

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CLERK OF COURT, W. H. KERR.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, R. E. ELLISON, SR., JOHN A. HINNANT, CORNELIUS R. MEANS.

Gen. O. O. Howard is fighting the Indians up in Montana, and he finds it just about as hard a job to thrash them as to make the Freedmen's Bureau Bank balance.

Governor Hampton's Views on Independent Movements.

The Charleston News and Courier publishes the following telegram from Columbia, dated August 13:

Major G. E. Buist, the chairman of the Democratic party in Charleston county, was in consultation to-day with Governor Hampton and Colonel Haskell, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, as to the duties of the County Democratic Committee in reference to the Charleston municipal election in December.

They both cheerfully gave their views to Major Buist, and concurred with him as to the necessity of the Democratic party being united in their action in the election, and the imperative duty of the Democracy presenting a bold, solid and successful front to any nominations not made by the regular Democratic conventions.

It will thus be seen that the Governor is utterly opposed to any "independent" movements, but urges "the imperative duty of the Democracy presenting a bold, solid successful front to any nominations not made by the regular Democratic convention." This exactly suits the case of Fairfield, and the "Citizens' Ticket" movement is in direct conflict with Governor Hampton's views of policy and right. The argument used by its advocates, that they are following in Hampton's path, therefore falls to the ground.

Who Made Hampton Governor?

The people of Fairfield are at this late day discussing who made Hampton governor. We will give a few incidents of last year's campaign, vouched for by one who was at the Democratic headquarters in Columbia, day and night, from the 6th of October to the 27th of December last. It is well known that Wade Hampton was first nominated for governor by Gen. M. C. Butler. At that time a great portion of the Democrats of South Carolina, like the "Citizens" to-day, were in favor of taking up Chamberlain, because "it was impossible to elect a straight-out Democrat for governor, and the 11,000 Radical majority in the Green campaign would be increased to the old Radical majority of 30,000 if straight party lines were drawn." We all remember the difficulties the straight-out party had to contend with. It was beset and damned in every conceivable manner. But it grew like the mountain avalanche, and on the 15th of August, in the State Convention, it crushed out all opposition. Hampton was nominated. This was believed by many to be a weak nomination, and Hampton was called a fire-eater and an aristocrat, and by similar terms. But the cleavon was working. Party lines were drawn closer, until on the 7th of November the fight was straight-out and desperate. The apprehended 30,000 majority melted away to a minority, and means of victory rang from every Democratic throat. South Carolina was redeemed by the straight-outs and by Hampton! The straight-out fight in Fairfield reduced the Radical majority from 1540 in the Green-independent-no-party campaign, to 673, and smashed the Radical party into smithereens.

The votes of 92,000 citizens of South Carolina on the 7th of November made Wade Hampton governor. Chamberlain, however, backed by Grant, endeavored to hold on. He or-

ganized a bogus House. Sixty-four Democrats (one more than a quorum) organized a Constitutional House under Speaker Wallace. The Supreme Court of the State decided that it was the legal House, that the eight members from Edgefield and Laurens were as legal members as those who held certificates from Hayne. It decided that Returning Board certificates were unnecessary, because that board had nothing to do with Legislative returns. In addition to the Democratic members, Reedish, of Orangeburg, Westberry, of Sumter, and Hamilton and Meyers, of Beaufort, came over, making sixty-eight members in all. Still Mackey's mob held the State House, protected by Chamberlain's constabulary, which in turn were protected by Federal bayonets. A Federal judge had overridden the law and arbitrarily released the Canvassing Board, and it was evident that Grant was determined to trample upon the constitution and all law, even the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. Then Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of the National Committee, went to see Grant, to endeavor to make him show some evidence of decency in obeying the constitution. After his interview, he telegraphed to Governor Hampton that Grant had said he did not see how he could recognize any house that did not have a quorum of returning board members. This was considered in Columbia to mean that he would recognize either thus constituted. Therefore, simply to please Grant (for the Supreme Court had decided it entirely unnecessary) an effort was made to get three additional returning board members. At least a dozen were beset, and for a week the city was in suspense. The wildest rumors floated around, of fabulous sums being paid for converts. Then the report spread that the Wallace members were to be assassinated in the State House. Ten thousand people hurried down to the Fair, and frightened the Radicals half to death. During this time, Gibson and Bird of Fairfield came over. Two dozen people claimed the credit of bringing them over, and they themselves don't always tell the same story about it. Well, they made sixty-two members. The missing link was still wanting. Efforts were redoubled. Most strenuous exertion was made, and in a day or two more, the sable visage of Bridges of Newberry gladdened the eyes of Democrats as he stepped up to Speaker Wallace's desk, took the oath and became the sixty-third returning board member of the Legislature, and the seventy first legal member, according to the decision of the Supreme Court. Three or four Mackeyites were in soak at the same time, but as soon as Bridges gave in his adhesion no attention or anything else was paid to them, by the Democrats, so they stuck where they were.

The enrolment of Bridges caused the wildest excitement. It was thought that the end had come, that Grant would recognize the Wallace House as the Supreme Court had done long before, and that the Chamberlain bubble would burst. Governor Hampton telegraphed to Mr. Hewitt to this effect: "Tell President Grant I have a House composed of 63 canvassing board members." Did Grant recognize Hampton? Not much. On the contrary he raved and swore, and berated poor Mr. Hewitt, and intimated that Governor Hampton was impertinent, and gave people to understand generally that while he couldn't recognize a House that had 63 returning board members he would not recognize that rebellious Wallace House on any terms. So the Democrats had their labor for their pains. The Senate also refused to recognize the Wallace House, and the latter could do nothing but caucus and adjourn. Then Bird and Gibson deserted and rejoined the Mackeyites, the former flaunting a card in the Union-Herald that he renounced all allegiance to the Wallace House.

The Democrats were in a worse plight than ever. Having utterly

failed to propitiate Grant, they knew not where to turn. Hampton however announced that he had been elected governor, and he would be governor, or the people should have Ringer to rule over them. The Wallace House met without Bird and Gibson, who had previously winged their flight to the abodes of darkness, Speaker Wallace published the vote, and Governor Hampton, having received "the highest number of votes cast," according to the Constitution took the oath of office and began his administration.

Chamberlain still held on, backed by Grant's bayonets. Then Judge Carpenter decided that Hampton had been elected, but that he was not duly qualified, because the Senate had not attended the House in a body. By his decision even a whole hundred and twenty-four returning board members of the House could do nothing towards publishing the vote, because the Senate was not present. On the other hand, the Supreme Court and all the other circuit judges decided that Hampton was governor because he had received the most votes and that publishing the returns was a mere formality, furthermore that Wallace had a legal House of sixty four Democrats, without needing any returning board members. So Hampton was made governor by the votes of the people and declared governor by Speaker Wallace and by all the judges of the State except Carpenter.

But Hampton still wanted undisputed possession. He still said he would be governor or fight, and the people backed him up. Then President Hayes was counted in by Judge Bradley; and Grant lit a fresh cigar and stepped down and out, leaving a precious muddle for his successor to clear up. Fortunately Mr. Hayes had some respect for the Constitution of the United States. He resolved that he had no right to put troops in the State House, and had no right to say who was governor either of South Carolina or of Louisiana. All he would do would be to preserve the peace. So he sent for "Hon. D. H. Chamberlain" and "Hon. Wade Hampton" to come and see him. He omitted to recognize either as governor. How they went, all know—one as a thief in the night, the other as a conquering hero, cheered at every station by thousands of loyal throats. Mr. Hayes called in his big wigs and consulted with them. He said he could not recognize any one. Hampton, they say, told him he didn't want any recognition: all he wanted was to have the troops removed. He pledged himself to preserve the peace. Hayes then ordered the troops to leave the State House. There were still two "governors" in South Carolina as far as he was concerned. As for that matter there are two governors yet, only one, thanks to the straight-outs, lives in New York. Mr. Chamberlain issued an address, still claiming to be governor, but said he would not maintain his rights. He voluntarily threw up the sponge, and he, by this act, made Hampton undisputed governor of South Carolina. To the people South Carolina who on the 7th of November made Hampton governor and to Mr. Chamberlain who some months later made him undisputed governor, is the praise due.

That Hayes could not recognize Hampton arose from the fact that he could not recognize Nicholls, because Packard in Louisiana had received more votes than the Hayes electors, and if Packard's claim went so would his. But he took the safe course in both cases of simply withdrawing the troops and letting the rival governors to fight it out. In both instances the best man licked.

We do not mean to disparage the efforts of any one, made to secure the recognition of Hampton. The scheme of securing sixty-three returning board members was well conceived and successfully carried out. But it had only one object primarily—to propitiate Grant; and when it failed, it was love's labor lost—and a little money too for that matter, it is said.

People, instead of discussing who made Hampton governor, had better rally solidly to the support of the Democratic ticket so as to prevent an "independent" or a Radical candidate from beating the Democratic nominee for governor next year. A few bolting counties will settle the hash and restore the Radicals to State supremacy.

THE COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF VICTORY which stand in the Park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. Ayer, to whom his Majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgment of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of science and arms.—Hagerstown (Md.) Press.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, favoring the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not the "effervescent" compound which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health of the system.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrophula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a filthy, poisonous, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was taken upon as an experiment for some time by some of the best physicians, and those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a purged-up medicine, has worked its way up to the head, and has brought success by acting on the blood, and purifying the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician: "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Having of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and examined the set of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, combined in such a highly effective and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—After one year's illness, I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been cured by it, and I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for the complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, U. L. PATTISON.

Firm of S. M. Pettigill & Co., 10 State St. Boston.

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

Boston Mass.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR:—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread a valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood purifiers, among which was a quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER, Pass. Agt. Mich. C. R. R., 69 Wash. St., Boston.

Vegetine,

—PREPARED BY—

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

July 31-4w

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE PROBATE COURT,

August 19, 1877.

THE creditors holding claims against the estate of EPHRAIM M. MURPHY, deceased, are required, by order of this court, to establish their demands before me at Fairfield Court House on or before the 10th day of September next.

O. R. THOMPSON,

Judge of Probate.

TAX RETURNS.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FAIRFIELD COUNTY,

Winnsboro, S. C., July 11, 1877.

ON and after this date, 11th instant, until the 31st of August proximo, this office will be opened for returns of all taxable property, as required by law, for the fiscal year 1877.

All persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years are liable to a roll tax, and must make returns accordingly.

After the 31st of August proximo, a penalty of fifty per cent. will be added to the taxable property of all persons failing to make returns within the prescribed time.

Blank returns can be had on application at this office.

I. N. WITHERS,

County Auditor.

July 12-1xtd



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned against entering or in any way trespassing on the lands, whether enclosed or unenclosed, now occupied by me. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law. Aug 11-1xlaw3 J. A. CALDWELL.

Shirts! Shirts! Shirts!

WAMUTTA Muslin and 2200 Linen, at \$8.00 per half dozen. Percale and Calico at \$6.00 and \$9.00 per half dozen. Mar 22 J. F. McMASTER & CO.

D. R. FLENNIKEN

KEE'S constantly or hand a full supply of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES. His stock has recently been replenished, and he is now ready to supply the wants of all.

oct12

TOILET SOAP.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE gross of the genuine Brown Windsor Soap.

ALSO, Twenty-five dozen assorted Soaps, at the Drug Store of

april 24 DR. W. E. AIKEN.

PROF. N. SCHMITT,

Piano, Melodeon and Organ Tuner, 238 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

HAVING an experience of thirty-five years in tuning and repairing Pianos, Melodeons, Organs and other Musical Instruments, both in Europe and America, is enabled to guarantee satisfaction, or make no charge. He has the highest recommendations from schools and colleges in the United States. July 18-1f

TOOTH BRUSHES.

20 dozen English Tooth Brushes, imported to order. For sale at the Drug Store of July 26 DR. W. E. AIKEN.