## THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1878.

Jeff. David, the negro who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of killing the Franklins in Abbeville County, and sentenced to be hung therefor, it will be remembered was respited upon the gallows, after denying his guilt throughout the whole time, until the 14th instant, He has again been respited until the 12th of July, and the opinion is gaining ground that he is not guilty, and should not be hung.

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has telegraphed Mr. Stephens that he is with him in his race for Congress "to the last extremity." We had expected this of Mr. Toombs. He and Mr. Stephens have been life-long friends, and both belong to the rule or ruin class of politicians. We trust that this race is Mr. Stephens' "last extremity," and that the country will get rid of him.

The News and Courier says: "Is it not unwise to attempt to put Mr. Stephens down in this fashion, considering that he was a conspicuous politician when most of his present censors were in their That is where the trouble comes in. Mr. Stephens has outlived his usefulness, and reached his second childhood, as ninety-nine hundredths of the Democratic papers of the United States believe. It is time for him and his friend Gen. Grant to retire from Anterican politics for the good of their

The Charlotte Observer says it is un derstood that startling developments are soon to be made showing that two or three thousand votes were substituted for Hayes instead of the same number which were actually cast for Tilden in South Carolina, and that by this means our State was carried for the Republican presidential ticket. Such developments will indeed be startling, but no person acquainted with the rascalities of South Carolina radicals will be very much surprised at any infamy that may be proved

It now turns out that when President Hayes offered James E. Anderson, the Louisiana man who was promised a position if he would suppress evidence showing that the Democrats carried that State in the last election, the Consulate at Funchal, he credited the appointment to Ohio. This was evidently done to hide from the country the fact that he was appointing to office these Louisiana rascals, and yet there are some people who believe that Mr. Hayes knew nothing of the corruption and bargaining by which he was placed in office !

Senator Stanley Matthews refuses to obey the subpœna of the Potter Investigating Committee, and gives as his excuse that he is a member of the Senate. Kellogg was also invited to appear, and did so immediately, giving his testimony as any other witness. The committee have decided not to make any issue with Mr. Matthews, inasmuch as his refusal to appear will be taken by the country as a virtual admission of his guilt. Any report the Senate committee may make concerning him cannot remove the impression that he is afraid of an examination about his part in the presidential

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives reported a resolution upon the bill to carry into effect the memorial of the Maryland Legislature asking that the Attorney General be instructed to institute proceedings to test the title of President Hayes, holding that the presidential title was determined by the last Congress, and cannot be called into question by any subsequent Congress. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Hence Mr. Hayes may possess his soul in peace as to his enjoyment of the White House during the remainder of the presidential term. unless the Potter Committee proves his complicity in the election fraud, and in that event he may be impeached.

The Grand Jury of Charleston, in its final presentment at the recent term of Court there, paid Judge Mackey the following compliment: "The Grand Jury congratulate your Honor upon returning to your native place, that you come clothed with judicial honors, which you have so worthily won, and gracefully worn, and most heartily do they endorse the sentiment of your Honor in causing to be removed from the scenes of the court-room the prisoner's dock, Fully agreeing with your Honor that the badge of guilt should not be placed upon any person until he has been found guilty by a jury of his countrymen. Returning our thanks to your Honor for the courtesies you have shown to us individually and as a body, we tender them, our last, but

The Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives has completed its investigation of the Naval Department of the government, and as the result of frauds unearthed, has adopted a resolution looking to the trial and punishment of ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson, and of Wood, Hanscome and Watmough, late chiefs of the bureau of steam engineering, construction and repair, and provisions and clothing. The Committee have "Mexicanized" this Department until they find that vast amounts, which should have gone into the treasury, have been disposed of in secret and improper ways and the proceeds charged to naval accounts, hence they propose to indict the officials who have thus been shown to be derelict in the discharge of their public trusts. It is more than probable that the charges long ago made against ex-Secretary Robeson will now be substantiated, and thus another Radical sachem will fall before the insatiate arrow of the Democratic "Mexicans," It is getting time for the Republicans to be tired of this sort of thing, and we do not blame them for objecting to investigations, for if a few more of their leading statesmen are investigated, there is grave reason to fear that their whole crew will be shown to be a party of official thieves or corrup-

#### THE REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

The following appeal to Republican office-holders for money to aid in the conduct of the coming campaign is a significant document well worthy of the consideration of the Democratic party, inasmuch as it indicates some very important bearings of the political compass HEADQUARTERS

GEO. G. GORHAM. Secretary.

Executive Com. HOE. S. W. DORSEY, HOE. B. W. DORSEY, HOE. H. F. PAGE, HOE. H. F. PAGE, HOE. J. M. CAMPBELL, HOE. J. A. HUBBELL, HOE. C. H. JOYCE, HOE. F. HISCOCK.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESIONAL COMMITTEE, 1873. 1319 F. St., Northwest WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1878. SIR—This Committee, charged with aboring for the success of the Republican cause in the coming campaign for the election of Members of Congress, call with confidence upon you, as a Republi-can, for such a contribution in money as you may feel willing to make. The Committee deem it proper, in thus appealing to Republicans generally, to in-form those who happen to be in Federal employ that there will be no objection in any official quarter to such voluntary

The importance of the pending strugrle cannot easily be exaggerated. That the Senate is to be Democratic after the 4th of March, 1879, is very nearly a certainty. In view of this, the election of a Democratic House of Representatives would precipitate upon the country dangerous agitations, which would inevitably add to present distresses. Foremost among their schemes, the opposition al-ready announce their intention to at-

ready announce their intention to at-tempt the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office.

If, by the presentation of three candi-dates for the Presidency in 1880, the people should fail to choose, the House must elect—each State delegation casting one vote.

From what is now known, and with

the growing dissensions in the camp of the enemy, the Committee have good reason to enter upon their work with

courage.

Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter, and remit at once by draft or postal money order, to "Sidner F. Austin, Esq., Treasurer, etc., y draft or postal and the second of the seco German-American National Ban Washington, D. C."
By order of the Committee,
GEO. C. GORHAM, Secretary.

An analysis of this circular will reveal much of the intentions of the Republican party and the tactics to which it will resort to secure a continuance of its control of the National Government. The circular was only intended for the eyes of Republicans, and therefore its revelations are the more important. To begin with, the first section of the circular shows that s thorough canvass of the several States of the Union is to be made in the hope of controlling the next House of Representatives, and that to secure this result, the civil service order of the President will be made subservient to the ends of the Republican party by such interpretation as will best suit at any particular time; or, in other words, it is proposed to go before the country with the argument that the President has purified the civil service by requiring Federal officials to abstain from participation in politics, while in fact he has done nothing more than to say to them you must not openly engage in the control of politics yourselves, but you can do so privately by contributing to support others in doing

so. The result is far from working the reforms pretended, for it only places the control of national politics in the hands of the Congressional Committee, thereby giving the administration party, by concentration, greater power than it would have under the system of control by local small, and what part he took to prevent bargaining with reference to Louisiana's politicians. This little trick is another evidence that President Hayes is a great

> political fraud. Next, the statement that the Demo-

expel the President from his office is conspicuously false, and shows that the Republican leaders again intend to attempt to carry the coming elections by their old system of deception and misrepresentation. We expected this of them, however, and therefore it is not a confession of much importance. The most significant feature of the circular is the information that in case of no election by the people, the next House of Representatives will elect the President each State casting one vote. It may be regarded as settled, that if the Republicans carry a majority of the next House of Representatives, that they will then try to prevent an election of President by the people, thereby throwing it into the House of Representatives, and thus securing the election of their candidate. To do this they will secure the nomination of three tickets, and use one of them as the Radicals hope to use independent candidates in this State-that is, to form a combination with them in order to carry doubtful States against the Democracy. The Republican States would cast their votes for the Republican candidates, but in States considered doubtful, as Ohio, Pennsylvania and some of the Southern States with large colored a third party of some other name, and should get a majority of all the votes, the election would be thrown into the

not least official duty at this term. House and the Republican candidate elected. It is, therefore, of the uttermost importance for us to secure a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives to guard against any possible mishaps in 1880 upon the Presidential election. That we will have a Democratic majority in it is reasonably certain, but we cannot afford to allow any independent Democrats, whether it be Alexander H. Stephens or any other person, to be elected. The issues are too great to place in the hands of such erratic men, to say the least of them. There must be no dissensions in our party. Any revolt at this time is equivalent to a desertion to the enemy, and should be punished by the people with political death. If we value a Republican form of government, if we love and appreciate human liberty, if we desire to perpetuate the institutions of our forefathers, we must remain united to secure a triumph of the Democratic party in the nation in order to purify our tyrannical government.

> - Deputy United States Marshal W. . Springs, who was a few days ago bound County, in his Mr. Bell, of Greenville own house, with intent to kill, was, committed by Justice Vance, on the 17th inst., after a preliminary hearing, fcr grand larceny—stealing a watch,

STANLEY MATTHEWS ONCE MORE. MR. STEPHENS AN INDEPENDENT.

The President's brother-in-law does not like the Potter Investigating Committee, but has no objection to telling the country his side of the Presidential election fraud, and in explanation of the manner in which he became the custodian of the Anderson-Nash contract, that Anderson was to have a government appointment, if he would suppress evidence showing that the Democrats carried Louisiana, the Cincinnati Times says the following is Senator Matthews version of the interview with Anderson on the 23d of April, As he arose to go he said that there

were two documents connected with Lou-isiana affairs which I ought to see. He said he had one with him, and drew from his pocket the so-called Nash agreement, that. I was in a hurry and merely glanced at it. My first impulse was to return it, but Anderson insisted on my having it for safe keeping. Another glance at it convinced me that it was a document which would be less mischiev ous in a safe than published. Still I did not place the importance in it I should have done. Right there I made a misortance in it I should take—committed an error which I regret. I should have handed it back to Anderson and shown him out of the office more rapidly than he came in. But he was gone before I had time to fully consider the matter. I put it away and made no indorsement on it at the time, but a few days after did make an indorsement The more I studied the document the more regretted having had anything to do with its safe keeping. Still I thought in my possession it could do no harm, and I believed that the dishonorable agreement it records had never been carried out, and to the harm was small.

If Mr. Matthews said this he condemy himself, for in the first place he met Auderson before the 23d of April, as his letters of March 29th to Gen. Harlan, and of April 17th to Anderson himself, show. Then, as to his not understanding the purport of this contract for the perpetration of a theft of the vote of Louisians. his letter to Anderson, dated April 17th, shows that he had an interview with the Secretary of State before that date, in order to obtain the position of Consul at Callao for him, and in this letter he

I have, however, the best reasons for saying, sooner or later, and as soon as practicable, I shall be able to obtain for you a satisfactory appointment. Keep me posted from time to time of what you may have in respect to places you would like have, and feel competent to fill, so that I can better represent your wishes.

There can be no reasonable doubt after this that Mr. Matthews fully understood the purport of that contract, and if Anderson had not felt that Matthews was in sympathy with its contents, he would not ated by the Democratic party, his arrohave "insisted" on his having it "for safe keeping." Rascals of Anderson's type do not go to highly honorable men to have their evidences of fraud safely kept, and the country can well understand why Mr. Matthews did not "show him out of by a proper canvass the State of Georgia the office." It was simply because they fully understood each other.

But Mr. Matthews says after studying this document he regretted keeping it, though as the dishonorable agreement it records was not carried out the harm was small. Well, Mr. Matthews is a very stupid man if he has to study a contract to find out that an agreement to suppress evidence in consideration of a government appointment is dishonorable. He has, however, studied it out, and as a mere matter of curiosity it may be amusing to see how long it took him to learn this simple lesson, as well as to ascertain why the harm from the agreement was the contract from being carried out.

of April. On the 7th of May he wrote Anderson a recommendation for a posicrats have announced their intention to tion in the Custom House of New Orleans. On the 14th of May he wrote Secretary Evarts as follows:

The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed and in which he has been compelled to act a very difficult part are such as to give him very strong claims upon the administration in the public interests, and I do most earnestly urge that some satisfactory public em-ployment may be found for him at once.

On May 25th he wrote to Anderson.

I received your telegram to-day, and very much regret you are not satisfied with the appointment tendered you, and which, by the papers this morning, I un-derstand was the consulate at Funchal. I am really at a loss to know what further to do. I am quite willing to do anything you may suggest that gives promise reasonably of success.

Other letters followed in the same strain until the 12th of February, 1878, when Matthews wrote to Anderson a confidential letter, in which he said :

I have never been subjected to so much misrepresentation in regard to everything I have undertaken to do, that I do not think it would be wise for me to go to Philadelphia or Baltimore for the purpose of meeting you. In case you should find it convenient to be in Washington

I shall be pleased to see you. Now, it seems up to this time the President's brother-in-law had not learned populations, the Republican vote would | that the contract was a dishonorable one, e cast in favor of the National party, or and that up to this time he would not have shown Anderson "out of the door then if no one of the three candidates of the office more rapidly than he came in." It also appears that Mr. Matthews was constantly trying to secure some office for Anderson, and hence no credit is due the Senator, for the fact that the agreement did no harm while in his possession. A man indicted for assault with intent to kill might as well plead that he did not do any harm when he leveled his pistol at his prosecutor's head and attempted to blow out his brains, but was prevented from doing so by the cap snapping. Mr. Matthews did all he could do to carry out the Anderson-Nash contract.

Now, we have not devoted this space to proving Senator Matthews connection with the fraud alone. It shows to our mind something more. Mr. Mattthews is a brother-in-law of President Hayes. and it is almost certain that he communicated the facts to Mr. Hayes. It would have been unnatural for it to have been otherwise, and in proof of the reasonableness of this supposition there is the fact that Mr. Hayes endorsed Anderson's application for an appointment to Secre-Union from fraud, corruption and a tary Evarts as follows: "Please give this usurpation which threatens us with a man some government appointment in a warm climate. This is a special case." What constituted its speciality? and where did Mr. Hayes find it out? He no doubt obtained his information from his brother-in-law, and Anderson's services in securing the vote of Louisiana for Democrats, constituted its speciality.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic party of the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, in explanation of his recent telegram that he will "stand for re-election," in which he says plainly, if not bluntly, that he will neither seek nor decline a nomination from the Democratic Convention soon to be held in Thompson, Georgia, and in the course of his letter he takes occasion

"But if the Convention shall repudi-ate me as an unfit representative of Dem-ocratic principles and shall attempt to out of the Democratic party be cause of anything connected with my recent acts or statements, then I say to you and to them, plainly and distinctly, that I shall regard their edict as but a brutum fulmen, issued by an irresponsible faction of tricksters, and the question whether I or they are sound in the faith of the fathers shall be left for the true Democracy of the District, to be settled at the polls. If this shall produce any division or dissension in the party, then the re-sponsibility for the consequences must rest upon those who have so assailed and so grossly misrepresented me." It has frequently been said by the opponents of Mr. Stephens that he is a

political bully, but we have never seen

anything from him which approached so

near to a demonstration of the correct-

nominee by threats and denunciation when he feels that his claims to the nomination have no stronger basis. It remains to be seen whether the Democracy of Georgia has no more independence than to be bull-dozed by this letter. If the convention nominates Mr. Stephens in the face of his threats, it will evince a lack of stamina, if not of self-respect, which will injure the Democracy of the whole country more than the election of Mr. Stephens over the nominee, by a union of the radical and independent vote, could possibly do. As long as he is elected as the nominee of the Democratic party, just so long will he be an influential member of the party for mischief, and in every recurring election he will continue to force himself upon the party as its nominee. On the other hand, if he should succeed as an independent, it will be by Republican votes, and he will hereafter be looked upon in his true light as more of a Republican than of a Democrat. As it now is, his utterances are quoted as coming from a Democrat, while if he should be repudigance in criticism would be credited to no party. Mr. Stephens has courted the issue, and we hope the Democratic Convention will have the resolute independence to accept it, and then we believ and the country at large will be relieved of this dyspeptic representative, who cares more for himself and his selfish ambitions, or even his egotistic opinions, than he does for the political party to which he professes to belong. Mr. Stephens, from long continuance in office, has become infatuated with the belief that he is the embodiment of the Democratic party, and that the people, as it were, belong to him. He forgets that he has no inheritance to the position of Congressman, neither has he acquired any patent right thereto. If he is elected it will either be as the nominee of the Democracy or by a union with the Radicals. If nominated by the Democracy he will get more than he deserves, He obtained the contract on the 23rd | and if he attempts to run against a nomination, he will place his individual preferment in the balances to be weighed against the interests of the Democratic party, and the people of the Eighth District will have to choose between the two. They will have a splendid opportunity to show a devotion to party and to the cause of true liberty by defeating Mr. Stephens. Such an event would do more to put a lasting quietus upon independent candidates than anything which could occur in the South. As the Eighth District adjoins upper South Carolina, we feel a deep interest in the

> Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has been urging the Senate for years to investigate the Treasury Department of the Government, but, as that body is Republican, no disposition has been shown to enter into the investigation. He has all along expressed the belief that the books of this Department are made to balance by forged entries. And now the Baltimore Gazette says that after such examination as he has been able to give it in the face of the obstacles thrown in his way by the Senate and by the Department, Senator Davis, upon his own authority, expresses the belief that there is a deficit of the enormous sum of \$200.-000,000, and perhaps more. This is an enormous sum to have been abstracted from the National Treasury, and such a statement coming from a member of the Senate Finance Committee ought to secure an immediate investigation. If there is any basis for the accusation, the people of the United States can easily Ex-Gov. Bonham, Gen. Moise, Gen. Mcperceive how the Republican officials of the Government have grown so wealthy and prosperous on the salaries that the purest and best public servants before the war found only enough to live upon. We can also readily see where the immense campaign funds which the Republicans have always used so lavishly came from. It is the most important matter that could possibly command the attention of Congress, and if the Senate does not undertake the examination into the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives ought, and no doubt will do so, at its next session, but as the Senate will be Democratic after the 4th of next March, the probability is that a joint committee will be charged with the business, and, if so, the Treasury Department will be thoroughly "Mexicanized," and the sins of its various secretaries and chiefs laid bare to the eyes of an indignant people. The only regret is that, as Congress has adjourned, the work cannot be done in time to help us in the fall elections. It will come in fienely though for the Presidential campaign of 1880, and especially so if Grant should be the Republican candidate for President, as been any, occurred during his term.

approaching convention, and trust the

result will prove that the Democratic

party is stronger and more valuable to

the people than any one man in it.

THE STAR FORT CELEBRATION.

The military review at the Star Fort at Cambridge, near Ninety Six, on last Tuesday was a very great success. From three to four thousand persons were present, and nine companies of the State volunteer troops participated in the review. The clouds which had been threatening rain disappeared, and the day was beautiful and bright. The procession formed at Ninety Six, with the speakers of the day, escorted by the Governor's Guards of Columbia, and the Silver Cornet Band of Columbia in front, followed by the Newberry Riflemen, Edgefield Riflemen, Hodges Riflemen, Abbeville Riflemen, Richland Volunteer Riflemen, Ninety Six Guards, Richland Flying Artillery, and Edgefield Hussars, together with the Anderson Palmetto Band and the Greenwood Band The review took place near the old

fort, and was conducted with General R. R. Hemphill in command, by Gov. Hampton and Gen. Moise, after which the crowd gathered around the stand erected in the centre of the old fort which occupies about one acre. This stand was tastefully erected, and decorated with evergreens. Over the front was a shield with the inscription. "1781 -Greene. 1878-Hampton," while on the right rested the tattered, battle-worn ness of the charge as the language above | flag under which Stonewall Jackson fell quoted. It is a plain defiance of the at Chancellorsville in 1863, and on the party organization, and is intended to left the flag of the old Palmetto Regiforce himself upon a convention as its ment which went through the Mexican war. Upon the stand there was also a box of relics gathered from the old fort. The speakers ascended the stand, and Col. M. L. Bonham, Jr., introduced Gov. Hampton, who was received with immense applause, and made a fine speech, of which the following is a brief outline:

He was deeply impressed with all the surroundings of this occasion, the his-toric spot upon which he stood, and the achievements of our ancestors. He alluded to the flag under which Stonewall Jackson fell, also to the flag of the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican war, and briefly to the siege of the fort and the historic names connected therewith. He said that he came to-day simply to appeal to the descendants of these peo-ple to be true to the past, true to their ancestry, to stand by South Carolina, and let the achievements of the past be an incentive to the future. He spoke of the distressing condition our people were in two years ago, how they had lost hope and began to despair of success. He said that the banner presented in 1876 bore upon it, "honest government, economy, and South Carolina to rule South Carolina." He spoke of how every man. and thus wrought a political miracle in struggling to maintain the civilization fought for by their ancestors, and how they bore that banner to victory. That since then everything had been carried on with perfect impartiality, that every one was recognized as the equal before the law of any man, that our people were now hopeful, and earnestly working out the complete redemption of the State, and that we had now a Governor and Legislature of our own choice. He spoke of the debt that had been accumulated by his predecessors, and thought that it would have been better that this debt should have been paid; that when we could do no more we should have gone to our creditors and told them we have done what we could. He said that through which we passed was solving ored man could live together in peace : that the colored people who had been told that they would be put back into slavery if the Democrats succeeded, express now an entire confidence in Democratic government, and will rally to its support. He spoke of the platform of 1876 as recognizing every one as equal before the law; that it was broad enough for every one to stand upon in South With this over the State from the seaboard to the advocate it, and that with the help of the colored people he was elected, and if called upon again to serve the people, that he will stand upon the platform of 1876 or upon none at all, and if the people will do as they did then—see that ex-act justice is done to all men, open wide their ranks for all to join-in a word. pursue the same line of policy that the Democracy did in 1876, we will be successful not only in 1878 but also in 1880 That for the perfect quiet and security of the people, so that they can live under their own vine and fig tree, it is important that a national Democratic administration should be successful. Under two more years of Democratic rule, the colored people will recognize that their rights are secure, and vote with us upon national politics. He spoke of receiving a letter from a colored man in Illinois, who told him that in the recent campaign he was prevented by a mob from speaking for Tilden, and that he would leave Illinois and come to South Carolina, where the colored man had more rights. He spoke of having related this to President Hayes. He

the importance of having a good Legis-lature, and said that it amounted to little who was Governor or Lieutenant-Governor if the people see to it that the best men are sent to the Legislature, and told them to get their best men and tell them they must make the sacrifice and run. The people have a right to demand it. self and would do so again, and when he saw that Abbeville put up McGowan and Edgefield Bonham, he was satisfied if other Counties would do the same that we would have a good Legislature, and in a short time our country would be re-Lieut-Gov. Simpson was next introduced, and made the speech of the day, giving the history of the old fort and drawing therefrom useful lessons and interesting parallels. He was followed by

Gowan and Judge Cooke, who made able and eloquent addresses. The music was furnished by the three bands named, and was very fine. It did much to enliven the occasion, and it is a source of gratification to know that the compliments paid the Anderson Palmetto Band fully warrant what we have always claimed—that it is the best band in

upper Carolina.

After the speaking dinner was an nounced, and every person present was most abundantly and thoughtfully cared for. Every one present is most profuse in complimenting the people of Ninety-Six and surrounding country, and no one that we have met who was present failed to enjoy the occasion.

Congress now has before it a bill to re store the Citadel Academy buildings and lot in the city of Charleston to the State of South Carolina. This piece of property was before and during the war used by the State as a military school, and at the surrender was seized by the government of the United States on the ground that it was used to aid the rebellion This, nowever, is shown to be false by the affidavits of the officers of the Cita del, and the statements of Gov. McGrath and Hon. Charles McBeth, ex-mayor of Charleston. The bill for its restoration the Republicans, when it was cast for the most of the defalcations, if there have will probably pass with a clause denying

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Senate amended the House bill to

repeal the act requiring the resumption

of specie payments on and after the first

day of January next as the date for the resumption of specie payments, and providing that all custom dues of the goverument can be paid in greenbacks, and that the new 4 per cent. government bonds shall be sold for greenbacks. This has been concurred in by the House, and if approved by the President will become law. If, however, it is vetoed, the measure will fail, although a two-thirds vote could be commanded for it if the day of adjournment were not so close at hand. It is to be hoped the President will apsettle, we hope, permanently the finanreenbacks as good as specie, so that the debtor can convert one into the other without serious loss. The trouble with our finances heretofore has been that ment has discredited its own currency by refusing to take it for its bonds or for its taxes, and the consequence has been to make a difference between greenbacks and specie. Then by retiring silver by refusing to coin it, the difference between paper and gold was made still greater. The last act attempted by the ring capitelists was to force the resumption of their schemes had been effectuated threefourths of the people of this government would have been ruined or seriously crippled in their finances. The South and West would have been the sufferers by it, but as the matter now stands the evil has been averted, and the monetary matters of the nation, if let alone, will speedily regulate themselves without injury to any class of our citizens.

The Baltimore Gazette says: "The Democratic Senators who voted to increase the army to 25,000 after the House had placed the standard at 20,000 should be remembered in these days when economy and retrenchment are demanded by the people. Their names are Barnum, Bayard, Butler, Coke, Dennis, Gordon, Kernan, Maxey and Wallace." This plea of economy is a mere piece of political nonsense. There are useless Great Britain. The following nations measures of expenditure amounting to a are represented by the plenipotentiaries great deal more than the pay of five thousand soldiers of which our Baltimore contemporary makes no complaint. The standing army for such a nation as the United States, and is not more than the government and protect its frontier. employed in protecting our Mexican frontier, and in keeping the savage Indian tribes within their reservations. Moreover, the labor strikes of last year show us that there is an element of dissatisfaction and unrest throughout the government, which requires that a small Gortschakoof refusing to consent to a number of government troops should be withdrawal. This caused an adjournquartered at convenient points throughout the United States. The present Socialistic fever is also an additional reason for not reducing the army. We have now the smallest standing army of any of settlement, and that Austria is now first rate power in the world, and while the power to be pacified. The prospects should be reduced now, and two or three immense riots occur this summer, the Republicans would point to the reduction of the army as the cause, and, while it might not have any connection with the disturbance, it would damage the Democracy. We agree with the Senators named, that we had better let the number of the army alone. It would be well. however, to enforce the law preventing its use in elections. The River and Harbor Bill has passed

Congress with the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for deepening Charleston harbor. This will be of immense advantage to the city, and if the same liberal policy should be pursued towards it by the National Government for three or four years, the port of of the New York Evening Post placed Charleston would be equal to any in the Union for commercial purposes. With a deep harbor, the prosperity of the city can easily be secured by the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. Having gotten the harbor question satisfactorily arranged, we hope that the influence of Charleston will be united with the upcountry to secure a completion of this great national highway, connecting the cotton fields of the South by direct communication with the granary of the West by the most direct and central route possible. This Road would bring Charleston closer to the West as a section than any other seaport, and would render it the great grain shipping port of America. It would also give her the grocery trade of the greater portion of the West, together with an immense dry goods and phosphate trade. Not only would it thus build up Charleston, but it would develop the resources of our entire State. It would give a stimulus to manufacturing, which would be exceedingly profitable, and would also fill our State with an energetic and busy population, which would bring into use the neglected resources of our section of country. We are very glad to see this promise of prosperity to Charleston in the matter of her harbor, and next wish to see her railroad connections built up by the completion of the only projected Road from which she reasonably expect to derive any con-siderable increase in her trade and business importance.

lican, says: "Ben Hill was right in saying that General Grant never would and never will retire. His advance on the White House in 1880 will be the most victorious of all his marches." We have yet to learn of any very victorious marches made by the great American smoker. As far as we have been able to gather, he had a peculiar felicity in being defeated, even when he had from three to ten times as many men as the opposing army, and his victories were only achieved by the mere force of attrition, that they submit to the qualified voters anding at Appomattox, where he had of the town some time during the month

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, Repub-

thirteen times as many men as Lee. In- of June, the ten thousand dollar subasmuch as the majority of the American scription; also, confer with W. C. Brown at Belton, S. C., and ascertain at what people intend voting the Democratic ticket for President next time, and as both branches of Congress will be Demday of January, 1879, by substituting for ocratic, thereby preventing the Returnthe repealing act an act leaving the first ing Board frauds, Gen. Grant canqot succeed in his march upon the White House by attrition, and as that is the only plan of success he is acquainted with, the American people will not be greatly alarmed by his predicted success

The voters of Oregon are a hard-headed set of fellows. They do not take kindly to the prediction of "Mexicanization," nor are they afraid of a "terrible tragedy." In fact, they voted square out with the so-called "Mexicans" on national issues. The State ticket was conprove this bill, for by doing so he will trolled by local issues, and neither party cares about its complexion, but the Legcial issues which have been disturbing islature and Congress was the point of the country. The effect of it will be to National interest. The Democrats, as allow creditors to demand payment in heretofore stated, carried both, and therespecie, but at the same time to make fore we advise Messrs. Hale, Kev and Stephens to get up something more than the cry of "Mexicanization," if they expect to destroy the Democratic party. Those Oregon men are just simple and under Republican ring-rule the govern- honest enough to believe that fraud ought to be exposed, and hence they voted for the party that was willing to expose it. The outlook for the Republicans is still very blue. If their silly tirade against the Potter investigation could have helped them anywhere. Oregon was the place. It was just stated in time to affect the election there, and the Democrats did not have time to con specie payments after this year, and if vince the people by their acts that there was no intention of revolution on their part before it came off. The investigation had not gone far enough to expose the Presidential fraud fully, and the Republicans had the most favorable opportunity to make capital of their move, but it availed them nothing. The result in Oregon puts a quietus on this little dodge of the politicians, and shows that the people of the country have made up their minds to effect the change of administration in the next election, which they de-

clared for last time, but were cheated

out of it by Radical fraud.

The Congress of the first powers of Europe has assembled in Berlin for the purpose of attempting to settle the complications growing out of the Russo-Turkish war, and thereby prevent, if possible, the conflict between Russia and named: England-Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Russell; Austria-Andrassy, Karobyl and Haymerle; France-Wadfact is that 25,000 men is a very small dington, St. Vallier and Desprez: Russia -Gortschakoof, Schouvaloff and Oubriel; Turkey-Karatheodori, Sadullah enough to properly garrison the forts of and Mehemet Ali; Germany-Radowitz. Hohenlohe and Busch; Italy-Corti and The whole force could be very profitably D'Annay. Bismark is President, and Bismark, jr., and De Mony are the Secretaries of the Congress. The session was progressing satisfactorily until Beaconsfield and Gortschakoof disagreed about the removal of the English and Russian forces from around Constantinople by ment of the conference for the day, and was arranged so that the business proceeds. It is believed that England and Russia have already agreed upon terms a small standing army is to be desired, of peace are very bright, and though the there is such a thing as having it too | Congress may last for several weeks, yet small. We must keep it large enough the crisis is undoubtedly over, and war to preserve the peace of the Union, or in Europe has been averted. When the we may find ourselves in a lamentable San Stefano treaty was submitted to the condition of violence. If the army Congress, peace was almost certainly assured.

> greatest and purest writers of prose and poetry America has ever produced, died at his residence in New York on last Thursday, after an illness of about ten days, from the effects of a fall caused by an attack of vertigo. Mr. Bryant was eighty-four years of age, and up to the day of his fatal fall was more vigorous than men of that advanced age are generally. He was, as a poet, a writer of great purity and beauty, while in his prose he combined force with elegance, without bombast, in a style which is rarely met with. In early life he prac ticed law, which he gave up to assum the duties of a journalist, and as editor his reputation among the best English writers. In politics for many years past he was a Republican. He was, however, too fair-minded and moderate in hi views to achieve much distinction in this sphere, and he leaves to his country a reputation that is unsullied. As a poet and as a prose writer he was a great man, and for his death those of literary tastes in America may well lament.

William Cullen Bryant, one of the

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Easley, held at Masonic Hall, on the evening of the 5th instant, to conider the propriety of a subscription to the capital stock of the Easley, Belton and Williamston Railroad, Mr. John R. Gossett was called to the chair and W. M. Hagood was requested to act as secre

tary.

The chairman, upon assuming the chair, gave a full and concise statement than the chair, gave a full and concise statement. of the object of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were offered by Maj. T. W. Russell, and after some spirited and interesting remarks from Maj. T. H. Russell and others, were voted

upon and carried. Be it

Resolved, That we the citizens of the to not Easley, in public meeting assembled, conceiving that the building of the proposed Easley, Belton and Williamston Railroad will be of great material benefit to Easley, by largely increasing its population. lation, enhancing the value of real estate, bringing in capital, by making the town a Railroad centre, &c. Therefore, be it

further

Resolved, That in order to make the
building of said road a certainty to that extent, we do hereby instruct the corpo rate authorities of the town of Easley to subscribe to the capital stock of Easley, Belton and Williamston Railroad, the sum of ten thousand dollars, the said stock to be paid for in coupor bonds of the town. Said bonds to be redeemable in ten and twenty years, and to bear interest at six per cent, per annum. The denomination of said bonds to be one hundred, three hundred and ive hundred dollars, and the coupons of said bonds to be receivable in payment

On motion, it was further Resolved, That the Secretary be reques ted to notify the town authorities of the time and place the corporators should meet to organize, and to furnish him with

a copy of these proceedings.
It was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Pickens Sential for publication, with a request that the Greenville Daily News, Anderson INTELLIGENCER and Temperance Standard

copy the same.

J. R. GOSSETT, Chm'n W. M. HAGOOD, Secretary.

## TIDINGS OF THE AZOR !

Her Quick Voyage and Safe Arrival at

By Cable to the News and Conrier. SIERRA LEONE, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, May 19, via Madeira, Saturday, June 15 .- The Azor arrived here to-day For too many of the hopeful immigrants who sailed from Charleston on Easter Sunday, the voyage has been disastrous Indeed, at one time there was reason to fear that the Azor would be nothing less

than a floating charnel-house.

The first days of the voyage were wholly uneventful. Capt. Holmes organized a police force, and required every part of the vessel to be kept clean There was no grumbling at this. The submission and docility of the emigrants cannot be too highly praised. however, the need of an experienced physician began to be felt. Even before the Azor sailed, measles had made its appearance, and this malady spread rapidly. This was not so bad, however, is the ship fever, caused by the close con finement between decks, the scanty ac commodation and, above all, by the want of water. The sufferings of the immigrants were intense. They had not been accustomed to practice self-denial, and soon exhausted the limited daily supply of water. There was great waste the efforts of the officers. The fever spread rapidly, and before we reached this point, which is a colonial settlement on the West Coast, belonging to Great Britain, twenty-three of our ill-fated emigrants had died. I have never seen a sadder sight than when their remains were committed to the deep. The names of the dead will go to you by the first This dispatch I forward by way of the Island of Madeira, from which point it will be sent to you by ocean cable My own health is good. Capt. Holmes

has been unremitting in his attention to he immigrants. I cannot praise his vigilance, thoughtfulness and judgment too warmly. Despite the loss of life the munigrants are in good spirits, and filled with joy at the prospect of soon reaching A. B. WILLIAMS.

#### LAW CARD. THE undersigned have formed a copart-

nership in the practice of Law in the Courts of the Eighth Circuit and United States Court for the District of South Carolina, under the firm name of Rego & FEATHERSTON.
J. P. REED,
J. C. C. FEATHERSTON.
Anderson, S. C., June 1, 1878.
49-

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of David M. Watson, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on Tuesday, July 9th, 1878, for a Final Settlement and dischurge from said Estate.

MARTHA E. WATSON, Adm'r.

WM. G. WATSON, Adm'r.

Thoroughbred Stock for Sale. Thorough-bred Merino Sheep

down Sheep, Angora Goats, Fine Milch Cows. A Thorough-bred JER-SEY BULL to stand.

At Boscobel Farm
Post Office—Pendleton Factory. May 16, 1878 Valuable House and Land for

Sale. Valuable Dwelling with 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 smalle undersigned. The place has two settlements, with wells of good water, springs, and valuable bottoms upon two creeks. For terms, &c., apply to

W. T. W. HARRISON.

May 9, 1878

# Millinery Goods.

MISS DELLA KEYS begs to inform the Ladies of Anderson and surrounding country that she is now-receiving a select assortment of SPRING GOODS—such as Ladies's Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Collars, Cuffs, &c., which will be sold at the lowest former for the cash. A Flowers, Collars, Cuits, &c., which will desold at the lowest figures for the cash. A full assortment of Summer Goods will be added to my stock in a few weeks, and every effort made to please my customers in styles and prices. Millinery, Mantua-Making and Stamping attended to as usual.

MISS DELLA KEYS,
In the Cantennial House.

## GERMAN AND

# OTHER FIELD SEEDS.

Fresh Arrival of Drugs.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH ! Those who are ndebted to us pleas all and settle. WILHITE & WILLIAMS.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY virtue of an Execution to me direct ed, I will expose to sale on the First B ed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in July next, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, the following de-scribed Real Estate, to wit: One Tract of Land, situate and lying in

the County and State aforesaid, containing forty-one acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Dugan, Anderson Brock, Mrs. Sarah Reese and others, levied upon as the property of John R. Cothran, at the suit of James E. Holliday.

Also, one Tract of Land, containing seventy-nine acres, more or less, bounded by

enty-nine acres, more or less, bounded by lands of A. C. Banister, A. C. Price, J. O. McKee, and lands of Defendant, levied up-McKee, and lands of Defendant, levied upon as the property of H. P. Price, at the suit of Joel Johnson.

Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay

extra for papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL, Sheriff Anderson County. 47



### CASSIMERES. JUST RECEIVED, a nice assortment of VIRGINIA CASSIMERES. These

are the best goods in the market. Call soon

if you want a good Summer suit

April 4, 1878 A. B. TOWERS & CO. Hardware.

THE best assortment of Knob Locks. Pad Locks, Pocket and Table Cutlery, &c., in town. Give us a call. Feb 14, 1878

276 Men and Boys Wanted! 770 buy HATS of us from 25c. to \$4.00 Hat on A. B. TOWERS & CO.

April 4, 1878 38