

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Friday Morning, August 23, 1872.

For President of the United States,
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

For Vice-President
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

The Convention Yesterday.

We have never heard nor witnessed so disgraceful and disgusting a scene in a political gathering of even an election precinct, as was presented last night, in the State Republican Convention of South Carolina, when the nomination of candidates was commenced. Charges of bribery and corruption were boldly made against every candidate named, except S. W. Melton, and were unrefuted. As will be seen from our report of the proceedings, instances of bribery were named in the Convention itself, and the witnesses brought forward and substantiated them. What do Orr, Sawyer, Melton, and such other Republicans as have a sense of decency left, think now of the miserable crew with which they have hitherto allied their political fortunes?

The Situation in Louisiana.

Of all the States in the Union, Louisiana presents, in its political aspects, the greatest confusion and internal wrangling. There are four different parties struggling for the ascendancy in the State Government. The Republican Custom House faction, headed by Senator Kellogg; the so-called regular Republican ticket, led by the negro Pinchback; the Liberal Republican party, which has nominated D. B. Penn, for Governor, and the Bourbon Democrats, who rally under the banner of McEnery. The Liberal Republican State ticket is made up of three Democrats and four Republicans. It will be supported by three-fourths of the Democratic vote, and, it is believed, by enough additional colored voters to ensure its success; provided the present party lines are kept up. Eighty-three delegates to the Pinchback Convention, comprising both white and black men, bolted, when the Convention decided, by a small majority, to sustain Grant instead of Greeley.

They coalesced with Democrats and formed the Liberal Republican party, to which Gov. Warmoth belongs. It is to be hoped that the ultra Democrats will be led to take a practical view of affairs before the day comes for the Presidential election, and throw their votes into the scales in favor of Greeley and Brown, where it may prove the defeat of Radicalism. If they do, the State will be carried for the Liberal candidates by a large majority. If they do not, but choose rather to ally themselves with the Blanton Duncan Grant Democrats, they will have none but themselves to reproach should Grant be re-elected, and their own well-nigh beggared State of Louisiana again handed over to the tender mercies of carpet-baggers and impudent negroes.

Still, even without the aid of the illiberal Democrats, the chances seem to be strongly in favor of the Liberal ticket as against its two opponents in the Presidential election. We are not very well posted in the acts and doings of the carpet-bag government in Louisiana in the last four years. We know not precisely what debt has been heaped upon the State, what the increased rate of taxation, or what the measure of bribery, corruption and profligacy has been; but we do know that if the decent white people of Louisiana were as fully convinced of the necessity of ridding themselves of such abuses as are the white people of South Carolina, they would not hesitate to combine with any party which offered them relief, and would, moreover, be ready and willing to make prompt sacrifice of mere political sentimentalities to accomplish the object desired.

POLITICAL JOTTINGS.—Wm. J. Gillingham, President of the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, has resigned his office, and declares for the honest wood-chopper. Is this thing never going to stop?

The following Generals in the Union army during our late civil war support Greeley and Brown: Hooker, Hancock, McOlerand, F. P. Blair, Kilpatrick, Pleasanton, Ward, Wiley, Burns, Whiteley, Buell, Moore, Hazen, Haskell, Banks, Slocum, Mason, Burbridge, Steadman, Morgan, Heath, McOlellan, Banning, Tuttle, Slack and Schurz.

Senator Sumner recently said in New York that he considered the North Carolina election a substantial victory for the Liberal Republicans. In 1868, the majority of Gen. Grant was 18,000, and that has dwindled to 1,000, and if fair play had been given, the victory would not be partial, but complete. He further stated that the cheering news from all parts of the country pleased him very much, and that he had strong hopes of a sweeping triumph in November.

Republican Convention.

All persons who were appointed delegates or alternates to the State Republican Convention, who are dissatisfied with the nomination of FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr., as a candidate for Governor of the State, are invited to meet at the Court House, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

JAMES L. ORR.

Correspondence of the Phoenix.

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 21, 1872.
FRIEND SELBY: Our citizens, in town meeting, yesterday, selected as candidates for our municipal offices: Dr. W. R. Jones for Mayor; and A. S. Duncan, Tench C. Cox, Jas. McPherson, Thos. Steen, Samuel Stradley and J. L. Hawkins for Aldermen. The ticket was selected with singular unanimity. It is as strong as red pepper, and is composed of some of our most substantial, active, intelligent and progressive citizens, and will be elected against all opposition.

A kind Providence has blessed this politically outraged and distressed people with an abundant crop of all the fruits of the tree; water-melons are literally water-millions; garden vegetables in profusion; and such crops of corn, cotton, etc., were never known.

He who doeth all things well has sent the rain and the sunshine, and the hearts of our farmers—who are mostly white men, women and children—are made glad by these bounteous blessings. In the language of the Christian Barnwell, we are "beginning to put our houses in order, not to die but to live."

There is a quiet but determined opinion among our people to resist, to the last extremity, the payment of any special taxes, either for interest or principal of any fraudulent State bonds. With the cheerful crop prospects and political outlook our people begin to take heart and courage, and trust that ere long the rule and ruin of thieves, scoundrels and tyrants may terminate, and that they be consigned either to prison or into the oblivion from whence they emerged.

M.

Correspondence of the Phoenix.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., August 17, 1872.
MR. EDITOR: The Republican Convention for our County met here on yesterday, and after a long and tiresome session, adjourned at 12 o'clock to-day. It was well attended, and so far as numbers and ignorance go to make up an honorable body, it was honorable.

Early on yesterday morning, the delegates came trooping in through the slush and mud of our streets, in their nondescript costumes, with their senseless jabber, to take sweet counsel together for their party, reminding one forcibly of the Jarvis family. The Convention was largely colored, and preserved the odor of nationality to a flattering degree. At 12 o'clock, the Convention met, and after much loud talk, elected officers. Several questions were broached and discussed with power, if voice is taken into the estimate. The Convention was as ignorant a body as I have ever seen, and it is a wonder to me that they could transact any business at all.

I noticed several white men in the body, who looked like fish out of water; they appeared to be in the wrong box. The time was when men who attended conventions were wise and were patriotic; but the Convention just adjourned was another mark of the degeneracy of the times. It was wholly ignorant, and worked simply for the good of party and self, and not country. The election for delegates to the State Convention was lively, and the choice of the Convention met with much disapproval at the hands of several of the members. Cain, Hollinshead, Griffin, Ellison and Titus were elected delegates. They go pledged to support Elliott for Congress, but free as to the support of a State ticket.

The people of Abbeville are highly appreciative of your efforts to bring the Columbia ring to justice. I hope that you may be successful. God knows we have been oppressed, abused and cheated long enough. Yours, RALPH.

NEW HOTEL IN CHESTER.—The Reporter, speaking of a new building now being erected in that town, for Messrs. Smith & Melton and others, says:

"The second floor of this beautiful building, designed for an hotel and already named the 'Cotton Hotel,' will be in a state of completion and in readiness for the reception of guests by the first of the following month. The office-room, parlor, dining-room and bed-rooms are finished in a style that bears unmistakable testimony to the skill and taste of the workmen, Messrs. Anderson and Barnett. Mr. William Nicholson, whose reputation as a hotel-keeper is known and acknowledged throughout the South, will be in charge of the Cotton Hotel, and doubtless will conduct the management thereof in a way that will give entire satisfaction to all his guests."

SARATOGA'S GRAND HOTEL.—It is said that A. T. Stewart, the owner of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, is negotiating for the property adjoining the hotel on Washington, Congress and Federal streets, for the purpose of extending this the now largest hotel in the world. The hotel and grounds cover about seven acres, and the extension will make it eight acres. Some idea may be formed of the immensity of this house from the following statistics: Length of piazzas, one mile; halls, two miles; carpeting, twelve acres; marble tilings, one acre; number of rooms, 824; doors, 1,474; windows, 1,891. The dining-room is 250 by 53 feet, and 20 feet high, and will accommodate at one time 1,200 people.

Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

Ground is about to be broken for the Union Savings Bank building, on Main street, between the Carolina National Bank and Stanley's China Hall.

The well-known firm of J. W. & K. Chisolm, (importers and manufacturers of jewelry, fancy goods, human and imitation hair goods, laces, notions, etc.,) 447 Broadway and 24 Mercer street, New York, has been added to by the association of Mr. Charles McCauley in the firm. They do an extensive business in Columbia, and it may be of interest to our merchants to know that the stock of goods for the fall and winter trade is new, *recherche*, and exceedingly cheap.

The auroras have been making superb displays of late, and we see they are finally explained as phenomena of heat.

A man who applied to one of our citizens for help for his destitute children, on being asked what he needed, said he was not particular. "If he couldn't get bread, he would take tobacco."

We have been furnished with a copy of the "By-Laws of the Palmetto Orphan Home, together with the Local Board of Trustees and Board of Visitors, of the State of South Carolina." Copies can be obtained from Dr. J. W. Parker, the President. The following is a list of the Trustees: Dr. J. W. Parker, President; R. L. Bryan, Treasurer; J. B. Ezell, Secretary; W. K. Bachman, E. R. Stokes, J. H. Kinnard, C. J. F. Janney, R. O'Neale, Jr., C. J. Iredell.

Pollock's thermometer gives the following record of the heat yesterday: 7 A. M., 81; 12 M., 93; 2 P. M., 91; 7 P. M., 88.

The following is the programme of music by the band of the 18th Infantry, this afternoon, August 23, at 5 o'clock:

Capriccio. Hagan.
Aria Semiramide. Rossini.
Quotestep.
Flora Quadrille. Strauss.
Waltz Springfinger. Herman.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.—The Governor has pardoned Richard Sanford, of Spartanburg County, convicted of bigamy at the August, 1872, term of the General Sessions for that County, and sentenced by Judge Montgomery Moses to two years' imprisonment in the County jail. The Governor has also suspended the execution of Simon Black, of Lexington County, who was to have been hanged to-day, till the 20th day of September next. Black was convicted before Judge S. W. Melton, at the May term, of the murder of Mr. Harmon.

The Governor has ordered to be issued commutation of the sentence of Rhina Washington, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung at Charleston.

The Governor has appointed A. J. Evans to be Trial Justice in Orangeburg County, *vice* C. G. Stephens, removed.

WHAT IS IT?—We have been presented by Rev. G. A. Hough with a vegetable curiosity, which was found growing in the Edisto River, near Orangeburg. It has somewhat the shape of a sun-flower, with twenty-one cells, each containing a nut, resembling a chiquepin in taste and appearance. They are found occasionally in the creeks and rivers of this State, we are informed, where wild geese feed, and it is supposed that the droppings of these birds are in some way connected with the origin of the plant. It can be examined by the curious.

MISTAKES.—To suppose that all those who sleep on the rocks in the State House yard are members of the Convention.

To suppose that every member of the Convention is a candidate for Governor.

To suppose that the members of the Convention pay for all their drinks and segars.

To suppose that honest men will be nominated by the Convention.

PHOENIXIANA.—It is certain that, nine times out of ten, we are nearer the truth in thinking well of persons rather than ill. Human nature is a tree bearing good as well as evil; but our eyes are wide open to the latter, and half-shut to the former.

A farmer thinks the words, "Ho, every one that thirsteth," should read, "Thirst, every one that hoeth," when the weather is as hot as it is now.

Mr. Greeley's supporters being known as the "white tile" party, it is proposed to distinguish the adherents of the present stable Administration as the hostile party.

Some women have no memory; when they want to remember a thing, they should write it down and stick it on the looking-glass.

A Cedar Rapids editor envies the census for embracing 17,000,000 women.

"Order Slate," is the injudicious advice suspended before coal offices.

Beware of the man who sells goods below cost—upon his honor.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., Congressman R. B. Elliott in the Chair. Prayer was offered up by Rev. E. J. Adams. The reading of the previous day's proceedings was dispensed with.

A recess was taken, awaiting the report of the Committee on Credentials. Upon re-assembling, Mr. Rainey, from said committee, made a report, that upon due investigation into all the credentials presented, and the evidence adduced before said committee, as to the contesting delegations, they recommend that the following delegates be allowed seats in the Convention:

Abbeville—J. Hollinshead, A. Titus, L. P. Griffin, H. H. Ellison, E. Cain.

Anderson—Samuel Johnson, John L. Cochran, James L. Orr.

Barnwell—Wm. A. Nerland, J. M. Smith, Julius Maher, Frederick Nix.

Aiken—R. B. Elliott, P. R. Rivers, S. J. Lee, C. D. Hayne.

Beaufort—Robert Smalls, H. Gantt, S. J. Bamfield, V. S. Scott, K. S. Bennett, N. B. Meyers, J. B. Bascomb.

Chester—L. G. Yocom, T. J. Mackey, John Lilley.

Clarendon—Jared Warley, S. Melton, Darlington—P. C. Fludd, John Lunney, B. F. Whittemore, Jordan Lung.

Edgefield—David Harris, Paris Simpkins, John H. McDevitt, David Graham, Archy Weldon.

Fairfield—T. J. Minton, L. W. Davall, C. W. Barber.

Georgetown—J. H. Rainey, W. H. Jones, J. A. Bowley.

Greenville—James M. Allen, J. Mimms Sullivan, W. E. Earle, Frank A. Williamson.

Horry—J. H. Durham, J. C. Beatty. Colleton—Geo. F. McIntyre, Wm. M. Thomas, A. T. Holmes, Toby Grant, Wm. A. Duffie.

Charleston—E. W. M. Mackey, W. N. Taft, P. Green, Jr., R. J. Meares, N. S. Robinson, R. H. Cain, J. B. Wright, E. P. Wall, Louis Dunningman, W. G. Pinkney, P. S. Hedges, Duncan Fraser, Abram Smith, Stephen Brown, Robert Simmons, Robert Haynes, A. G. Allston, C. Gibbs.

Kershaw—Allison W. Hough, Reuben Gaither, Frank Carter.

Lancaster—Joseph Clark, Allen Hudson.

Laurens—Y. J. P. Owens, Joseph Crews, D. F. Leahy, Pat. S. Suber.

Marion—H. E. Hayne, C. Smith, J. W. Johnson, Elisha Freyer.

Marlboro—H. J. Maxwell, D. C. Odom.

Oconee—Alex. Bryce, Jr., David Singleton.

Orangeburg—J. L. Jamison, E. J. Cain, T. C. Andrews, Adam C. Williams, Richard R. Duncan.

Pickens—Jeremiah Looper, A. M. Folger.

Richland—F. L. Cardozo, C. M. Wilder, Adam Thomas, W. R. Jones.

Spartanburg—J. P. Camp, Javan Bryant, S. Shaver, Richard Preston.

Sumter—W. E. Johnson, F. J. Moses, Jr., Henoop Spencer, Thomas Lowery.

Williamsburg—S. A. Swails, F. H. Frost, William Scott.

York—B. F. Briggs, J. I. Neagle, J. H. White, M. L. Owens.

Mr. Swails, from the same committee, made a minority report, favoring the Bowen delegation, which created a long and exciting debate. The majority report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. F. L. Cardozo, a committee, consisting of F. L. Cardozo, S. J. Lee, B. F. Whittemore, H. J. Maxwell, R. H. Cain and J. S. Mobley, was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

A recess was then taken for one hour. Upon re-assembling the committee reported the following officers:

President—R. B. Elliott.
Vice-Presidents—B. F. Whittemore, Robert Smalls, F. L. Cardozo, Thos. J. Mackey.

Secretaries—T. J. Minton and C. Smith.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. E. Green.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—C. D. Lowndes.

Door-keeper—M. D. Long.
Which report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cardozo moved to appoint a Committee of eleven to draft resolutions for the government of the Republican party in South Carolina. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the various State officers, editors and reporters of the press, Geo. W. Clark, Esq., Collector for port of Charleston, Hon. F. A. Sawyer, D. T. Corbin, R. M. Wallace and Rev. S. W. Beard, were allowed seats upon the floor of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. E. W. M. Mackey, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the office of Governor.

Mr. Smalls nominated Judge S. W. Melton; Mr. Jamison nominated Major M. R. Delaney; Mr. Maxwell nominated F. J. Moses, Jr.; Mr. Neagle nominated D. H. Chamberlain.

Jones, of Georgetown, seconded the nomination of F. J. Moses, Jr., in a speech, whose ardor, though warm, was surpassed by its indiscretion. He virtually admitted the peccadilloes of Moses, in issuing pay certificates, but found an apology for this in the use he put them to, in relieving and supporting the refugees and victims of the Ku Klux. So in regard to coal; the misappropriation of which was excused on similar grounds.

Daddy Cain also seconded the nomination of Moses, for the reason that he has been a tried, trusted and true friend of Republicanism, maintained it through all its trials, and now throws down the gauntlet against all other possible candidates in a fight of the laboring and poor man's interest against the rich and bond-holding class. He said that Moses had been charged with appropriating public funds, but insisted that figures do not lie. Assumed that if Moses was a spendthrift the poor people derived all the benefits. The speaker said he would

like to have the proofs that Moses had expended \$1,000,000 in pay certificates, but no facts substantiate it. It is mere clap-trap, and impossible that so much should be issued. Suppose, said he, he has issued them, I would ask those who hold them if they have got their pay? [Responses, "No!" "No!"] Another reason why working men should support him was that Mr. Spinner, of the Treasury, has entered the field against him. Moses has not bargained for the nomination, has not promised a dollar and despises the man who would offer to bribe. [This was coldly received.] He wants an administration that will give the poor people a chance in the government. Whatever his faults are, they are no worse than those of others. In sustaining Moses we are sustaining a people who are trying to rise. He was pledged to measures of reform, magnanimity and charity; has made no overtures, and has been ostracised for the tenacity of his principles. Can you forsake such a man? [Responses, "No!" "No!"] He has pledged the poor man all over this land to meet and defend his character, principles and Republicanism. It is said that a bolt is proposed, and another Convention is to be held, but he proposed to stand by the nomination, whatever be the result. He dwelt particularly and emphatically upon the fight as a poor man's fight. Advocated reform, school houses and other measures of relief, and said a Treasurer would be nominated who would keep the money close, so that those who have done work may receive their pay.

Allen, of Greenville, reiterated all that Cain said.

T. J. Mackey said that an organized effort is being made to buy the election. Bond-holders were about. Neagle, from York, would throw the mantle over Moses, his personal friend. He proposed to nominate a son of Massachusetts, of brilliant talents and a Radical Abolitionist by birth and education; who shouldered his musket, as a private, and marched to the music of "Old John Brown's Soul is a Marching On"; and has not issued conversion bonds; his hands are clean in that matter. The Financial Board, of which Chamberlain is a member, is not named in the Act which authorizes their issuance. [Here Elliott, Chairman, interfered, to prevent Mr. Neagle making any defence of the Financial Board.] Chamberlain has had nothing to do with any but a certain number of bonds. Bond-holders have no more interest in one candidate than another. It is the duty of the Legislature to see into any fraudulent issue of bonds. He wants the integrity of the Republican party preserved; and wants no family quarrel or split. If you make a distasteful or objectionable nomination, you will cause a fatal split, and fall beneath the feet of your political enemies. If Moses be nominated, there will be a bolt, ranking and discord. The nomination of Moses will be disastrous to Republicanism, and cause ruin amongst us. Chamberlain can touch a chord in the North and in the Union army that he (the speaker) cannot, nor others who have been in the rebel army.

Elliott took the floor, and said that he could not touch any chord in his heart, and he was in the Union army, and can prove his associations with those who are opposed to the Republican party.

Neagle said that Chamberlain would cause no bolt.

Elliott asked if a bolt was threatened against the majority.

Neagle said not on his part; but Chamberlain's nomination would probably prevent it.

Swails called attention to the oversight of all the speakers in not mentioning the financial condition of the State, and its bad odor all over the country. He then warmly nominated Reuben Tomlinson, who was a pioneer in education, and whose skirts are clear of any soil or stain; all others have been harshly censured, but he never has been. No flings have been made at him.

Judge Orr seconded the nomination of Tomlinson. He was very properly brought before this body. He was the pioneer in education, and arranged the taxation system. His integrity is beyond question and above reproach. He is a Northern man, but his destiny is cast with us. He has all the qualities of head and heart to make a good ruler. The finances are in a bad condition—the schools closed, the asylums almost shut up, and so of the prisons. We want a man who has the confidence of the people, and the ability to relieve them. It is important to the party, which has been badly damaged outside of the State. The Republican party is responsible for the existing evils, and it devolves upon them to correct them. We must not consult feelings. The question is who is the best man, and he should and must be supported by the party.

Elliott said: I intend to lay bare the schemes of those who have been plotting to defeat Moses, and will make charges and prove them. The reformers have resorted to dishonorable means—the use of money. They have gone round with a few hundred dollars. Do you ask the names? I will state who they are. A delegate from Edgefield has been approached by a State officer of South Carolina. Behold the man! [pointing to and walking up to Neagle.] A delegate from Abbeville has been offered from \$300 to \$500, and the same man offered it.

Neagle interposed with the statement that Owens, of York, had been offered \$1,000 for his vote by Moses.

Elliott said it was not only false, but false as hell, and Neagle knew it. He would not deny that he had said that if he could get the roll of delegates the night before the nomination, he could make all things right—i. e., by money.

Elliott stated in interruption of Whittemore that he was prepared to produce a dozen more persons who have been approached with money in Chamberlain's interest, and not only that, but also that some of the money has been paid for purposes of corruption and received.

T. J. Mackey followed Mr. Whittemore.

more, and advocated the claims of F. J. Moses, Jr., by assailing the integrity of Reuben Tomlinson. That spotless candidate, said Mackey, had enriched himself at the expense of the people of South Carolina. The instance brought forward first was the phosphate bill, which the speaker charged was advocated by Mr. Tomlinson; and instead of these new and valuable discoveries being used to build up and sustain the impoverished State, a miserable royalty of only \$1 per ton was fixed, and a most valuable franchise thus passed away, without consideration. Of this company, said Mackey, Tomlinson was found to own \$40,000 of the stock. Mackey then proceeded to undo the Greenville Railroad fraud, in which he charged that Tomlinson was concerned, \$10,000 of the State stock being bought by Kimpton, with State bonds, for Tomlinson.

Mr. Mackey grew really eloquent as he dissected the character of Whittemore, whom, he said, he would strip and present before the Convention in all his naked deformity. This he did in fine style, alluding to his cadetship transaction, and various other incidents of corruption.

Mr. Mackey then turned from Tomlinson to Chamberlain. He charged that the backers of Mr. Chamberlain, the financial ring, intended to fasten all the fraudulent bonds of the State upon the people, and to levy at once a tax to pay the interest on the bonds. Under Moses, no tax will be levied for such purpose, but it is hoped that the immense volume of debt may be largely reduced—and, said the speaker, the robber of the Land Commission, (Leslie,) and the Senator from Darlington, (Whittemore,) and all the other public robbers.

Judge Orr here interrupted Mr. Mackey by saying that he desired to state for the information of the Convention, as such statements seemed to be in order, that Maher, a delegate from Barnwell, had informed him (Orr) that he had been offered by F. J. Moses, Jr., \$2,000 for his vote and influence. Maher was called for, and, coming before the President's stand, declared that the offer had been made him.

Just after Mr. Mackey closed, Johnson, of Sumter, declared that he had just been told by three men, that Maher had been paid \$300 for his statement. A loud laugh followed this, and the insinuation was attempted to be made that Judge Orr had bought up Maher. Judge Orr denied all knowledge of Maher whatever.

R. B. Elliott said he was authorized to say for Gen. Moses, that he (Moses) had, it is true, approached Maher, hearing that he was for sale, and asked him what his price was, and if \$2,000 would be sufficient; and that Maher answered yes, and there the conversation ended.

Maher then got the floor, and was proceeding to give his version of the story, but was interrupted by various delegates rising and speaking, all at once.

Swails said that he was authorized to state that Owens, of York, had been offered a bribe of \$1,000 by Moses.

A scene of wild confusion ensued. A motion to adjourn was lost, and a motion to close all debate and call the roll for the purpose of voting. The vote resulted as follows:

Tomlinson, 15; Chamberlain, 16; Melton, 18; Moses, 69.

The President declared F. J. Moses the duly-elected candidate of the Republican party for Governor, and a committee was appointed to inform the successful candidate of his nomination.

Judge Orr rose, and said that it was with much reluctance that he did so, but from the record of the nominee, he could not support him, and would, therefore, respectfully withdraw from the Convention.

Gen. Moses was introduced, and made a very good, though short, speech. He disclaimed all enmity and ill-feeling against any Republican who may have opposed his nomination. Of Chamberlain, he said he had no hard words to speak, but hoped and believed that now their contest was over, they would shake the same hands of friendship which they have heretofore. The first object of his administration, he said, would be to reduce the public debt within such a limit as could be sustained by the people without ruin, and diminish taxation to some point at least short of that confiscation which it had now reached. The speech was very adroit and exceedingly clever, and if there were only any reasonable guaranty that Moses could turn over a new leaf, and do all the good things he promised, his prospective election would not be so very discouraging.

The speaker was loudly applauded. At about 11 o'clock, the Convention adjourned this morning, at 10 o'clock.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 2.30 P. M.; closes 12.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western opens and closes 1.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 2.30 P. M.; closes 11.30 A. M. On Sunday office open from 8 to 4 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Meeting Palmetto Lodge I. O. O. F. Apply at this Office—Cov for Sale.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, August 22.—Nickerson House; A. S. Adler, Charlotte; A. Tolerson, Spartanburg; W. M. Watson, Edgefield; J. D. Ashley, Memphis; S. W. Yeomans, Barnwell; Mrs. H. J. Donaldson and child, Oheraw; John McDonald, New York; E. T. West, So. Ex Co; M. E. Hunter, Mo; C. Clausen, wife, child and nurse, Charleston; F. D. Bush, G. & R. H.

Columbus Hotel.—A. Brussel, N. Y.; V. J. McKerrall, Marion; D. L. Fillyaw, N. C.; Mrs. S. C. Thomas, Sumter; J. Nicholson, N. C.; J. W. Petofoy, Pa.; E. Francis, England; S. O. Gilbert, Charleston; V. H. Sturm, Ky; W. S. Reid and wife, Cheraw; J. B. Bates, S. C.; P. P. Gooding, E. R. Rucker, U. S. A.; W. A. Bradley, Charleston; W. J. Westervelt, B. L. Smith, G. & C. R. H.