

OUR STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hugh S. Thompson, of Columbia. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, John C. Shepherd, of Edgefield. FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL, William E. Stoney, of Charleston. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, James N. Lipscomb, of Newberry. FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Chas. Richardson Miles, of Charleston. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, Ellison Capers, of Greenville. FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL, A. M. Manigault, of Georgetown. FOR TREASURER, John P. Richardson, of Sumter.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE, Maj. D. T. Barr, Maj. Edward Kinsler, Dr. W. T. Brooker, Jacob W. Dreher, Dr. J. F. Mitchell, F. W. Derrick, William Howard, Carrol Bookman, Levi Metz, Esq., John G. Able, Capt. Geo. S. Swygert. FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE, Hon. S. P. Wingard. FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, John B. Kyzer, Rev. Jas. H. Bailey, Esias L. Wingard, Rev. L. W. Rast, John J. Smith. FOR AUDITOR, M. D. Hatman, Elias J. Caughman. FOR TREASURER, Jasper S. Derrick, S. Luther Smith, P. Washington Shealy. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Benj. H. Knight, I. E. Smith, J. M. Altman, Walter E. Shealy, John H. Meetze, D. U. Addy, J. B. Shealy, J. F. Harman, Wm. M. Johnson, J. Marshall Shealy, Jacob C. Fulmer, Capt. Levi Gunter, P. H. Craps, J. W. Smith, Geo. S. Drafts, Dr. W. S. Keisler, James W. Martin.

NEGRO POLITICS.

It was natural for the slaves of the South, when emancipated, to place themselves in the hands of the Republicans, who professed to have won for them the boon of liberty because they happened to be in power when the war ended. It was still more natural for them to give their confidence, without restraint, to those who, in addition to, as they believed, having given them freedom, had invested them with civil and political rights. Uneducated, and consequently with little general or special intelligence, the freedman gave themselves up with childlike faith to the instructions and orders of their supposed benefactors. While unskilled in political history and intrigue they accepted as true and pure the fictions of hypocritical philanthropy that were poured into their ears. Is it a wonder, then, that the negroes became willing victims of the frauds subsequently practiced upon them by their supposed liberators, and the unconscious instruments of carpet-bag corrupt plans and practices? Dazzled by promises of 40 acres and a mule the imaginations of the freedmen riled in dreams of landlordism and white laborers, and in visions of paramount dignities at elections and musters, and as planters, State officials and Congressmen. The whole South, in all its elements of social and political existence, was to be turned upside down, bringing the former slaves on top, and putting their old proprietors underneath. Fooled to the bent desired by their Radical friends, the "bunko" game began. The negro was put at all the hard work, and the carpet-bagger with their scawag allies, enjoyed the offices and the profits. A freedman's bank was opened for deposits, at first on a sound basis, commanding confidence. The trap was well laid, and the money of the trusting blacks flowed freely in. When enough of the savings of their hard earned toil had been accumulated to warrant a divide, the trigger was sprung, robbing the industrious and saving colored people of their money. Meanwhile the shrewd manipulators of Republican tactics had so tutored their ignorant dupes as to shut from their minds any glimmerings of constitutional knowledge in regard to the separate political existence of the States and their Federal Union, ignoring the domestic sovereignty and rights of the States by impressing upon them the

fallacy that all power was centered in the President, and Congress, the army, the navy and the United States Courts. So thoroughly has this political falsehood been infused into their minds that the colored people are to-day without State pride, and only think of themselves as members of the Republican party. Who has ever heard a colored man boast of being a South Carolinian, Alabamian or Georgian, or the citizen of any State? All they cherish is their "Republican nationality." In consequence of this the Afro-American race is not merely the ignorant tool of the Radical leaders, but, in truth, their very slaves; held in political toils of party service as strigent as were the old bonds of personal slavery. Do they get office at the North and West? No, but they do the work while their masters sit in the custom houses, postoffices, internal revenue offices, etc. Do they hope to get office? Yes, but only a small proportion at the South succeed. What are the chances for the other thousands who do the work at elections to get even a bundle of fodder? Not any. The "rack" and "feed trough" belong exclusively to the white carpet-baggers, scawags and colored "drivers," who oversee the ignorant colored hands, who, having no pride at stake, are the slaves of any Republican "bosses" wherever from. This is the present position of the negro in politics, and he may be expected to continue in it until he becomes intelligent enough to understand his privileges as a citizen of a State as well as of the United States, and freeing himself from the thralldom of party, becomes in its full meaning, a freeman. As a rule stolid ignorance and credulity bind the race in Radical chains, but the more intelligent have thrown off the Republican collar, and their influence is being felt. A few of them now regard the Radical claim, that because he is a negro he must be a Republican, as manifestly presumptions, and there is good reason to believe that in the next few years his mental and political condition will be improved.

OUR LEADER.

The nomination of Col. Hugh S. Thompson for Governor commits the Democratic party more strongly than it has ever before been committed to educational work. It is true that the education of the people in all the Southern States has always received the aid of the Democrats to the full extent of their ability. In this State, where popular education is needed, Colonel Thompson himself, as Superintendent of Education has been the foremost worker. His nomination for Governor, therefore, was simply an emphatic endorsement of his work as an educator, and a rebuke to professional politicians. He has never held any public office except an educational one, and he was not a candidate for nomination for Governor. In fact, he would have in a few days been elected President of the University of South Carolina, and he preferred an academic to a political career. It is noteworthy, too, that the platform, adopted by the Convention, calls for aid from the National Government to educate the negroes. The educators are surely not the worst men in the State to be placed in charge of public affairs. Colonel Thompson's nomination has been enthusiastically received throughout the length and breadth of the State by the people.

Crop prospects in the South are reported from all quarters as unprecedentedly fine. A Washington dispatch says that last week 250,000 bushels of wheat were received at Baltimore from the South, and that South Carolina and Georgia, which have always heretofore bought wheat, shipped last week 100,000 bushels to that city and New York. The cotton crop is also reported excellent in all sections, and with the prospect of the Egyptian crop being cut off by the war now going on in that country it is believed prices will be high and, that the financial prospects of the South are unusually good.

It is stated that the appropriations made by Congress for the present fiscal year exceed \$8 for each man, woman and child in the country. The average family consists of five persons, which makes the tax on each family in the United States \$40. That pension fraud of \$100,000,000 is \$2 per head by itself.

The Democratic State ticket of Alabama is elected by 30,000 majority.

For the Dispatch. To the Candidates and Voters of Lexington County.

Mr. Editor:—As the people of this portion of the county have not had the opportunity of conversing with the candidates, and as we have not as yet seen through your columns where they have declared themselves either for or against the stock and registration laws at any of the public meetings in the county. We are anxious to know the sentiments of each of the numerous candidates that have been announced in your columns, and hope they will not hesitate to express themselves through the Dispatch. We have no doubt that each candidate will respond to the above request on these important points. By so doing the good citizens of Lexington will be better prepared to vote for the candidates that will best represent them in the next Legislature.

We think that the future prosperity and happiness of our country depends entirely upon the action of the next Legislature, and we are confident that if the rights and interests of the people are not better represented and protected in the future than they have been in the past, our country is ruined for good, and it will be found, by sad experience, that our happy system of government will be gone forever; for the time is at hand when every true and patriotic citizen, not only of Lexington, but throughout the entire State, is called upon to unite shoulder to shoulder in electing men of a high moral character who will, by wise action on their part, relax the tyrannical hand of oppression that is upon us.

MANY VOTERS. PLATT SPRINGS, Aug. 9th, 1882.

[In answer to the foregoing inquiry and one of a similar character from another source, we will state that we have attended all the barbecues and heard the sentiments of all candidates for the Legislature expressed from the stump. All have declared themselves as opposed to the stock law as it now stands. Some are opposed to it in toto; others to forcing it on localities where it is not wished by the citizens. We make this statement as we don't think candidates have time, before the election, to answer individually through this paper, only one other issue.—Ed.]

Tissue Tickets.

This is too bad! Three Republicans, including Kellogg, are struggling for the Republican nomination in the Third Louisiana District, and instead of "toting fair" they resorted to the methods of cheating each other which they usually keep for the exclusive benefit of the Democrats. At the election at Franklin for delegates to the Convention 515 votes were found in the ballot-box when 359 persons had voted. This miracle was wrought by the use of tissue ballots by Kellogg's adherents. As none but Republicans were voting they could not charge it on the Democrats at Franklin, as they do in South Carolina. We hope that the Democrats on the stump this year will not forget to remind their audiences that the Republicans invented tissue ballots and are the last to make use of them.—News & Courier.

For the Dispatch. PEAK, Aug. 12, 1882.

Mr. Editor:—Crops in this vicinity are good. A few days ago I had the pleasure of visiting my old and much respected friends, W. A. Keeler and A. W. Lever. A stroll over their farms convinced me that they were the best I had seen this year, and should no accident happen to their cotton crops they will be sure of their part of the greenbacks. I also enjoyed a visit to Wallaceville, and was pleased to find everything prosperous. G. V.

For the Dispatch.

Mr. Editor:—Our camp meeting at Loricks' lasted from Thursday till Monday, and we are glad to say that it was of a successful character. L. A. Clay, Pastor of the Circuit, with the assistance of Revs. R. H. Perrin, C. C. Dunlap and Wm. D. Chaffield, managed the meeting very intelligently. All the sermons were largely attended by white friends, who contributed liberally to our collections. Several souls were converted and went away rejoicing. W. D. C.

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