

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 ADJUTANT 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.

When Corbin was dragging the State in 1871 he tickled Chamberlain with fees. Now that Chamberlain is dragging the State, he tickles Corbin with fees. The patriotism of each is measured by dollars and cents.

The Radicals became spasmodic over the allusion made by Major Moise, in his speech at Winstonsboro, to Brutus and Charlotte Corday. What convulsions they are spared in the neglect of the speaker to include Jack Ketch as another avenging Nemesis!

The constitution provides that no judicial officer shall sit upon his own case. The managers of election and the State board of canvassers cannot decide questions arising in regard to their own election. This vacates the State board and will cause many candidates, who are also commissioners, to take back seats.

The gratifying intelligence reaches us that the effect of the recent proclamations has only been to still further solidify the Democracy all over the State. Enthusiasm at the recent Democratic meetings has been unbounded. The necessity of electing Hampton has become still more apparent. We cannot live under another term of Chamberlain.

Greenville and Spartanburg together promise a majority of five thousand, a gain of three thousand five hundred votes over the last election. Three thousand five hundred from two thousand leaves—an algebraic expression. Mr. Wallace may persevere with benefit the chapter on negative quantities. Unfortunately, however, for him, congressmen are chosen according to the rules of arithmetic, where the minus sign is not recognized.

Chamberlain is as much responsible for the murder of the white men at Cainhoj as if he himself had fired the guns that killed them. The lawless and murderous conduct of the negroes is the natural fruit of his course in regard to the Hamburg affair, and the teachings he has embodied in his proclamations—above all in his actions as to the Ellenton riot and his general course since he sold out to the Elliott-Patterson crew. And, whatever may be his course in future, the people of South Carolina should remember him as the cause of the worst of all their troubles.

The high-handed proceedings in Aiken and Barnwell, far from checking the progress of the Democratic canvass or cooling the ardor of the people, have had just the opposite effect. The honest and law-abiding people, seeing that Chamberlain, treacherous and hypocritical as he is,

can never bring genuine peace and prosperity to State, are more than ever aroused to the necessity of a Democratic triumph. Their efforts, from this time till the polls close on the seventh of November, will be more earnest, more powerful, more aggressive than ever.

South Carolina is represented by her Massachusetts governor to be in a state of insurrection. Armed bands are said by him to be constantly roaming over the State, killing or maiming helpless Republicans. The civil arm is said to be paralyzed. And bayonet are needed to enforce the law. Yet there is no instance given of any resistance to law except by a mob of Radical negroes. The judges, sheriffs, magistrates, municipal officers all, as far as heard from, unite in saying that the profoundest peace prevails, and that there is no resistance to the civil authority. It is in the face of such facts, proven by the testimony of Republican officials, that the governor threatens martial law and calls on the President for troops to garrison the State.

The address of the State Democratic Executive Committee is a complete vindication of the people from the vile slanders committed upon them by Chamberlain, and made the basis of the President's proclamation. In dispassionate and respectful language it sets forth the actual state of affairs, and shows the utter falsity of the Governor's charges. It disavows any disrespect of the President of the United States, and asserts the entire fidelity of the Democracy of the State to the Union and the laws. It admonishes the people to the exercise of prudence and forbearance, and advises them to abstain from the exercise of a right, that no pretext may be given to charge them with lawlessness. As a whole, the address is an able and impressive document, and it will be received by right-minded people everywhere as an impartial statement of the general situation in South Carolina.

The article published elsewhere, taken from the News and Courier will give some idea of the pretenses seized by the hirelings of Corbin and Chamberlain to arrest white and colored Democrats. The United States Commissioners work in the interest of the Radical crew, and do all in their power to procure accusations of leading white men. Eaton himself, it would seem, virtually admitted having "cooked" a negro witness. There has been no injustice more palpable, no tyranny more cruel and iniquitous, than is found in the action of the United States authorities in Aiken and Barnwell. Men have been arrested upon grounds that did not furnish even flimsy pretenses. Yet the commissioners, acting under general orders, have held such men to heavy bail. The arrests have been made at night, and the prisoners subjected to much needless suffering. The examinations have been delayed as much as possible, and bail has been arbitrarily refused in some cases. And all this is on the false and absurd statement that the Ellenton riots were the result of a general conspiracy aimed at the political rights of the negroes of Aiken and Barnwell!

The Cainhoj Massacre.

The details now known of the killing of the white men by negroes at Cainhoj last week only show it to have been a most brutal and treacherous murder. An arrangement had been entered into between the Democratic and the Republican County Chairmen for a joint discussion. It was distinctly stipulated that in order to ensure peaceful discussion, no one should carry arms to the meeting. In violation of this agreement the Radical negroes went to Cainhoj with their guns, those who attended the meeting concealing them in the woods near at hand. While the speaking was going on a party of whites discovered these arms, and at once the negroes endeavored to seize the guns. A slight commotion ensued, and simultaneously with it, and before a single shot was fired, the negroes advanced from the woods in regular skirmishing order, and fired upon the whites. The negroes around the stand, at a signal, immediately rushed into the woods, seized their arms, and united in the attack upon the whites. In the fight that ensued the latter were at the greatest disadvantage, most of them being entirely unarmed and the rest having only small pocket-pistols almost useless in a fight. But one negro was killed, while five white men lost their lives and several were wound-

ed. A company of Federal troops is now stationed at Cainhoj, and no further trouble is apprehended. Chamberlain telegraphed to Bowen, who is sheriff of Charleston county, to have all the guilty parties arrested! Nothing is said about the powerlessness of the law to apprehend the offenders, and no such action is taken similar to that of the Governor upon the Hamburg riot. White men were treacherously and brutally murdered, but that is of little moment in the eyes of the unscrupulous demagogue and oily-tongued hypocrite who now disgraces the highest office in the gift of the people of South Carolina. Indeed the Governor seems not a little inclined to accept as truthful and final the lying statement of Bowen that the difficulty arose from an attack made by the whites upon an old colored man.

This affair is in every respect worse than the killing of the negroes at Hamburg. In the one case there was a mob of lawless blacks whose conduct was offensive and dangerous to all good citizens; who were banded together as a military company without the sanction of any competent authority; who were insolent in their conduct towards persons in no way offending or molesting them; and who refused either to disband or to cease their unlawful doings. It was such a body of lawbreakers that suffered in the Hamburg riot. At Cainhoj the two parties had met for a lawful and peaceful purpose; it was agreed that none should have firearms; there was no good ground for the whites to apprehend any attack, and they went totally unprepared; the blacks violated their pledges by going with their muskets and concealing them near by; and they seized the first pretext for an attack upon the whites. Their conduct was infinitely worse than that of the whites at Hamburg, and showed a degree of treachery and bloodthirstiness which is almost without a parallel in the history of our State. The brutality of their conduct was increased by their savage beating of the wounded and dying—the bodies of some of those injured and those slain showing marks of most inhuman treatment. Such are the main features of the Cainhoj and the Hamburg affairs. But mark the difference in the action of the Governor in the two cases! In the one he writes a heated, partisan, slanderous letter to Washington, and afterwards makes the affair a text for rounds of abuse of some of the best men in the State—acting in such a way as to convey to the public mind an utterly false impression of the affair and causing at the North volumes of abuse against our people. This course suited his purpose, and served to win him friends among the negroes and white Radicals, and to bring additional bayonets into the State. The Cainhoj massacre is treated as comparatively a small matter. The lying statement of Bowen is tacitly accepted as a truthful version of the difficulty, and he is simply instructed to arrest the offenders—just what he is already sworn to do! No letter is written to Grant or Senator Robertson, no pitiful appeal is sent to Washington—nay, worse than all, no horror, no regret is expressed at the brutal and barbarous murder. Such is the course of a man claiming to be the governor of South Carolina! Such is the course of the man who lays claim to personal honesty, political integrity! Is it any wonder that such a man should be, as Chamberlain is to-day, an object of contempt to all the best people of South Carolina, and that those people should be united in an effort to hurl from power the self-seeking, cold-hearted and mendacious demagogue who now disgraces the highest office in the State?

The lessons to be learned from the Cainhoj massacre are these: 1. That the negroes are armed with guns, with the knowledge of the State authorities. 2. That no agreement made by a Radical leader is worthy to be recognized or relied upon. 3. That it is a settled feature of the Radical plan of campaign to draw the whites into conflict with the negroes. 4. That the State authorities have neither the desire nor the power to check negro lawlessness. 5. That the whites should be fully prepared to act on the defensive.

The New Standard of Political Prophecy.

The degree of credit to be attached to the sincerity of a political prognostication nowadays seems to be measured by the amount of money with which the prophet is willing to back his judgment. More effective than all the other canvassers at St. Louis was John Morrissey who in a voice by no means still and small exclaimed, "Ten thousand dollars to five that Sam Tilden is nominated to-morrow. Put up or shut up." His opponents who had argued themselves hoarse, while they were merely expending breath, prudently shut up, and Sam Tilden began his course to the White House, impelled by the tidal wave of an almost unanimous nomination. John Morrissey's criterion has been universally accepted as the true standard of measure. The question is not "For whom are you arguing?" but "On whom are you betting?" We remember the happy rejoinder to an awkward question, made by a distinguished candidate—"I've voted for Seymour and Blair, but I've bet my money on Grant. His arguments had been one way, his betting another. He lost his vote but he won his money.

Pool-selling has, in accordance with this view of things, become the measure of chances; and the results, as telegraphed over the country on the wires of the associated press, are eagerly awaited every day. Before the October elections the changes in the pools measured correctly the vibrations of the public pulse. And it is proper to assume that the most accurate prognostication of the result of the great November battle will be gathered, not from the Everett House or the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the kid-gloved statesmen do most congregate, but from the magnificent lair of the tiger, of whom John Morrissey is the self-constituted keeper. The rars at present issuing from that den strike dismay into the Radical ranks, and reassure and nerve every doubting Democrat. Before the Indiana election the odds in favor of the elevation of Hayes to the presidency were as ten to seven. That glorious victory has strengthened Tilden, and now the two candidates are selling even in the pools, while the odds are two to one in favor of Tilden sweeping the State of New York.

Partisan journals may sling ink and expend reams of paper in prophesying the election of their respective candidates; but the public ear will be turned away to catch the clicking of bright angles, or the rustling of crisp, now greenbacks as they fall upon the counter in the pool-room. At present the balance is on the Democratic side of the ledger; and all signs are propitious that on the seventh day of November those who have "bet their money on T. Tilden" will present their cards, sweep the pools, and walk off with plerotic pockets, and with a stronger conviction than ever of the absolute propriety and exceeding great wisdom of "backing their judgment." We advise our readers not to permit their prejudice or their newspapers to warp their judgment. If they attend closely to the report of the pools, they will obtain the most accurate estimate of the chances of the two parties that can be reached. The pools, it is true, are not infallible, but they are the best guides. And they favor the Democrats.

Two Lawbreakers that Should be Impeached.

Apart from the question as to the expediency and propriety of the extraordinary conduct of Chamberlain and Grant in endeavoring to crush free ballot in South Carolina, some constitutional questions also arise. Article IV., Section 4, of the Constitution of the United States declares that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence." On this the action of the governor and the President is based.

Communication.

It is with regret that we state that Mr. H. D. Newton, who resided a short time since in Winstonsboro, S. C., and who, by his strange behavior and expressions, annoyed the inhabitants of that place, was not accountable for his actions, as he was suffering from aberration of mind. By the advice of the physicians in Charleston he has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum in Columbia by his mother—who requests the editor of THE NEWS AND HERALD to give this a place in that paper. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16th, 1876.

the Legislature cannot be convened in time. It can easily be demonstrated, not only that the Legislature could have convened, but that it could have convened in time. The last riot in the State, before the Cainhoj massacre (which occurred on the day the President's proclamation was issued) was at Ellenton on the 19th of September. A week after this all bands had dispersed and the county was at peace. No attempt was made to invoke the aid of the State courts to arrest the alleged offenders. It cannot then be said that the State courts are or have been powerless. On the 7th of October Chamberlain's libelous proclamation was issued. On the 19th of October, Grant promulgated his decree. This covers a period of twelve days. Why could not Chamberlain have convened the Legislature? Did domestic violence prevent this? The State officials in Columbia, the county officials in the different counties, the members of the Legislature, were all walking about in perfect security, while Radical conventions all over the State were howling and screaming and wrangling and fighting among themselves without molestation. The Legislature could have been convened. Chamberlain knows it, Grant knows it, everybody else knows it. Chamberlain and Grant admit it. The latter alleges that the Legislature could not be convened "in time." Will he or Chamberlain or some other Radical answer why not? What complex machinery must have been set in motion to call it together? What red tape ceremony had to be first performed? The constitution of the State says merely that the governor or "may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly." It imposes no limitation of time. Chamberlain could have ordered the Legislature to convene on the same day the proclamation was issued, had he wished it. The only limit is one founded on common sense—that sufficient time must be allowed to extend the notice and to permit the members to reach Columbia. The State capital is centrally located. Railroads diverge into every part of South Carolina. Three days for notice and three days for assembling would have been sufficient in the grave emergency which Governor Chamberlain violently assumed to exist. Giving the people five days of time to disperse, Chamberlain, had he desired to obey the constitution and laws, could have issued his proclamation on the 12th, and had the Legislature in Columbia by the 18th. An application from this body could have reached the President on the 21st, and as he has proven himself to be ever on the alert to obey the request of his minions, the dread proclamation might have appeared on the same day. Then at least, however unwarranted by fact, it would have been decent and in accordance with the forms of law.

Why was not this course pursued?

There can be but one answer. Chamberlain feared, or knew, that the Legislature would not make the application. As the judges of the State bravely and properly refused to lend themselves to his dirty work, so he feared that the Legislature might be manly and decent enough to refuse to perjure themselves by alleging the existence of certain facts which did not exist. His game would have been blocked. Federal troops could not have been brought to this State to do police duty at the behest of worthless and unscrupulous deputy marshals for whom they have a contempt and loathing. Chamberlain and Grant have placed themselves in an unenviable position. They are obstructors of the law, and are committing acts of violence against the people, against the constitution, and against decency and truth. They deserve punishment and should both be impeached.

Communication.

The colored people in Abbeville county are joining the Democratic clubs by fifties.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Every day adds names to the roll of colored Democrats in Colleton county. The colored Democratic club at Timmonsville has already forty members, and still they come. The Radical tickets in Barnwell and Williamsburg are worse than ever before. Reform! Bowen seems to be running the Radical machine in Charleston county all to himself. His nominating convention will be held on the 31st inst. The Union-Herald is a dirtier sheet now than ever before—not excepting the days when Cass Carpenter filled it with political filth. It is Chamberlain's organ! The following meetings remain to be held in the Democratic canvass: Colleton, Oct. 27; Charleston, Oct. 30; Georgetown, Nov. 1; Orangeburg, Nov. 3; Columbia, Nov. 4. At a Radical meeting at Darlington on the 18th inst., there were two bodies of armed negroes, with guns and fixed bayonets. Let's hear from our Massachusetts governor. It was reported that Butler Merrill would arrive at Edgefield last week, but he is not come yet. He and Corbin and Chamberlain are bosom friends, and all three are fond of dirty work. As a result of the Radical pow-wow at Manning, one colored Democrat back-slided, and about fifty colored Republicans either declared for Hampton, or expressed an intention not to vote, at all. The notorious and villainous C. P. Leslie has gone back to Barnwell, and it is expected that he will receive the Radical nomination for the State Senate, instead of the man already nominated. Reform! The marshals did some very dirty work, but none the less congenial work at Aiken just after the Democratic meeting. They arrested several gentlemen present, among them Col. A. P. Butler, the marshal of the day. Notwithstanding the absence of Hampton (who was prevented from attending by the death of a near relative) the Lexington meeting was a perfect success. The speeches were unusually fine, and the crowd were in the best of spirits. Of course, Lexington is safe for Hampton and Reform. Arbitrary arrests by Chamberlain's minions did not check the aid of the Aiken Democrats. The meeting held there on Friday last was a grand success. There were present more than one thousand mounted men, and upwards of four thousand persons in all. Addresses were made by Hampton, Stimpson, G. W. Youmans and others. Everything went off finely. The Clarendon Radicals, when about to hold their meeting at Mannng, asked permission to use the stand previously erected by the Democrats, which was promptly granted. The Democratic county convention was also in session, and taking advantage of the apparent good feeling, the Democrats spoke for a division of time, which was readily asserted to. But the Democratic speakers were frequently and rudely interrupted, and at last they left the meeting in natural disgust. The Radicals made a lame apology for their indecent behavior. Hampton's meeting at Edgefield was fully up to the expectations of the most enthusiastic. The mounted procession, marching in column of twos, was more than a mile long. The enthusiasm natural to the Edgefield Democracy was increased by the presence of General Hampton and those who accompanied him. Everybody was in the finest spirits. Speeches were made by Gen. Hampton, Col. Simpson, Judge Cooke, Judge Mackey, Col. Lipscomb, Gen. Gary, Mr. James G. Gibbs and others. The Edgefield fellows mean business, and they are sure to win. After the Edgefield Democratic meeting a most diabolical murder was committed. As a party of whites were returning from it they were fired on by a party of negroes in ambush. One man, Mr. Jno. Gilmore, was killed, and one wounded. Another, going for the coroner, was likewise fired on and wounded. Great excitement naturally followed, and it was only through the powerful efforts of Generals Butler and Gary, and others, that the whites were prevented from punishing those suspected of the murder—a party of negro militia living near the scene of the outrage. Several negroes have been arrested and committed to jail, on suspicion of participation in the murder. The Radicals had a meeting at Abbeville on the 18th, at which were present about two thousand men, women and children. The Democrats were on hand in force, and demanded a division of time. This being refused, they organized a meeting of their own, and a splendid one it was. The procession was three miles long, and contained three thousand mounted men, by actual count—among them seven hundred colored Democrats, mounted and uniformed. There were United States deputy marshals present with blank warrants, but the Democrats did not afford them the much desired pretext for arresting unoffending citizens. Abbeville will give Hampton a heavy majority. Dunn's speech was full of vulgar and lying abuse of Wade Hampton. He is following Chamberlain's example.

Miscellaneous.

Hog cholera prevails in Tennessee. There was recently a slight earthquake at Louisville, Ky. Francis P. Blair the journalist and statesman died on the 19th instant. Hon. James G. Taliferro, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, is dead. Not a single Radical ballot was cast in Miller county, Ga., at the last election. The Eastern question seems likely to resolve itself into a general European war. Thieves relieved a Montreal pawnbroker of \$20,000 worth of diamonds, a few days ago. Mrs. House, who killed her husband, the famous divorce lawyer, has been acquitted. The Georgia Railroad is in better condition than it has been at any time since the war. Martin F. Zupper, the poet and philosopher, arrived in New York from England on Thursday. E. D. Morgan the Republican candidate for Governor of New York is a large slave-holder in Cuba. The European war excitement has caused a general advance in wheat of from two to four cents a bushel. The Society of the Cincinnati lately met at Philadelphia, to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The Rutledge mine, near Charlotte, N. C., is shortly to be re-opened by a company of wealthy gentlemen of that city. The largest single roof in the world is that of the Midland Railway station, at St. Pancras, which has a span of 240 feet. The general convention of Universalists from all parts of the United States is in session in the city of Rochester, New York. An apparatus has lately been invented, which produces, in the receiving office, a fac-simile of the handwriting of the sender of a telegraphic message. There was a severe hurricane at Key West, Florida, on the 19th inst. It is feared that the steam tug Godfrey has been lost with all her crew. The Northfield bank robbers have been captured by the citizens of Dakota, after a desperate fight in which one was killed and three others were severely wounded. Five cadet midshipmen have lately been dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for refusing to tell the names of those who had been bawling the freshmen. A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Carhon Hill coal mines in Virginia on the 17th of October instant. Two men were instantly killed, and one fatally injured. The Centennial has been a great host of marriages throughout the country. People have rushed into matrimony so they could go to the Centennial on a wedding tour. The loss to shipping on the lakes has been particularly severely this season. A large number of vessels have not been heard from, and are supposed to be sunk with all on board. On Sunday night a fire occurred in the cotton yard of the Georgia Railroad depot, at Augusta, in which about one hundred and fifty bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss, \$3,000, two-thirds insured. The government property at Huper's Ferry was sold on Thursday last, under a decree of the United States Court. The property was bought in by the government agent, with the exception of two dwelling lots, purchased by citizens of the place. Two men of Atlanta, Ga., had a little pistol practice in Peachtree street of that city, a few days ago, and one of them succeeded in bringing down an outsider very neatly. This method of settling a difficulty is purely original with Atlanta, but is likely to meet with great favor everywhere. Half a dozen railroad negroes undertook to mob a Democratic darky, at Greensboro, Ga., last Saturday night, but ran against the sharpest kind of a snag, and were glad to give up the job as soon as they found the white people were taking a hand in the fun. Gen. B. F. Butler, in his speech at Andover, Mass., on the 13th instant said: "The elections of the past week show that there is to be a contest of the most determined character, a contest which is doubtful. I say it frankly: Mr. Tilden's election is not impossible; nay, not improbable." Intelligence received at Washington from the States of Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin is such as to give the Democratic leaders hopes which they have not dared to entertain before. It is said that in Wisconsin the disaffection in the Republican party is so widespread, particularly among the Germans, as to make it not improbable that the State will cast its electoral vote for Tilden. In Michigan it is alleged that there is danger of the Republicans losing the State on account of the intense disgust that Secretary Chandler is running the Republican election machine. Many of the most prominent Republican party leaders are refusing to take any interest in the canvass. From Ohio the news comes that the Democrats there are entering anew into the canvass with the confident expectation of wiping out the small Republican majority of October.