than a square.
Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing

ting.
Obituary Netices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

greatest rivalry exists between the differ-AMONG THE OIL WELLS-THE GREAT DISCOVERY-LUCKY STRIKES-FOR-TUNES MADE AND LOST-THE BIG of in the race for supremacy in this king BORE MUMMIES, SACRED FIRE AND PITHOLE AND THE RUINS.

Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligence PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1876. Not the least wonderful pest in this great Exhibition is the vast number of things it has brought together, interesting beyond all power of description, and yet seeming to have no direct connection with the great Exhibition itself. In a former latter I remarked that there were buildings on this ground the names of which afforded not the slightest indication of the uses to which they were applied; conversant as I am with the fact, I never realized the full extent of its truth till I entered this morning the building of the Empire Transportation Company. I had passed it day by day for nearly three months without ever suspecting that it contained an exhibition as rare and curious as any on the grounds. The building itself has nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary freight shed, such as you might find beside any railroad track. It stands at the end of the Narrow Gauge Passenger Railway, and you might reasonably suppose that it was part of the company's works; but once inside and the illusion is dispelled, you find yourself at a single bound transported to the midst of the oil region. Its mountains tower above you, its vallies are beneath your feet, and around you are the paraphernalia and gear of boring, hoisting, carrying, storing, delivering, and all the multifarious operations that belong to the history of Petroleum. Wells are being bored, engins are pumping, trains of cars loaded with light freight (this is intended for a joke,) are rushing along at lightning speed, bearing the oil from the mountains to the sea, there to be carried over mighty oceans and across desert sands, till at last it may be found adding a softer lustre to the palace of Haroun at Bagdad, lighting up the deep gloom of the sacred sepulchre at Jerusalem, or feeding the eternal flame that burns on Vishnu's altar on the sacred plains of further Ind. The rise and fall of oil cities and towns reads more like romance than reality. In the spring of 1865, Pithole was a name unknown; in ninety report of the Young Men's Christian tants, with post office, water works, gas works, and all the working paraphernalia of a first-class metropolis, and in ninety days more the bat and the owl were fighting for precedence in chambers where the kings of speculation had laid themselves to repose on beds of eider down, and indulged in feasts which would have shamed the gluttonous banquets of Caligula and Heliogabulus .-Here the whole system of delivery is developed. Hundreds of miles of pipe are laid from the oil producing regions to the point of railroad delivery; at each oil well the company has delivery tanks, they check the amount received, and these checks are negotiable as bank notes for the amount named on their face. The Eastern fable of the king and the cobbler was more than realized in the history of Coal Oil City, Titusville, and Pithole. Fortune, in her wildest freaks, never indulged in more startling vagaries than she did among the oil wells. Poor wretches whose lives had been one unremitting scene of poverty and suffering, suddenly found themselves transformed into millionaires with a world wide fame and an unlimited bank account. Coal Oil Johnny became a representative American Prince, and two years after the discovery the daughters of parvenues and beggars, loaded with costly lace and covered with diamonds, might be seen in Paris, Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg, hobnobbing with the sons of the noblesse, who traced their lineage in an

centennial visitor to be sure and see the Only a few yards to the north of the Empire Transportation Company's building is another structure which seems to have escaped the attention of all of the centennial visitors. This is the exhibit of French engineering, and is known as No. 120. This developes the whole system of bridges, acqueducts, water works, viaducts, light houses, dry docks, and in a concentrated form gives you a better idea of the miracles of modern engineering than can be got by years of study from the books, while it may not be quite so attractive as the beautiful pictures and statuary. For the great purposes of life, for its absolute uses and realities, this exhibition is second to none in the Cen-

unbroken line to Pepin The Little and

the Lord of the Iron Mace. But I must

stop somewhere, so I break off right

here, with the special injunction to the

The judges have all performed their duties, and now the contestants are on the ragged edge to find out what the decisions are to be. The sphynx itself was not a more profound mystery, and it seems to be the policy of the Centennial bears the inscription "S. J. Tilden." Commission to keep the knowledg the awards back to the latest poss, moment, and it is hinted from very r/ ble sources, that we are to be kept it ...e dark till November. Imagine the feelings of a first class interviewer who had the honor of being kicked down stairs two or three times, and been pitched at least once out of a third-story window, being bluffed in his legitimate official examination by a beggarly Chinese commissioner, and denied information, which to him would be quails on toast, by a sense aside, the matter is getting serious and Schomaker, the piano manufacturer, has openly expressed his dissatisfaction at the constitution of the Piano Committee, and has withdrawn his instruments

from competition.



Another prolific source of dissatisfac-

tion is in the department of wines. The

ers seem to have the call. There is a

from their cellars are spoken of by some

fully equal to the best of foreign brands.

Other manufacturers swear if the Urbana

their bottles and drink nothing but water

with a stick in it for the rest of their

natural lives. The Urbana folks keep

on the even tenor of their way, and say

if they don't get a medal they ought to,

and they will drink up all their wines

themselves. I hope that among them

they will be able to keep that three mil-

lions at home; if they don't I shall have

a most thorough contempt for Yankee

genius and Yankee ingenuity. I'll dis

own my nation, emigrate to the Fejee

Islands, put on a breech clout and feed

I have letters every day requesting me

to give information as to the necessary

outfit for the Centennial. I must divide

my tourists into two classes. First class,

those who come to see the Exhibition

and enjoy it; secondly, those who come

to exhibit themselves. The ladies of the

first class I would respectfully suggest a

half dozen pocket handkerchiefs, no bus

tle, and the latest edition of Moody and

Sankey's hymns. This will furnish them

with ample wardrobe for a week's tour

and delightful literature for railroad oc-

cupation. To young gentlemen I would

say a box of paper collars and the last

Association. To the ladies of class No.

toga trunks, a carpet bag and a couple of

valises. If you intend to stop two or three

days, you cannot possibly get along

with less. Bring at least a dozen dresses,

don't forget to provide yourself with a

two-story bustle, get a double-breasted

one; if any lady in your town has a par-

tioned, I would say be sure and borrow

see, and if you run short, don't call on

Yours truly,

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S RESIDENCE.

city, and except in its immediate neigh-

orhood, the location is not fashionable.

What is known as Gramercy Park, where

the governor lives, was formerly very fashionable; but trade has come in like

a flood, and turned the elegant mansions

into stores, boarding houses, restaurants, and tenement flats. But between Third

avenue and Fourth there is a little oasis.

The park is one of the best kept in the

city. The tall iron fence is radiant with

gilt, and shines in the sun as if covered

with gold. Around this square costly

dwellings remain, and wealthy and fash-

ionable families live. Nearly opposite

Tilden's house is the James Harper man-

sion. The Harper brothers almost run

against the governor as they come and

go. The governor's house is a brown

stone, four stories and a basement, with

a huge oriel window and everything

An old fashioned silver door plate

The lot is kept in exquisite taste after the

English order. The rear is guarded by

borhood can enjoy the ground. Huge

trees, more than a century old, throw a

refreshing shade over the lawn. The

grass is close shaved and rolled, and the

awn is dotted with beds of flowers. The

walks are carefully rolled; the windows

are guarded by attractive awnings, foun-

tains play in the grounds; and there is not a private residence in New York as

attractive and elegant as this house of

the Democratic nominee. There are no children to muss things, and the whole

outlook is in applepie order. Personally

neighbor worth having .- Boston Post.

an open iron fence, so that all the neigh

about it in the finest taste.

BROADBRIM.



BY HOYT & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, August 17th, 1876.

ent States on the article of champagne. WHY SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATS? Still wines seem to be entirely lost sight A great many of our people have been vaiting to see what momentary reforms of wines. The United States paid last could be accomplished by our Democratyear for French champagnes nearly three ic representatives, before they would de millions of dollars, and now Americans cide with which side to cast their lots in are making an honest effort to keep this this campaign. The passage of the apvast sum at home. California, Missouri, propriation bills now enables them to Ohio and New York are largely represensatisfy themselves upon this point. A ted in champagne-whether it is on acclose examination of the various appro count of the extra efforts they have made, priations will show them that in every I do not know, but so far the New Yorkway has the House of Representatives striven to lighten our present almost indistrict up among the lakes which is supportable burden of taxation. In known as the Switzerland of America. every department of the government has Lake Keuka, which lies between the the wasteful, dishonest, radical torrent counties of Steuben and Yates, is one of waste been stemmed. The work that vast vineyard from one end to the other, has been done has been accomplished in and from this point comes one of the the teeth of the most acrimonious oppomost dangerous competitors that has yet sition on the part of the Senate and the been seen in America for native and for-Executive. These men fought hard for eign champagne. The Urbana Wine a retention, and indeed for an increase, Company, of Hammondsport, have a of the spoils with which they were ensplendid exhibit, and the champagnes riching themselves by the impoverish ment of the nation, and in some instances of the most experienced judges as being compelled an acquiescence in their extravagant demands, through danger of detriment to the public service. people get a medal that they'll smash all It will be well to look for a moment of

wo at some of the figures which indicate portion of the retrenchment which has been effected. The total sum demanded by the government was reduced by the House to \$39,000,000 less than was appropriated last year. The Senate made additions to the accounts, and to some of these the House was compelled to yield, so as not to imperil the necessary work of the Government. In spite of this the amount allowed is more than \$50,000,000 less than the Administration asked for.

It was not in one department only, nor in a few merely, that the wasteful expen diture had been carried on. Every department was under contrition to our rulers' greed. The only financial policy acted upon, has been to ascertain the extent to which the people could be despoiled without actual impoverishment. Our immaculate Robeson-or, as the Sun more appropriately spells his name. Robberson-wanted the modest sum of \$8,000,000, more than was necessary to carry on the operations of the navy, even if he performed his work in an efficient manner. The estimates of the army, so necessary for the protection of our Southern friends against themselves, are cut modest pension list was found to have asked for a half a million more than it needed, and the sundry civil bill has and a half to sixteen millions. The you will need them all, and of all-things River and Harbor bill, which has, to the surprise of everybody, been signed by the President, is \$9,000,000 less than what was called for, and the legislative, juditicularly large one, see that you get one cial and executive expenses of the Govat least six inches longer than hers, you ernment have been brought \$7,000,000 will find them especially convenient in

the cars when you are going home of an Figures are facts, and "facts are stubevening to your hotel. Then, be sure to born things." These figures tell us, withhave a trailing dress, you will discover out possibility of truthful contradiction, its advantages in the Art Gallery and the that the Democratic House of Represen-Main Hall. Don't think of coming with tatives has not been unmindful of the inless than three hats, five or six pairs of terests of its constituents. This can. gaiters and shoes may possibly answer. however, be received only as an indica-And, lastly, let me impress on you to be tion of what could and would be done if sure and borrow all the jewelry you can, the opposing influences were removed. and if your friends have their jewelry A due regard for the interests of the in use, a heavy chain from the nearest country restrained the House from carrydollar store will command universal reing to the injury of the public business. spect. These are the principal points, occasioned by a cessation of its operations the minor details I must leave to your through the Senate's hostility, its work to the point it had fixed upon. It has, And in conclusion, let me add if your however, plainly shown, that were these mother especially recommends anything antagonistic elements removed, the govbe sure to forget it—these old fools never ernment could, with still smaller sums of did know what a young girl wants at the money, be carried on much more effec-Centennial. To the young gentlemen tively than now, and with far greater rewho accompany the ladies last mengard to the country's advantage than is at present manifested. We cannot but at least a hundred dollars, and immedibe encouraged by this exhibit. The conately on your arrival in Philadelphia trast between the two parties is so clearly hunt up some friends who you can strike manifested, that all not blinded by prejufor twenty more if necessary; part your dice, can at once decide that the welfare hair in the middle, buy everything you of the country demands that its interests be placed in the guardianship of the Democratic party, and Governor Tilden's record announces him at pre-eminently the man to assume the direction of that party in its precedure. Before this finan-"Burleigh" writes from New York to the Journal a pleasant description of the elcial statement was made, we were daily receiving assurances that this was the egant private residence of Gov. Tilden in verdict of the people; there can be no that city. It is neither up town nor down town. It is on the east side of the doubt that these cheering declarations

will come in, in far greater numbers. THE QUARRELS OF THE RADICAL

The Senate debates about the reduction in the number of Treasury clerks, illustrated the old adage about rogues' quarrels. Even the discreet and beautiful "tall son of York," for once lets his hatred for Bristow get the better of his discretion, and discloses a dangerous truth. We scarcely expected valuable arguments for the Democratic cause from such a source; but on the principle, "fas est ab hoste doceri," we thank Mr. Conkling for his contribution to Til-

In his anxiety to injure ex-Secretary Bristow, he made the point that the fact admitted by Secretary Morrill that 491 Treasury clerks could be spared, was not creditable to Mr. Bristow, who retained so many supernumeraries.

Quite right, Mr. Conkling! Mr. Bristow was tolerably economical for a Republican, much more so than any of your official proteges have ever been, but then Republicanism and true economy are so irreconcilable that even Bristow's expenditures cost double what they are worth.

While we like to promote charity and brotherly love, the truths disclosed by these family quarrels are of enough bene-

- It was rather personal in a California newspaper man to chronicle the pur- Moore have fully performed the old "a remarkable instance of self-posses- drama of the Kilkenny cats, the people chase of a mule by a brother editor as

guide to economy and prosperity, and the practical lesson will be that nothing good can come out of a party born in hate and grown up in corruption.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The session of Congress which has just een brought to a close was one of the most interesting that the country has has been accomplished than during any similar period of Grant's administration. The frauds of his government have been exposed, and the infamous characters of his chosen captains have been laid bare. In financial matters it has been a continuous and hotly-contested struggle between a Democratic House on the one ecutive upon the other; the former determined, by every means in their power, o reduce expenditures to as near their proper standard as possible, the latter resolved, at all hazards, to retain as much of their accustomed spoils as they could. Several of the most powerful and noxious combinations ever formed for the purpose of plundering a country and devastating its fairest sections have been broken up, and their power for evil destroyed, and one at least of the dishonest departmental chiefs driven from the position which he had abused and disgraced. Thirty milions of money has been taken from the burden of our taxation. All this has been done by the Democratic House of Representatives, notwithstanding that he whole force of the Republican Senate vas opposed to it at every step of its progress. Not one instance can be brought forward throughout the whole ession in which any aid was afforded by the Senate in the good work that has een accomplished. This will give us ome idea of the manner in which the best interests of the country will be studied and promoted when Tilden is in the Presidential chair, supported by a

majority in each branch of Congress. The New State. Now that Colorado has become a State, the thirty-eighth of the Federal family, a sketch of its characteristics will be of special interest to the public. It lies in the Rocky mountain region, between the 37th and 41st parallels of latitudes, and the 102d and 109 meridians of west longitude. Its area is 104,500 square miles, nearly 21 times as large as the State of New York. Through its centre runs the Rocky mountain range, some of the peaks of which rise to the height of 15,000 feet. The western part of the State is broken down nearly \$6,000,000, and \$2,000,000 by lateral ranges, and it is upon the pelow last years's expenses. Even the whole, a rough and not altogether prees" the mountains gradually subside into a rolling country, until finally, on needed, and the sundry civil bill has the Kansas border, begins the great cenbeen brought from thirty-two millions tral plain that lies to the west and southwest of the Missouri River. Over all this district grows a luxuriant grass upon which buffaloes and other animals feed. The soil of the State is fertile, and cereals and fruits are raised in great abundance. Trees are scarce, except along the river bottoms, which are well timbered. Upon the mountain sides the pine family is found even up to the snow

> The agricultural resources are regarded as very promising. They are being rapidly developed, and at no distant day his will doubtless be among the best producing regions west of the Mississippi River. The most important agricultural production are wheat, corn, tobacco, vool, potatoes, butter, cheese and hay. Stock raising at present is one unfailing resource of Colorado. The climate is healthful to a remarkable degree. It is clear, dry, pure, and such that many peo-ple find it a remedy for diseases of the hroat and lungs, after medicines have failed. The changes of temperature are not sudden, and rarely does the thermometer fall below 20 degrees or rise above 80 degrees Fahrrenheit. The average annual rainfall on the plains and in the valleys is about 20 inches, and this fall is almost entirely during the rainy season of May, June and July .--During several months of every year artificial irrigation is necessary in order to promote vegetation, and in some years or preventing a total failure of crops.— The farmers in selecting their lands accordingly look out for natural irrigation. The irrigating canals are constructed chiefly with the plow and scraper, and cost but little compared with their value. They are frequently 30 or 40 miles in length, and 20,000 or 25,000 acres, each adjoining farmer paying a proportionate

Colorado parks in a sketch of the State would be noticed, as they are about as famous as the Yosemite valley of California. They are described as presentng the appearance of having been the hasins of former lakes, deprived of their waters by volcanic agency. Their lowest depths are about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Many of these parks are small, but many of them embrace areas ranging each from 1,000 to 20,000 quare miles. Their soil is extremely ich, they abound in game, and contain

The gold and silver mines are confined o the park and mountain regions. The total yield of gold annually is about \$2,-000,000. The silver production is almost as great. There were 600 miles of rail-

road in the State in 1873, and about PICKPOCKETS .- The New York Tribune describes in this manner the mode of operation of street car pickpockets: Three or four pickpockets will stand on a corner a short distance from a bank, and watch until they see some one who is known as the agent or cashier of a manufacturing company enter the bank, to draw money to pay employees. One of from his Father's house. The giant of the gang enters the bank immediately Mississippi had been shorn of his strength, after and presents a bill at the counter, and lay bound, blind and bleeding before asking to have it changed to smaller bills. He closely observes where the person whom they intend to rob puts his noney, follows him out, and indicates to his companions where the money is .-One of them then follows the agent to a street car or other convenient place and teals the money, sometimes by slitting the coat on the outside, and sometimes by taking it directly from the pocketin all cases leaving, if possible, the bank-book or pocket-book still in his pocket. sert a sinking ship. He knew that the The robbed man feels his book still in negro had been intimidated by him, by his pocket, and thinks his money secure, the false charge that the Democracy the governor is very popular, and is a fit to the people to make us pray for their and by the time he discovers his loss would re-enslave him if they came into

"INTIMIDATION."

Extract from a Speech Delivered by General Chalmers at Friar's Point,

When the broad term intimidation is used, it becomes necessary to inquire what is meant by it, and whether there ongest, as it has proved itself one of the are times and circumstances in which it may become not only lawful, but eminently proper and essentially necessary ever witnessed. More important work for the protection of public or private the fear of punishment from the commi sion of crime, when vice stands abashed in the presence of virtue, it may be said that these are the result of intimidation; when the midnight robber flies from the wrath of the awakened household, it is because he is intimidated; when a dastardly mob is arrested by some brave man, who plants himself in their front, side and a Republican Senate and Ex- and threatens to kill the first marauders who advance, they pause, because they ly hounds fly howling in terror and yelpng in pain, from some noble mastiff whom they have assailed, and who, in self-defense, has turned upon them, it is because they are intimidated. Scotland's sweetest bard has said:

"The fear o' hell's the hangsman's whip To haud the wretch in ord And, yet, who will say that such inimidation is either improper or repre

But we emphatically deny that any llegal intimidation or that any frauduent voting was practiced in the late election; and we insist that the true theory of the result is to be found in the bold front, determined efforts, and in the grand spectacular display and demonstration made by the Democratic party. The negro is fond of demonstration and disolay, and, being trained to obedience in the days of slavery, he gives an undue weight to the exhibition of power, and naturally inclines to that side which seems to be the strongest. In 1868, even after the odious Legislature of 1865, of which so much capital has since been made, we had but little trouble in carrying the election in the State of Mississip pi, because we then had confidence in our own strength, and the negro voted with us because we impressed him with our confidence and infused into him a belief in our power. But when our victory was taken from us, when our elec-tion was declared void, and our officers refused admission to the seats which they had been elected to, we lost confidence in ourselves and openly acknowledged that we were powerless in the hands of the Federal government. The negro was quick to perceive our weakness, and with he instinct of his nature abandoned us, and seeking the strong side, allied himself with the Radical party. Our depression amounted almost to despair, and in the hour of our greatest adversity we appealed to the negro to relieve us from he heel of oppression. But our appeal fell on cold and callous ears. The mass of the negroes had passed under the comolete control of carp negro politicians, and these not only turned a deaf ear to our entreaties, but

gloated over our fallen condition. They

insulted our weakness and rioted in their

own confidence and strength, and because

we were patient and long suffering, they

misconstrued the character of our sub-

mission and pressed us beyond endurance. When the people of Mississippi, thus

goaded by oppression, awoke to a sense

of their true condition and began to look around them, they realized the extent of When they turned to the treasury they found it surrounded by vampires ready to suck up each dollar as it dropped in the till. When they examined the resources of the people they found them dried up and withered like the flowers in August, upon which no friendly shower had fallen for many days, and yet in the midst of all this suffering they saw the Governor preparing, illegally, to appoint tax collectors, who, under straw bonds, could ring from the people the last remnants of their property, and with impunity fly away with their stolen millions to join the band of the Radical martyrs who had fled the State and proclaim that they, too, had been driven off by the intimidation of unrepentant rebels. And more than this, they saw that Governor preparing to surround himself with an armed militia, a band of Janissaries who would eat out the substance of the land while they protected him and his official plunderers in their unhallowed work of devastation. When they beheld all this the manhood of Mississippi determined to assert itself. The men who, under the stars and stripes, on the plains of Buena Vista, had snatched victory from the jaws of defeat; the men who had fought last and longest at Shiloh; the men who charged Malvern Hill with empty guns the men who inscribed the name of Mississippi in deathless fame upon the hills of Gettysburg, where the intrepid spirit of Barksdale winged its immortal flight, and side by side with these men in gray, many of the true men who had worn th blue, who followed the flag of the Union under the command of Grant and Sherman, were all aroused and could no longer stand like dumb driven cattle and sub mit to this Egyptian bondage. Believing that self-preservation is the first law of nature, they turned upon the Radical robbers and said: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." The carpet-bag eaders were amazed at this unexpected boldness, and trembled for their safety. The mass of the negroes, true to the in stinct of their nature, deserted the trem-

bling carpet-bagger and rushed to the side of boldness and confidence, and the election was won. But a more quiet, peaceable and orderly election was never held in this or any other State. If there was any intimidation in this, it was but the intimidation which outraged virtue nspires in cringing vice. It was the ntimidation of the thief when the officers of the law are on his track; it was the intimidation of the hungry wolf when the sudden appearance of the master drives him from the bleeding lamb he is about to devour; it was the intimida tion which fell upon the polluters of the temple when the Saviour of mankind, in righteous indignation, drove them out Ames and his minions, and when sudden ly, like Sampson, he snapped the cords that bound his limbs, the hearts of the persecutors were stricken with terror, and they cried aloud for Federal troops to refasten the shackles upon him. Ames knew full well that when once the sovereignty of Mississippi was aroused that he would be powerless, and he knew that when once his weakness was exposed ontinuance.

the thief is far away. It takes much greater skill to take money than to take would forever expose this shallow false-stronger and stronger that there was no stronger stronger than the stronger

with threats of death itself if they dared to vote the Domocratic ticket. And when he heard the bold announcement of the Democratic party that they would protect any negro who chose to vote with them, he saw that the spell of Radical intimidation would be broken, an that nothing could restore his power and influence with the negro but the United States army. And, hence, his tears of supplication for troops. He said in his message to the Legislature, that "he was constrained to call upon the national traint was there, and what constrained him? Let him answer if he can. The refusal of the Attorney General of the United States to furnish him troops for mere party purposes proclaimed to the world the illegality of his demand, and that even a Republican administration perceived the falsity of his statements .-

The State Ticket.

Memphis Appeal.

Gen. Wade Hampton, the chosen tandard-bearer of the Democracy in the coming campaign, needs no introduction to the people of South Carolina. Born in Charleston, he has passed, as his fathers did before him, the greater por-tion of his life in Richland, and repreented that county several times in the State Legislature. Upon all the exciting questions which agitated the State previous to the war Gen. Hampton entertained moderate views; but when the South manifested by its action that the people were united upon extreme meas. ures, he acquiesced in their decision and devoted himself and his fortune to their service. As Colonel of the Hampton Legion he entered active service, and through his merit and conspicuous gallantry rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. When a State Government was organized under authority of President Johnson, the gubernatorial nomina tion was offered to him and refused Notwithstanding this, Governor Orr, the regular candidate, received a majority of only a few votes. In 1868 Gov. Hampton participated in the National Democratic Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair, and two years later canvassed the State for Carpenter and Butler in the Reform campaign. Since then he has devoted his attention to private affairs. Although Gen. Hampton has his residence in Columbia, he owns large tracts of land in Mississippi, where, as tenants and laborers, he has settled all that remain of his former slaves, and between whom and himself the best relations exist. Called by the State to the front Gen. Hampton will lead in the most vigorous canvass ever made in South with the National Democratic party, accepts the constitutional amendments without reservation, and if elected will

be the Governor of the whole people. The Hon. W. D. Simpson of Laurens the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor both in the profession of law and in the political field, has achieved deserved disrepresenting the district. Col. Simpson's nomination adds much strength to the

Col. R. M. Sims, of York, was Adjuant-General of Gary's Brigade during the war, and after the war represented Lancaster in the State Senate. He is now a citizen of York, a prominent member of the Patrons of Husbandry, a gentleman of high culture, and very popular. Gen. James Conner, a leading member of the Bar of Charleston, was United States District Attorney for South Carolina from the year 1857 to the time of secession, when he entered the service and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was a member of the Convention of 1865, called by proclamation of the President of the United States to reconstruct the State. Since then he has not taken any active part in politics until he present campaign. In May he was unanimously chosen Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The enthuiasm with which his nomination as Attorney-General was greeted by the Convention is an evidence of the gratification

with which it will be received by the Gen. Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell the candidate for Comptroller-General, is a leading representative of the planting interests of the State. He served with conspicuous gallantry during the war, and has since then entertained Conservative political views. For several years he was President of the State Agricultural Society. While Gen. Hagood enjoys general popularity, his local strength is peculiarly great. The extraordinary executive ability shown in the manage ment of his planting interests proves him to be singularly well qualified to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the office for which he is nominated.

Capt. S. L. Leaphart, of Richland, was Comptroller-General in 1865, and was succeeded by Neagle in 1868. He has many friends, and his fitness for the responsible position to which he has been nominated is unquestioned. Under his management all leaks will be stopped in

Maj. Hugh S. Thompson, for many ears, both as Professor in the State Miliary Academy and as Principal of the Columbia Male Academy, has been connected with the educational interests of the State. His past and present succes right man in the right place. Under him the chaos existing in the free school system would soon be reduced to order.

The State ticket closes with Maj. E. W. Moise, of Sumter, the nominee for the Adjutant and Inspector Generalship. Maj. Moise is one of the most successful awyers of his section and a life-long Democrat. Although previously offered office he has always declined up to the present time to accept any nomination. His acquiescence now is a proof of his willingness to work for the redemption of

This ticket, if elected, will be a guarantee to the State of all the reforms so sadly needed, and a pledge of peace and protection to every honest citizen of the commonwealth, regardless of race or politics, as well as a terror to evil doers. The candidates nominated have been distinguished for moderation in their views. They have a military record, because, as well said in the Convention, the manhood of the South was engaged in the struggle. But having renewed their allegiance in good faith, they and the white citizens of the State with them will uphold to the last the Constitution of the United States and of South Carolina. For such candidates, on such a platform, all honest patriotic citizens can vote.

- The Democratic majority in Ala bama is swelling up to more than 40,000. As the majority increases the reports grow When Babcock, McDonald, Jewell, Chandler, Wilson, Tottan, Yaryan and Moore have fully performed the old drama of the Kilkenny cats, the people will find in their revelations an easy will forever expose this shallow false-hood. He knew that the mass of the slightest disturbance in any part of the State; that whites and blacks voted the slightest disturbance in any part of the State; that whites and blacks voted the slightest disturbance in any part of the State; that whites and blacks voted the State; the Democratic ticket. The day of carport of the Radical party in past times better-nair, has a rival in the one who simply saw that his letter contained, as if by accident, a red hair about three feet long. His wife wouldn't have waits by threats of expulsion from their church-barn and stronger that there was not the slightest disturbance in any part of the State.

— "What is the interior of Africa principally used for?" asked a teacher of a punit. "For purposes of exploration," as if you get it to stick.

— As twice eleven is twenty-two, how that his letter-nair, has a rival in the one with the slightest disturbance in any part of the State.

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— As

THE TROUBLES ON COMBAHEE.

VOL. XII---NO. 7.

Another Strike on the Rice Plantations -Outrageous Conduct of the Rioters -The Sheriff and his Posse Overpow-

From the Charleston News and Courier, August 23rd. On Saturday last reports reached the city of another and very serious strike of the hands on the rice plantations of the Combahee, but at the urgent solicitation of leading planters, who hoped that the trouble might be speedily adjusted, the accounts of the affair forwarded by the correspondents of the News and Courier have for two days been withheld from the The strike this time began upon the

Beaufort side of the Combahee. In spite

of the last strike which occurred several

months ago, and which was marked like

this, by scenes of violence and lawless-

ness, most of the planters had obtained

labor at a fair rate. It seems that the prevailing price of labor during the planting season was fifty cents a task, in due bills, a task being such as an ordi-nary field hand could easily accomplish before midday. During harvest time the planters agreed to pay one dollar a task, Mr. Bissell agreeing to pay his hands at the end of each week in greenbacks. The day after this agreement the laborers, evidently instigated by evil counsellors, demanded \$1 50 a task, payable at the close of each day. The strikers organized on Friday last, and nearly all the aborers on the extensive plantations of Messrs. Bissell Brothers & Co. struck. Some of them offered to remain at work. but these were soon intimidated by the strikers, and were compelled to seek refuge in flight. On Saturday when the strike reached Harbony, one of the Bis-sell plantations, Mr. Bissell had a quanti-ty of rice cut and threshed and ready for ounding. Steam was up in the mills; and it was intended to convey the rice to Yemassee in time to reach Charleston for hipment to New York. The strikers refused to allow any one to handle it, and allowed no one to cross the ferry. After some parleying, however, the rice wagon was ferried across, the rice gathered up, and the wagon driven to Yemassee by the proprietors of the plantation them-The new rice was then shipped

This is the substance of the advices reeived on Saturday and Sunday. Our correspondent at Green Pond states, in a dispatch received on Sunday morning, that the laborers still working on the Harbony plantation were driven from their work by the strikers and forced to take refuge in a barn. In his dispatch, received on Sunday night, he states that "The negro strikers say they intend to kill all the whites, from the cradle up, and to harvest the rice crops for them-On Monday Dr. Bissell went to Beaufort Court House, and secured the ser-

vices of an officer of the law, whose subsequent movements are given below. The rice harvested by Mr. Bissell, if not tinction. He represented Laurens County in the Legislature before the war, and in 1868 defeated A. S. Wallace for Continuous and in order to do as the ware of this, and in order to do as the ware of this, and in order to do as the ware of this, and in order to do as delayed in shipment, would probably gress by a majority of 4,291 votes. A much damage as possible, would not partisan rule of the House prevented him, allow it to be moved until Monday.

owing to his political disabilities, from Four of the hands engaged at work on it. Four of the hands engaged at work on it were driven into a barn and kept locked up all day. A meeting of the rice planters was held in this city on Monday morning, and a committee of four of their number appointed to go to Columbia to confer with Governor Chamberlain. with a view of devising some means, not to compel the negroes to work for the prices offered by the planters, but to ensure the protection of those laborers who are willing and, in many instances anxious to work. Governor lain, however, was in Abbeville, and

communication was opened with him by A letter from Beaufort states that while Dr. H. E. Bissell was in that place seeking protection for the laborers who wished to work, Mr. Henry M. Fuller, trial justice, of Sheldon, came in and reported a strike on his rice fields, led by thirty or forty negroes armed with sticks, pistols, &c., who forced all laborers to join them. He telegraphed information to Governer Chamberlain of the existing state of affairs, and received a reply from the Governor ordering him to "issue warrants and the sheriff to summon a posse and arrest the guilty parties if it takes every man in the county." In obedience to this order, Trial Justice Fuller on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Mr. Barnwell Sams, deputy sheriff, acting in the absence of Sheriff Wilson, and a posse of

about seventy-five to one hundred mount ed men, proceeded to Gardner's Corner to suppress a meeting of rioters and strikers to be held at that place. Sheriff Sams telegraphed for an additional posse from Yemassee, and ten men repaired to Gardner's Corner to meet him. A number of citizens from Green Pond and the cinity also went to the rendezvous. A dispatch received last evening from Yemassee, says:
"The sheriff and trial justice,

their posse, went down near Combahee this morning for the purpose of arresting the rioters. They arrested several of the instigators and placed them in charge of two constables to convey them to jail. These were met by a mob of strikers and the prisoners were taken away. sheriff, with his posse, has proceeded to arrest the mob. These have not been heard from yet. There may be a diffi-

Later dispatches from Yemassee, received at 11 o'clock last night, indicated that the situation of affairs was viewed there with much anxiety. It was certain that the sheriff's posse had proved too weak, numerically, to deal with the tur-bulent and excited multitude which they had hoped to disperse, and for several hours grave fears were entertained for the safety of the citizens composing the posse, as nothing could be heard of them. They had gone into the region where the strikers had everything pretty much their own way, and it was said that the bridges had been cut down behind them. At last accounts, however, a courier had just come in and reported that the posse, though in a perilous position, had not so far met with any serious disaster. Urgent calls were made for help to control

the strikers. This was the status up to a late hou last evening. Governor Chamberlain has given ample power to the authorities to quell the disturbance, and the officers in charge are gentlemen of nerve and discretion, who will act wisely and deliberately but firmly in the matter. This ntimidation of colored laborers by the strikers can be endured no longer. It must be put down with the strong hand

- Statistics show that thus far in this centennial year two boys have been born to every girl, and a very fine article of boy in every instance, too. Does this mean another war, or merely less talk?

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - - \$3.00 Estate Notices, three insertions, - - 2.00 Final Settlements, five insertions - - 3.00

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The Fall of a Toledo Man Over a Precipice at Niagara.

A Toledo excursion party visited Niagara on Sunday. Among them was Hermann Weigel. About 4:30 in the afternoon Mr. Weigel, his wife and a a number of others were standing on the brow of the hill, just above the Clifton House, on the Canadian side. At the point where they were standing there was a sheer fall of something more than eighty feet from the ground to the river banks. Mr. Weigel was standing very close to the edge, looking down to the river below. His wife stood just behind him, and had hold of his coat. She was frightened at the manner he stood, and telling him not to stand so close to the edge, gently pulled his coat to have him come back. Mr. W. replied that she need not be afraid; he was all right and would not fall, at the same lime giving a little jerk to get his coat out of his wife's hands. The jerk was too much; he lost his balance and fell headlong over that frightful precipice, striking on the sharp rocks, eighty feet below. For an instant the little group was dumb. Not a thing could be done, so harrified were they at the dreadful calamity.

Finally one of them mustered up courage enough to look over the bank, and he saw the unfortunate man lying on the rocky shore beneath.. The news of the accident spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes the bank was crowded with people. Just then Patrolman Dan Sullivan, who was with the party, came up, and hearing what had happened, started at once to get the remains before they were carried off by the water. With the assistance of a gentleman who resides at the falls, Dan started on his dangerous trip down the precipice, which was as perpendicular as a wall. Here he could put his foot on a piece of shelving rock, there he caught a little shrub, and once he dropped about four feet into a small sapling, which bent with his weight.— Above him stood the friends with bated breath, expecting every minute to see him dashed to pieces by the rock. But slowly and steadily the intrepid officer, who knows not what fear is, descende until he reached the bottom

Only a short distance from the water's edge was all that remained of Hermann Weigel, who but a few minutes before was alive and well. It seems that when he fell he struck his head upon a sharply pointed stone, which crushed his skull and killed him instantly. The body was fearfully bruised and mangled.

Turnkey Stein, after Sullivan had arrived at the bottom of the precipice, lowered a rope, which was fastened around the lifeless body, and it was slowly drawn up to the sad crowd above. A wagon was in waiting and the body was placed in that and taken directly to the train, which shortly afterward left for Toledo, arriving here this morning. Sullivan had a hard time getting up the to the train before it started. At first some of the residents at the Falls objected strenuously to the touching of the corpse until the coroner had been called upon. Their scruples were finally overcome, however, and the saddened excursion party mournfully returned home. - Toledo Blade.

WHY ARE SO MANY OF THE NEGROES Going Crazy?—Scarcely a week passes but some crazy negro is brought to Griffin for confinement. Twenty years ago some idiots were found in this race, but who ever heard of one going crazy? It has now become a fearful epidemic, and the philanthropic are made to feel for them, and naturally enquire the cause, that the remedy may be found and applied. It seems from the ravings of tho een that their mania is their religion.

We venture the opinion that misconceived ideas on the subject of future rea wards and punishments, the salvation of he soul and the practical working of re igion, have first made them fanatics and hen lunatics. They have been falsely taught and made to believe that wild excitement is true religion. Their passions have been wrought upon instead of their minds and hearts. They spend from four to ten hours in their work which consists principally in alarming and fanatical appeals that would be sacrilegious to the calm Christian mind. The most of this time is spent in unearthv screams, antic leaps and grotesque poitions that savor more of madn religion. The nature of the race is very susceptible to sudden excitement and great superstition, and they are drawn headlong into insanity.

The remedy is to teach them the truth

a soberness. This is the only remedy. This idolatry is on the increase, and its results are being fearfully felt and seen in more forms than one. We appeal to the ministers of all denominations in the city to form themselves into a missionary board, and arrange a system by which the colored people can have a sermon from one of these ministers at least one Sunday in every two weeks. To preach o them the truth, labor to keep down their ranting, to dismiss them at the proper hour and insist on them returning mmediately to their homes, calmly and quietly, to ask the colored preachers to adopt the same system, and we think the greatest good can be accomplished. The colored people will doubtless receive the preacher gladly. We owe it to them, we we it to the cause of Christ, and we owe it to our common country. Are our brethren willing to take hold of this missionary work, or give suggestions for a better plan to do the good in this field?

—Griffin Press and Cultivator.

THE HOTTEST MONTH FOR SIXTY YEARS.—According to records carefully ing in a shady place, and not exposed to reflected heat, the month just closed was the hottest we have had in New York for nearly sixty years. The mean indicated was 80.18 degrees. The nearest approach to it was in 1866. It was then 78.70-1.41 degrees lower. The lowest mean since 1845 was in 1867, which was 72.33 degrees -a difference of 7.85 degrees. Until the 22nd ult, the mean temperature was above 80 degrees, except on the 1st, 6th and 16th, and was above 70 degrees till the 30th. On the 9th the maximum was 100 degrees, and on the 24th the minimum was 61 degrees, a range of 89 degrees. Rain fell on thirteen days. On the 30th and 31st 2.45 inches. Heavy showers fell on the 11th-in all 2.9 inches. The mean temperature for twenty-one years was 5.54 warmer. The mean in this city for forty-three years is 53.14 degrees .-N. Y. Sun, Aug. 9.

A HUSBAND'S RUSE.-The man who. says the St. Louis Republican, weary of his wife's absence on a visit to her mother, had a photograph of his house taken Laughing may make a man grow with himself and his neighbor's wite fat, but you've got to mix it mightily standing on the porch, which he sent to with hread and meat and a quiet conhis better-half, has a rival in the one