

Our Candidates.

- FOR PRESIDENT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana. FOR GOVERNOR, WADE HAMPTON, of Richland. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, W. D. SIMPSON, of Laurens. FOR STATE TREASURER, S. L. LEAPHART, of Richland. FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL, JOHNSON HAGOOD, of Barnwell. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, R. M. SIMS, of York. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES CONNER, of Charleston. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, HUGH S. THOMPSON, of Richland. FOR ANNUAL GENERAL, E. W. MOISE, of Sumter. FOR CONGRESS, FOURTH DISTRICT, J. H. EVINS, of Spartanburg. FOR SOLICITOR OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT, T. C. GASTON, of Chester.

One point to which Judge Mackey draws attention in his admirable response to Chamberlain's proclamation, is very significant. A majority of the State canvassers sit upon their own election; while the majority of the county election managers are appointees of the Governor or candidates for Radical nominations. The history of Louisiana is to be repeated in South Carolina. Failing in everything else, the canvassers, if they dare, will throw out the votes of Democratic counties. A pleasing fact, however, is that the Legislature is the judge of its own members, and the Democratic majority that will surely be elected will see that they retain their seats. The consequences of the frauds of the Louisiana returning-board are not such, however, as to encourage our immaculate board to follow their example.

An Intimidator Punished.

At the recent term of the circuit court for York, the first case of intimidation of voters ever brought in a State court, was heard and decided. A colored Democrat had been abused and beaten by a colored Radical, and the former had the matter brought before the court. The case was fully heard by a jury composed of six white and six colored, and the defendant was represented by W. B. Williams, one of the nominees on the County Democratic ticket for York. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the intimidator was sentenced by Judge Mackey to three months' imprisonment in the county jail—the lowest sentence prescribed by law.

This case possesses special importance, in view of the frequent outrages committed upon colored Democrats. It will teach the intimidators a lesson, by showing them that the courts of South Carolina are intended for the protection of blacks and whites alike. Now that a precedent is established, the utmost vigor should be exercised in apprehending those Radicals who molest colored Democrats and in having the guilty parties properly punished. The colored Democrats should be assured of full and constant protection, and the pledges made to them should be put in practice in the court-house.

Troops in Fairfield.

We have already stated that one Company of United States artillery arrived at Winnsboro on the 4th instant, and went into camp. We have seen it stated that three companies more will soon arrive, and form a part of the garrison at this place. The stationing of such a body of troops here would seem to

indicate the existence of disorders which threaten the public peace, and which the civil authority is powerless to quell. No such state of things exists. Everywhere over the county the profoundest peace prevails. Though the political canvass continues to be active and lively, and though there are frequent "divisions of time" at public meetings, yet we have yet to learn of a single outbreak of any sort, or any attempt whatever at the intimidation of colored voters. Indeed the only instances of proscription or abuse that have come within our knowledge have been of threats against colored men for declaring themselves Democrats. This species of intimidation is of course not the cause of the sending troops; it is only when a Radical cries intimidation that the national authority is interposed. We protest against the presence of troops here as unnecessary and as virtually proclaiming to the American people what is simply a lie—that bayonets are necessary for a fair and free election in Fairfield.

To the simple presence of United States troops our community entertains not the slightest objection. They will do us no harm. The company now here is under officers who have most favorably impressed our people, as soldiers and as gentlemen, and the men under their command have thus far conducted themselves with perfect decorum.

Showing their Hands.

Within the past four or five days there have been some startling events in this State. Early last week, Col. A. C. Haskell, on behalf of the State Democratic Executive Committee, addressed a letter to Chamberlain, inviting him to meet General Hampton on the stump. The letter set forth the condition of things in this State in a general way, and directed the Governor's special attention to the fact that he himself had been charged by the Northern press with acts highly calculated to breed disorder in the State, and that it was due alike to the people and to himself that the truth should be known. Col. Haskell also demanded, in the name of the people of South Carolina, that in case of disturbance, citizens of the State, the rifle clubs and others, should be called upon to suppress it. The letter concluded with a request that the Governor would meet Hampton on the stump, and the assurance that he would in such case be treated with perfect courtesy. Chamberlain replied in a letter filling nearly fifteen columns in his organ, the Columbia Union Herald. He takes occasion to review the entire political situation in South Carolina, and is both unjust and abusive towards the Democratic party, charging them with violence, intimidation and other offences. He concludes by expressing his willingness to meet the Democratic nominees in joint discussion. The letter is partisan in tone, sophistical in argument, and utterly untruthful in spirit. The Governor's next step was the issuance, on Saturday last, of a proclamation declaring that a condition of lawlessness exists in Barnwell and Aiken, and ordering the people to "disperse and retire peaceably to their homes," within three days. It also orders the Rifle Clubs to disband. It threatens the suspension of the habeas corpus, and martial law. To this the State Democratic Executive Committee have replied in a letter completely overwhelming in its force of argument. It abounds in facts telling against Chamberlain and his crew. The Committee have also communicated with several leading Republicans, and these all bear testimony to the prevalence of peace in the State. Chief Justice Moses, Associate Justice Willard, Judges Shaw, Mackey, Cooke, Northrop, Wiggins, Governor Scott and others all testify to the quiet prevailing over the State. Judge Wiggins says that the only resistance to law he knows in his circuit has been by negroes refusing to be arrested.

It is currently reported that general arrests are to be made in Aiken, Barnwell and Edgefield. Deputy marshals have already gone there, and it is said that the brute Merrill has received orders to repair thither at once. Hampton and the Executive Committee have advised the people to exercise constant forbearance and caution, and to submit quietly to martial law, should it be anywhere declared.

The Radical Nominations.

We publish elsewhere the nominations made by the recent County Convention of Fairfield. It is needless for us to give any account of the circumstances attending the making of these nominations. It is enough to say that there was such universal disgust over the first ticket, that it was found necessary to begin de novo, and put out a new ticket entirely. But where is the improvement? The ticket as a whole is no parties better. And it is without doubt the worst one ever yet put out in Fairfield. Messrs. Marshall and Neil have withdrawn, and there is but one name upon it that is not utterly unworthy—that of John Gibson. Daniel Bird has long been a politician and an office-seeker. We are credibly informed that he can barely write a letter, his knowledge being limited to simple reading. Prince Martin is equally ignorant and incomparably more corrupt. John Gibson has been in the House for two years, and his course there was rather conservative than otherwise. We consider him by far the best man of the avowed Republicans on the ticket. I. B. Smith is a mulatto carpet-bagger from Rhode Island. He is said by those who know him to be much more gifted with shrewdness than with principle. He is unworthy to fill the office for which he is nominated. The county board is really a delightful one! Carter Beatty is at present in office, and is now under indictment for official misconduct. He is utterly incompetent. John Wilson—commonly known as No-Nose Wilson—is already well known, utterly unworthy to hold any office in the gift of the people. Jim June is ignorant, dissipated and wholly unqualified. John Russel is absurdly unfit for the responsible and arduous position of school commissioner. He has neither intelligence nor education, and he would be the merest cipher possible in so important an office. The nominee for coroner is an ignorant negro, totally incapable of performing the duties appertaining to the office.

The Deputy Marshals.

The following letter from Col. James H. Rion throws much light upon the late order of the Attorney General of the United States. It will be read with interest by all the people; and the reputation of Col. Rion as a jurist gives assurance of the entire correctness of his views. WINNSBORO, S. C., Oct. 2, 1876. Editors Columbia Register: I see from an interview had with the United States Marshal he contemplates appointing deputies all over the State to assist the supervisors and influence the election. I have waited until I could receive a copy of the act passed by the last Congress before giving what is the law on the subject. I can now say that the United States Marshal can appoint no such deputies except in the City of Charleston. If any law giving such authority exists it has not been published, or is not indicated properly in any index. The law, prior to June 10, 1872, allowed supervisors and deputy marshals to be appointed for towns

the people, we advise the utmost caution and forbearance. The Rifle Clubs should keep themselves within the law, and, having taken that position, they should maintain it. The Radicals are desperate. Their game is up. The end is nigh.

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unprincipled and mendacious demagogue. For all time to come his name should among South Carolinians be remembered as that of one who degraded the gubernatorial chair, and violated every principle of honor, to secure his own selfish ends. As to the course to be pursued by having above 20,000 inhabitants only. On that date an act was passed allowing supervisors to be appointed without this restriction (17 United States Statutes, 384.) but enacted, and that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the appointment of any marshals or deputy marshals in addition to those heretofore authorized by law. The authority in this respect is found in 16 United States Statutes, 436.

The laws on this subject are compiled in the United States Revised Statutes in 1875, and are to the same effect. See page 357, section 2,021, and page 358, section 2,030, the latter of which reads as follows: "Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the appointment of any marshals or deputy marshals in addition to those authorized by law prior to 10th of June, 1872."

Taft's partisan order virtually admits this to be the law; but he calls the attention of marshals to acts prior to June 10, 1872, under which they can appoint deputies. In other words, he tells marshals that they may pretend to appoint for one purpose and employ for another purpose! A nice legal proposition for the Attorney General of a great nation!

It must, however, be borne in mind that law must be found not only for the power of appointment, but likewise for the power of employment. Now deputies appointed under any United States statutes are of two classes—"general deputies" and "special deputies." The first are the ordinary and usual deputies in regular appointment and employment by the marshal. I suppose there are about four such in South Carolina now. These have the same powers as to the laws of the United States as deputy sheriffs have to State laws (see 788 United States Revised Statutes.) "Special deputies" are those appointed under any special act, for instance that of February 28, 1871. Taft himself points out this distinction, and it is taken in words in section 2,022, referred to by him.

The special deputies under the Act of February, 1871, are essentially special deputies. They can only be appointed, on application of "two citizens," only for a town of over 20,000 inhabitants, and the deputies must be "qualified voters of such town or voting precinct."

No lawyer can read the act of February, 1871, and that of June, 1872, without coming to the conclusion that no deputy can act at an election except the general deputies and the special deputies appointed under these acts. The conclusion is irresistible that the marshals cannot appoint special deputies for another purpose, or under other acts, and employ them at an election precinct. He may employ his general deputies anywhere, and special deputies only in Charleston. He cannot evade the law by appointing special deputies and calling them general deputies. He has already his general deputies, and their names are of record in the United States Court for South Carolina, and are removable by the Judge of the District Court or by the Circuit Court, at the pleasure of either.

And besides, is it not plain from the words of the acts I have cited that the machinery of special deputy marshals is not to be used except in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants? Again, as the law provides no pay for such service outside of such towns, these deputies would have to serve not only at their own risk, but without pay.

The reason why we object to the exercise of this illegal power by Mr. Wallace is that he is a Radical partisan, has a father who is a candidate for Congress, and he has declared that all his appointees will be Radicals.

Under such a system as this, our election would be one like those which Louis Napoleon used to have held in France.

Hence, should Mr. Wallace attempt the illegal appointment contemplated, unless some law exists which I cannot find, (and I include acts to date) he will involve both himself and his deputies in a position of difficulty from which Mr. Taft will not be able to extricate him and them.

The Deputy Marshals.

Judge Mackey has likewise taken occasion to express from the bench his views of the famous order. A correspondent of the News and Courier, speaking of the recent term of the circuit court for York, says: "In his charge to the grand jury Judge Mackey characterized that part of Attorney-General Taft's order which instructs the United States marshals to disregard the authority of State officers and to make arrests on mere suspicion as a most formidable and audacious act of political intimidation, and stated that any officer who violates the constitutional or legal rights of a citizen shall not be exempted from punishment by pleading the authority of such an order. He at the same time enjoined upon the citizens the duty of aiding the United States marshal and his deputies to the full extent in executing the laws of the United States."

These views of an able lawyer, and of the highest judicial authority in the circuit, would seem to strengthen on the opinion already held that

Taft has, in his zeal to help his Radical friends, overstepped the bounds of the law. Such being the case, Mr. Marshall Wallace would do well to exercise great caution in the appointment of deputies, and in his instructions to them.

NOTES FROM COLUMBIA.

Stirring Events at the Capital.—The last Report of the Radicals—How it was met.

[Correspondence News and Herald.]

COLUMBIA, Oct. 9.—The lines in the campaign are being very closely drawn. The letter of Gov. Chamberlain, his proclamation declaring Aiken and Barnwell insurrectionary, and the whines of the Radical State committee, are all steps in the preconcerted plan of resorting to the ever-ready game of Radicalism—intimidation. These devices have created here the greatest indignation among the more decent Republicans, as well as the entire Democratic party. The State Democratic Executive Committee have issued an address denouncing Chamberlain's proclamation as false in fact and unwarranted by law. Chief Justice Moses, Associate Justice Willard, and Judges Mackey and Cooke have denied their knowledge of any facts warranting Chamberlain's extraordinary course, while Judge Mackey directly charges the Governor and his party with a deep-laid conspiracy to suppress free ballot. The design of the Radicals is evidently to furnish a pretext for pouring United States troops into the State and placing them under the control of irresponsible and unscrupulous villains who will make arrests. But the people are not intimidated worth a cent, and the Democratic party is more strengthened in the State. If the white people only remain cool, and refuse to engage in collisions, the victory is just as sure as ever. Care has been taken to correct in the North the falsehoods conveyed by Chamberlain and his crew, and the reaction there is favorable.

The only chance of Federal interference is by obtaining affidavits of intimidation of persons in the Presidential and Congressional election. Intimidation practised against supporters of the State ticket is beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities.

Matters in Columbia are unchanged, despite the assertion that terrorism exists at the capital. A large number of Columbians attended the meeting in Sumter on Saturday, at which 5,000 persons were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Gen. Hampton made a beautiful and touching allusion to the fact that the best Republicans were ranging themselves beside him, and then expressed a hope that the Chief Justice himself would soon be in the band. Judge Moses shed tears, and shortly afterwards Gen. Hampton and himself clasped hands for the first time in eight years. He has not yet declared himself, but will soon range himself under Hampton's banner. At Ridge Spring in Edgefield, also, a tremendous gathering was addressed on Saturday by a number of speakers, among them was Judge Cooke who received three dozen bouquets from the ladies, and who says he never saw such enthusiasm in his life. He says the torchlight procession was eight miles long—stretching from Ridge Spring, to Batesville. He is much disgusted with Chamberlain's scandalous assertion that law is defied in the eight circuit. Judge Mackey is in the city, and, as usual, with his powerful intellect his keen wit and his peeling Chamberlain and his party. The campaign is progressing satisfactory along the line.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

The following circular has been published by the State Democratic Executive Committee: ROOMS STATE DEM. EX. COM'TEE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 4, 1876. Several communications have been received by this committee from different quarters of the State asking that, at an early date, a day be fixed, and that all citizens be invited to dedicate that day to fasting, humiliation and prayer. The committee has no official authority to make a call, and feels that under ordinary circumstances its propriety as relating to the triumph of a party in a political contest might be questioned. But the present is no party contest, nor do we strive for personal gain or office or honor. Either we are laboring for the moral and material advantage of the whole people, or our protestations are all false.

This being our firm conviction, we venture to bring our cause before the Tribunal of Almighty Justice and invoke divine aid in behalf of our afflicted State and its people; therefore, our fellow-citizens are earnestly invited to set apart Thursday, the 26th day of the present month, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. It is requested that all places of business be closed and labor suspended, that all may assemble at the several places of divine worship; and the ministers of the gospel are solicited to open the churches for service on that day and lead us in the prayer unto Almighty God that justice, peace and prosperity, mercy and truth, with fellowship and good feeling to all men, may come back and prevail among our long suffering and much disturbed people.

In reverence and with humility, A. C. HASKELL, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

A CARD. WINNSBORO, Oct. 11, 1876. To John Gibson, Esq., Chairman Republican Party of Fairfield County: It is with surprise and pain that I have heard of the ticket nominated by the Convention assembled here on the 9th inst. I respectfully but firmly decline to be a candidate upon that ticket for the office of Clerk of Court. Please let this notice be at once extended in the proper direction, and oblige me, JNO. J. NEIL.

A CARD. WINNSBORO, S. C., Oct. 11, 1876. To John Gibson, Esq., Chairman Republican Party of Fairfield County: Sir:—I have respectfully to decline the nomination as Senator for this County, made by the Republican Convention. In doing so, I do not renounce my Republicanism, but affirm most solemnly that the ticket (as a whole) which has been put forth by the Convention is such that I cannot give it my full and cordial support. Yours respectfully, WARRREN R. MARSHALL.

J. CLENDINING, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, WINNSBORO, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Fairfield that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory to one door below Mr. C. Mullers. I keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Shoe Findings &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices. Repairing promptly attended to. Terms strictly Cash. J. CLENDINING.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

LADD BROS. TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

WHO are indebted to us for PROVISIONS OR PHOSPHATES, we would respectfully call attention, that your bills are due on or before the first of November. We are depending on you for payment AT ONCE, to enable us to meet obligations made to assist you, and which are due at that time.

In order for us, as well as you, to maintain our credit, it is necessary to meet our promises promptly.

R. F. Leetch & Co's. BEST line of Notions in the County. Gents' Furnishing Goods of best quality. Blankets, Shawls and Boulevard Skirts, at the lowest prices. Special attention called to the largest and best selected Stock of Kentucky Jeans ever before offered to the Fairfield public.

Ladies' trimmed Hats in great variety. The above goods will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail. All goods offered low for CASH. CALL AND SEE US. WE DEFY COMPETITION.

R. F. Leetch & Co. Adjoining F. Elder's. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD. By JOHN J. NEIL, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, S. Morgan Dawkins had made suit to me to grant him letters of administration of the estate and effects of William Dawkins, deceased: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said William Dawkins, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the court of Probate, to be held at Fairfield Court House, S. C., on the 14th day of October next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, Anno Domini 1876. JNO. J. NEIL, J. P. F. C.

All the Light SUMMER Beverages, guaranteed to suit the taste of the most fastidious, made up in good style at the CANTONMENT BAR.

Family Groceries, such as Flour, Meal, Grist, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Cheese, Macaroni, Rice, Mackerel, Cakes, Crackers, Candy &c., always fresh. Kerosene Oil, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Wooden Ware, Tin Ware, Crockery—a full assortment. In fact, you can find all you want at J. O. BOAG'S.

One and all, great and small, Give Boag a call—at the Corner. Prices to suit the times. No trouble to show goods. J. O. BOAG.

COTTON. WE have resumed business at our former stand, No. 3, Bank Range, and will be glad to see our old customers. We will use every endeavor to please you and to give you goods at the very lowest prices. Cotton purchased, or if parties prefer to ship, we will advance twenty-five dollars a bale and hold subject to their orders.

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