugurate period of thirty-eight years a conspicuous figure in the political history of his country. He twice occupied the position of Premier, and held the office for six years first and then for one year, but of which rebelled against the Govern during the whole of his long life he was of the different State debts, being one of every good citizen should strongly disnet. Since 1866, when the Gladstone Ministry was dissolved, Earl Russell has been in retirement, and has devoted himself to literary pursuits, writing several works during the twelve years. While he will not take rank with the greatest so necessary for the life of the Radical a political party that hides its workings English statesmen, he will be known to

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Resolutions to Investigate Florida and

WASHINGTON May 17. The long protracted struggle in the House over Potter's resolution for a seect committee of eleven to investigat the alleged Presidential frauds in Florida and Louisiana resulted to-day in a victory of the Democrats and in the adoption of the resolution. The Democratic mem-Monday last, when the resolution was offered, had been since then recalled to the city, or had given notice of the ter-mination of their pairs, and to-day there were present in the House, free from en-tangling alliances, 148 Democratic mem-the Executive Committee of the Repubers, including the Speaker. After various preliminary movements, (comprising a call of the House, the closing of the loors, the issuing of warrants for absentees, none of whom were in the city, &c., 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 memers (Mills, of Texas, and Morse, of Massachusetts,) voted in the negative. The affirmative vote was 145, and the preamble and resolution were declared There was a good deal of confusion,

aproar and excitement throughout the ay, but no demonstrations attended the nnouncement of the result. Mr. Stepl ens did not vote, as he was paired. An incident occurred over this question pairs which at one time threatened to

paired with Loring, of Massachusetts, who was in the city but sick, and when Goode stated the fact that he had given notice to Mr. Loring of the termination of the pair, and that under the circumstances he felt it his duty to vote, a sneering re mark that it was simply a question nonor was made by Conger, of Michigan. Goode replied, with a strong feeling of indignation, that he would take care of his own honor, and that if Conger assailed it, he (Goode) would hold him to a personal responsibility. This response was loudly applauded on the Democratic side, and was received with jeers and contemptuous laughter on the Republican side; Conger remarking sarcastically that Goode's threat was making him tremble in his boots. Goode's remark was objected to by Hale, of Maine, as being unparliamentary, but the Speaker decided "that the first offense had been given by Conger, and that it would be as reason ble to expect a child not to holler when struck as to expect a man not to resent an insult." The Speaker's ruling gave intense satisfaction to the Democrats and corresponding displeasure to the Repub-

Of course, Mr. Potter, of New York. will be chairman of the salect committee It is understood that as soon as possible fter its organization sub-committee's will be appointed, and will proceed to Florida and Louisiana.

LATER.—In the house, the select com-

nittee on alleged frauds in the Presiden tial election was announced as follows Potter, of New York, Morrison, of Illinois, Hunter, of Virginia, Stenger, of Pennsylvania, McMahon, of Ohio, Cobb, of Indiana, Blackburn, of Kentucky, Cox, of Ohio, Butler, of Massachusetts, Reed, of Maine, and Hiscock, of New

The Republicans Address the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 17. The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following address:

To the Voters of the United States: The Democratic House of Representa

tives has to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under the pretence of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culminatng of a plot which has been on oot from the day that Haves and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House, adopted at the close of the session, de-claring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to the final vote, still their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words they inliminary hearing at a future day.

— Mr. M. N. Chapman, Deputy Collector, and Mr. Wm. M. Brown, Deputy usurper and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alex. H. Stephens—a unit against caucus dictation—to the extent of Now, do you think I ought to prefer, showing some semblance of fair play. everything else being equal, for office or They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity, in view of the public avowal of their party that its purpose is, if possible, to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in Do you inquire of them whether they advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the Presi-

The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege, because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes' title. Here are his very words: "A higher privilege than the one here involved and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occu-pancy of the chief executive chair of Government and the connection o high Government officials with the frauds lleged the Chair is unable to conceive The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in nanual the following: 'Election of Pres dent.' The Chair therefore rules tha the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the Upon this the Republicans ommenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme, which, after five days duration, terminated in the success the conspirators. The Republicans of-fered to favor the fullest investigation into all alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed But the Democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and violence in several of the States. Neither amendment nor debate was a lowed; the inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if pursued—and it is now fully inaugurated-can only have the effect of fu Great excitement exists, and Bald Moun- ther paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence which seemed promising, casting a gloon over every household and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing nent, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort. We call, therefore, rally again to the support of la who to gain political power would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the Government they failed in a four years' war to

By unanimous order of the Committee.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

He Stands by Hayes not because there were no Frauds, but because He does not Re-lieve Hayes Knew of them.

From the Charleston News and Concier,

COLUMBIA, May 18, 1878. Governor Hampton, in conversati with a reporter this morning, spoke very freely of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, in the House of Representatives, looking to an investigation of the electoral frauds in Fiorica and Louisiana. It is doubtful, however, that Governor Hampton would have said of the electoral frauds in Florida much on this subject, had he not seen in the News and Courier to-day the text of lican party, at Washington. This gave to the action of the House of Representatives a breadth and potentiality it did not possess so long as the Potter 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 brief answer, inasmuch as many considerations must enter into the discussion, when "any at-tempt" to remove the President is in issue. Without hesitation, however, Governor Hampton said: "I think that

was a party to a system of fraud which seated him." Governor Hampton adserious. Goode, of Virginia, had been led: "I do flot believe that Mr. Hayes is, or has been, implicated in any such After this emphatic declaration of personal confidence in Mr. Hayes, the conversation with Governor Hampton took a wider range. Governor Hampton is evidently surprised at the result of the fight over the Potter resolutions, and the indications are that he did not expect that they would be adopted without amendment. He said with much emphasis that the re-opening of the Presi-dential 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 injure the South, which wants peace,

> 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. swer was: "In my opinion the masses throughout the whole country will look upon it as a revolutionary proceeding." Being pressed upon this point, Governor Hampton said: "A conviction that this is a revolutionary proceeding, looking to the removal of Mr. Hayes, will do more to make Gen. Grant the President of the United States in 1880 than every other

and I shall regard it as a grave mistake, on the part of our people, to take any

gency combined." Governor Hampton said much that may not be published, but if every word ne uttered could be laid before the peoole it would confirm what is now stated, and strengthen confidence in him as a patriot and statesman.

## Butler and the South.

General Hemphill, of the Abbeville Medium, wrote to General B. F. Butler ust after the big debate in Congress bout the Doorkeeper, asking him whether he meant what he said and realy hated the South, or was merely talking or political effect. General Butler, in

reply, says:
"You ask me if I hate the men of the South. By no means, nor did I ever hate them. I hated their rebellion, their treason, their effort to break up the unity f the country and destroy the Government, and I did everything I could to prevent it; and until they surrendered heir arms, to punish those who engaged in it. They were during that time the enemies of my country, and, therefore, my enemies. They had forfeited, ac-cording to the law, their lives for treason against the country; but in all Governnental action communities are rarely ounished; men are. But by the term of the surrender at Appomattox, the of the surrender at Appomattox, the places hereinafter named to receive Returns Southern people were allowed to lay of Personal and Real Property for the said down their arms, return to their homes year 1878 - +

But the acts

Of Personal States

Of Personal States and proclamations of amnesty, all their disabilities, excepting certain constitutional ones, were obliterated, and they were given all their rights. Every one of those rights I respect as much as I do the rights of anybody else.

"Your letter shows you to be a reasonplace under the Government, the men who fought against it to a man who 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. hate my comrade and the whole North because they do so. I think not. 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

-Mrs. Jane D. Moses, relict of the late Chief Justice Moses, died at her residence in Sumter, after a long illness, or last Sunday night. She was near 67 years old. She was a kind-hearted, beyears old. Church, and was much beloved by those who knew her intimately.

# Grange Column.

Men and Women the Best Production of the Farm.

Under the Supervision of the Executive

Committee of Pomona Grange.

The following from the pen of Lieut .-Gov. Sessions, of Michigan, is well worth re-producing. 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 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 facuers 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 to improve and care for our domestic animals; we know that our grass, our grain, and our fruit must have proper care or they will heat, mould, rot. ecay, or go to waste. We give some attention to the proper development and perfection of our plants and young ani-mals; 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 upon all who opposed the rebellion of active, useful, intelligent, self-sustaining 1861, without distinction of party, to men and women of them? In a shor w and or- time the destinies of the State will be der and stable government and to over-whelm with defeat the reckless agitators, grawing up on our arms, if they are nade intelligent and useful, And where can they be made so easily and surely as on the farm? It is sad to think of our poor-house

and our prisons, and to know that their inmates are constantly increasing; that idlers and loafers are accumulating, and

that those who work, and carn, and save, are taxed heavily for their support, and that the tax, unless there is some remedy provided, bids fair to be increased, and become perpetual. It is quite common in agricultural and Grange addresses, to hear about the treatment of children in order to make the farm pleasant, and induce them to stay there. We are advised to them to stay there. raise flowers, to furnish music and keep a nice parlor, and to ape as near as pos sible the customs and the display in cit-ies, where children are petted, pampered, and often spoiled. What is a spoiled child good for on the farm or elsewhere? And why should a farmer's children stay upon the farm if they are able to do bet

ter work elsewhere?

If George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Horace Greeley had found every thing pleasant and easy, it is not robable that either would ha much use, nor is it probable that either would ever have been heard of or known, if they had remained on the All history teaches, and our own observation should convince us, that simple, plain living, industrious, steady with unflinching courage and determination to meet every obstacle, overcome it, and conquer success, is the way and only way, to make hardy, useful, valuable men and women. Human indolence would be gratified if all were ease and sun-shine here, but nature has not so decreed. There is work to do, enough for us all, and if each can be any attempt to unseat President Hayes would be most unwise, unless it had been learned and induced to do a reasonable nade previously perfectly clear that he share, it will be better and easier for all. This product of the farm is so impor-

tant an item in the present and future, that I submit whether it should not receive more consideration and more serious thought. Are we producing a good, genthe direction of effeminacy and weakness and mixing in a counterfeit and a fraud Would not our children make better men and women if they were early taught that their real wants are simple, easily supplied, and must be provided ultimately by themselves? Can they not be taught that labor is not necessarily drudgery, especially when they take an interest and pride in it? Would it not be well for parents to consider and judge hemselves what their children should be taught at school, and to see that their ducation is such as to enable them to do whatever it is necessary and proper for them to do, in the best possible manner, omiting, if necessary, what is deemed more high-sounding and showy, yet of

no practical use?

It is frightful to contemplate the mount 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 influences that surround the young are not all calculated to benefit nd improve them. If our children are hain on the farms in Michigan we petter than we are. If they go to settle

new States or to transact the the country, they must have health, energy, perseverance, courage and vigor, as well as shrewdness and intelligence, to secure success. CTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probact.
WHEREAS, S. M. Geer has applied to me to grant him letters of administration on the Estate and effects of David Geer, deceased.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all kindred and creditors of the said David Geer, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, the 7th day June, 1878, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they lication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 18th day of May, 1878. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. May 23, 1878 45 2

Assessment Notice.

TOTICE 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 in Anderson County for the year 1878. A Deputy will be at the place beginning a named to receive Raturns.

Store, 24th, 25th and 26th June.
Williamston—27th, 28th and 29th June.
Honea Path—1st, 2nd and 3rd July.
Belton—4th, 5th and 6th July.
Martin—At Reuben Clinkscales' Mill, 8th

nd 9th July,
Dark Corner—At Sherard's Store, 10th and 11th July.

Fork—At W. T. Grubbs' Store, 12th and 13th July.

Pendleton—18th, 19th and 20th July.

After the 20th day of July next, all Re-urns received are Additional Returns, and a penalty of fifty per cent, is added, except cases where tax-pavers have a lawful ex use.

Property is valued at its worth on the 1st

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

FEMALE COLLEGE.

# WILLIAMSTON, S. C.,

IS approaching the close of a most pleasnevolent woman, and had long been a ant and prosperous session. The One-consistent member of the Methodist 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 (which idea is only too prevalent,) they 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 Valuable House and Land for Sale.

A Valuable Dwelling with all necessary out-buildings, and 533 Acres of good Land, situate on the new Williamston Road, two miles Northeast of Anderson, can be purchased in one tract or in smaller tracts to suit purchasers by applying to the undersigned. The place has two settlements, with wells of good water, springs, and valuable bottoms upon two creeks. For terms, for analy to For terms, &c., apply to W. T. W. HARRISON. May 9, 1878

Thoroughbred Stock for Sale. Thorough-bred Merino Sheep. Grade Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, Augora Goats, Fine Milch Cows. A Thorough-bred JER-SEY BULL to stand.

For particulars, call on or apply to B, FRANK RUSSELL, At Boscobel Farm.
Post Office—Pendleton Factory.
May 16, 1878 40 3m