

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK. For Vice President: THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA. For Governor: WADE HAMPTON, OF RICHLAND. For Lieutenant-Governor: W. D. SIMPSON, OF LAURENS.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Anderson Intelligencer. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13, 1 p. m. The Radical convention organized yesterday by electing Smalls temporary Chairman. He is opposed to Chamberlain, but his election is without significance as to the final result.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The question as to the propriety of Democrats signing the official bonds of Republicans as sureties is now the subject of much discussion in Charleston. If the Democrats throughout the State would adopt the plan of letting Republicans supply their own bondsmen from among themselves, many of the corrupt officials would be prevented from assuming office because of their inability to secure sufficient bondsmen.

The Republicans in Washington are becoming alarmed. They fear the recent infamy of South Carolina Republicanism. There is danger that the conduct of the lawless strikers upon the Combahee, who say they were ordered to do as they did, the causeless murder of four white men in Williamsburg, and the fearful riot in Charleston may set their outrage mill to grinding backwards, in which case it will furnish bread for the Democracy.

In the Arkansas State election William B. Miller, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was elected by an overwhelming majority of nearly fifty thousand. The Legislature is also largely Democratic, and will enjoy the privilege of putting a good Democrat in Mr. Clayton's seat in the United States Senate. That honor will very probably be bestowed on the present Governor, A. H. Garland.

Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation forbidding the assembly of armed bodies of men upon the streets of Charleston, but has very little to say about the punishment of the rioters. He could offer \$30,000 in rewards for the lynchers of the villains who murdered the Harmon family in Edgefield but there is not generosity enough in him to offer one cent for the punishment of the infamous mob which murdered peaceable men and put the whole city of Charleston in terror and danger. He has a discriminating mind.

The Republicans elected their State ticket in Vermont, which is not a matter of much surprise, it being one State in the Union which has never voted for a Democratic President. Their majority this year, however, is smaller than it ever has been, whilst the Democrats show a greater increase. In the last four September elections, held in presidential years, the Republicans got majorities as follows: In 1864, 29,000; in 1866, 23,000; in 1872, 26,000; in 1876, 29,000; and their vote has steadily decreased, whilst the Democratic vote small though it is, in this radical State, was in 1872, 12,677; in 1874, 13,257, and in 1876, 21,035; showing an increase in four years of nearly seventy per cent. A like per centage of increase in the other States would insure the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

Although the white men accused in the Hamburg riot were present in Court, and demanded a trial, the Judge, P. L. Wiggan, continued the case because the Attorney General was not present. This carpet-bag dignitary of South Carolina has since written a letter to Governor Chamberlain stating that the reason he did not try the case is that there are armed men in Aiken County who have terrified the witnesses so much that they could not be relied upon to testify. This is simply a subterfuge. The real cause for postponing is that the Republicans dread the exposures which are to come from that trial, and do not wish them to be given to the world before the election.

Gen. Kilpatrick, who has been stumping Indiana for Hayes, wrote him a letter recently, stating that if they made a financial canvass the Republicans would be beaten, but that "with plenty of money and a bloody shirt canvass" the State is safe for the Republicans. It seems the Rads believe him, for all the United States officers are being assessed for campaign purposes. Even Grant has given \$1000, and the poor female clerks in the Treasury and other Departments at Washington have each been made to contribute five dollars or upwards. This is the sort of civil service reform the Republicans want. Fortunately, neither the bloody shirt nor campaign greenbacks can probably make Indiana Republican.

The latest phase of Radical infamy shows itself in the fact, that the Southern carpet-bagger is directing the crusade against the people. Senator Robertson has not been consulted in Washington about this State, although he has frequently been at home, and Patterson who has not been here for six months, is giving all the testimony about our affairs to the President and his cabinet. Under his and Chamberlain's influence it is announced that the troops are to be brought from Texas, where they are needed to protect our Mexican border, and stationed in this State, where there is no use for them. It has further been said that they intend to stop joint discussions between Democrats and Republicans in this State. It may be taken for granted that the carpet-bag whelps in the South will do all they possibly can to defeat us, but it is consoling to know that the United States officers are generally gentlemen and not adventurers. We have nothing to fear from them, and therefore these miserable plotters against reform and respectability will no doubt come to grief on the 7th day of November.

HURRAH FOR ABBEVILLE.

The Democrats have elected their municipal ticket by one hundred majority. Two hundred and seventy-six votes were cast, of which one hundred and forty-three were colored. The ticket is as follows: Intendant, W. H. Parker; Wardens, John S. A. Bequest, J. F. C. DuPre and T. P. Quarles. The Radical ticket was headed by C. W. Guffin. One hundred colored men voted the Democratic ticket. This is an earnest of what the County will do in November.

THE RICE-FIELD STRIKERS.

During the past week the strike among the rice-field hands in the lower part of the State was renewed by a mob of about thirty negroes crossing from the Beaufort to the Colleton side of the Combahee. The Colleton hands were receiving one dollar per acre for cutting rice, and were satisfied; but the strikers who numbered in a short time to one hundred and fifty, would attack the hands upon the different plantations, and beat them with staves and clubs. The strikers said they had orders from Gov. Chamberlain, and intended to stop the hands from work. At the request of citizens of that vicinity previous to this, the Governor had appointed a Trial Justice with a Constable to execute the laws there, but at the time of the strike they were both gone, and when the Governor was telegraphed for assistance, he was in Washington begging troops. The work was evidently done by bad and designing men, for the hands of one farmer said that they were instructed to strike for \$1.50 per acre, and were not to use violence to the whites unless a negro was shot, and then they were to use the torch. Congressman Smalls used his influence to disperse the strikers, and succeeded. The planters have agreed to accede to the demand for \$1.50 per acre. This matter is a serious one, and the welfare of the State demands that the leaders be properly punished. The Governor has not been as zealous against these negroes, as he has been about wrongs which are 'y' exist in his imagination.

JUDGE COOKE.

We commend the determination of Judge Cooke as expressed in the following letter. If the other Judges in the State would follow this course, they would add dignity to themselves and increase the purity of the bench. This action of Judge Cooke will elevate him both in the estimation of the bar and the people of our State.

ORANBURG, S. C., Sept. 4, 1876. James M. Runyon, Esq., County Chairman Republican party. DEAR SIR: I have just received the news in this quiet, prosperous town, that on last Saturday, the Republican Convention at Greenville, elected me a delegate to the Congressional Convention, for the 4th District. Wishing to have nothing to do with politics in the future, and thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, I most positively decline to serve in said Convention. This being my determination, I have thought it proper to inform you, at the earliest moment, so that the vacancy may be supplied in time.

A Washington dispatch of September 6 to the New York World says: "Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has just returned from another visit to this city to confer with the authorities upon sending troops to that State. The Governor was never in his denunciations of such men as Haskell, Hampton, Gary, ex-Gov. Perry and others, whom he charges are on the eve of precipitating another rebellion. He makes the idle boast that he had proved that Burnside and Hamilton were at the head of the Hamburg riot, and that he expects in less than two months to have them tried. The Governor declared to a prominent South Carolina politician last night that he was done with reform talk, and hereafter the Legislature would find no barrier in him. The Governor has made arrangements to have 20,000 stand of arms sent down to Charleston on the 11th inst, the day previous to the meeting of the Radical Convention."

FOUR WHITE MEN BRUTALLY MURDERED.—On Thursday last four gentlemen, named James Brunson and three brothers named Thomas, went to fish at one of the lakes in Santee Swamp, Williamsburg County, and while quietly enjoying the sport, were set upon by a crowd of some fifty negroes, and every one murdered. So far as the attack concerned, there was no cause for the attack beyond the fact that they were white men, and one. As soon as the tragedy was discovered, a body of one hundred white men was organized and went in search of the negroes, who, if captured, would be brought to speedy justice.—News and Opinions.

LABOR REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Their Objects and Principles.—The Good Already Accomplished.

PIKEFIELD, S. C., Aug. 20, 1876. MESSRS. EDITORS: Lately we have received several letters from citizens of Anderson, requesting information respecting Anti-Oligarch and Labor Reform Associations, their objects, their effects, and chiefly the "modes of organization." Through your courtesy we hope to answer all these correspondents in one letter.

You, sometime ago, in a very comprehensive editorial, presented the principles and purposes of the Association in a very lucid manner. Quite recently you published the Constitution of Central Association in connection with a short letter from your very able correspondent, Col. Warren D. Wilkes. This Association had its origin in a conscious necessity. Owing to the imbecility of the government, farmers and business men generally received no protection. Labor had become unreliable, generally perverted by a spirit of insubordination, and a very decided and general reluctance to submit to rightful authority. Ignorance and indolence were seeking to dictate modes of culture, terms of labor and modes of traffic.

The traffic in farm products, especially of seed cotton, had well nigh ruined the farming interest in some of the most productive sections of the country. There were found white men who, in their haste to get rich, threw aside every patriotic impulse and every honest principle, and who did not hesitate to spend the night in receiving bags of cotton, corn and peas from laborers, which they knew were stolen from the employer. This villainous practice only increased the demoralization which an imbecile and licentious government created and fostered.

Employers and industrious laborers finding themselves completely at the mercy of the depraved and lawless, saw that their only safety was in a "thorough and general union." Besides all this, the assessment of the active capital employed in production was virtually taken from the proprietor and given to the corrupt government official; this assessment was generally most unreasonable, and, in many instances, most malicious and oppressive; and upon this assessment was levied a rate of taxation, which is continually suggesting the question whether our civilization is worth in dollars and cents the price we are paying for it. If government costs more than an industrious and economical people can possibly earn, is it reasonable for the people to begin to demand that we should seek to establish a government in South Carolina that shall be recommended to all producers:

- 1. By its cheapness. 2. By its honesty. 3. By its strength. In South Carolina most especially do we need a government in which these qualities abound. "Organization" was effected upon the following principles:

- 1. The abatement of the illicit traffic in seed cotton and other farm products. 2. The control, productiveness and increased remuneration of labor. 3. The lessening of the intolerable burdens of taxation. To give energy and force to these principles, the members voluntarily made certain pledges, the chief of which are as follows: 1. That we will not engage in the traffic of seed cotton and other farm products ourselves or permit others to do it, except under such restrictions as the executive committee may impose. 2. We will not employ any laborer unless he has a certificate of discharge from the other party, from a legally constituted court or from the executive committee of some association. 3. We will report any flagrant act of injustice in the assessment of property or in the disbursement of the public funds. You see that we rely, first, upon whatever power there may be in the administration of the law; for in the constitution provision is made for public prosecutions against those who uphold public nuisances. We rely mainly, however, upon the united force of a strong, healthy organized public sentiment directed against these great evils.

Any laborer who may be convicted of theft, or arson, or willful insubordination, is dismissed from employment and branded; any employer who may cheat, or defraud, or oppress a laborer, is expelled and branded; any official who may be convicted in the thought of his fellow-citizens of seeking to act dishonestly or contrary to the interests of the people, is marked with a brand as disgraceful and disgusting as that which God placed upon Cain. These associations have produced an effect in Laurens County almost magical. They have broken up the organization of the "Rogues," which existed in every neighborhood; they have made employers more careful and correct in their accounts, and more reasonable and humane in their discipline; they have made laborers more steady and constant and faithful in their work; and they have made officials more polite and respectful and obliging; they have destroyed the cotton shops. A cotton shop man is now almost as scarce as a white Radical. Those who hitherto engaged in this nefarious business, convinced of their great sin, are now endeavoring to make all the restitution possible, by becoming earnest advocates of the movement.

Our labor is rapidly growing into a state of efficiency and reliability; and employers are beginning to hope that farming can yet be made profitable. Colored laborers say that their eyes are being opened a little; and that they are beginning to see that the real power belongs to the proprietors; and the more intelligent among them are beginning to acknowledge that the real interest of those who furnish employment and those who do the work is indeed identical, though each class may be represented by a distinct race.

Our Associations have united and bound together the honest element, the business element, the industrious element as it has never been united before. Intelligent white laborers have recognized in the institution a powerful protection to them, and have become very active and efficient members.

THE GREENVILLE DEMOCRACY.

The Great Demonstration on Last Thursday.—The Effective Preparations and Brilliant Success.—Gen. Hampton's Speech.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having just returned from the great political meeting at Greenville, I think it best to present to the readers of your paper a short, intelligible account of its proceedings. I shall only attempt to show the essence, and not the accidental circumstances incident to the occasion. All visitors from a distance, knowing well the watchful and intelligent patriotism of Greenville, anticipated a grand success, and such expectations were fully realized. The crowd was immense, democratic, hopeful and sympathetic. The speakers were all in the University grounds—a grove of unsurpassed beauty and classic associations. Even to the prosaic understanding, the trees seem to gather lovingly around the seat of learning which crowns the noble hill, and offer to the outside world an attractive, sheltering refuge of faith, scholarship and a higher civilization. The speakers were Gen. Hampton, Col. Simpson, Gen. Conner, Gen. McGowan, Col. Evans, Col. Wallace and Col. Cothran. The reputation of these gentlemen renders it unnecessary to dwell upon their names, and the character of the argument and the facts are too well known to require repetition.

Gen. Hampton's speech was marked by more of force of thought and felicity of expression than at Anderson. The speech was conceived as a whole in its unaffected grandeur and feeling, with its natural patriotism, and statesmanlike solution of the political situation—it was a pure projection of the entire man, in no degree bizarre and composite. There is scarcely any unevenness in his speech; very brilliant at one moment and then a reaction of calmness, and his speech contained qualities of an order exhibiting certain others. This speech can only be justly conceived of as a whole, in which each thought and sentiment are but the complement of the others. I refer to this particularly, because this unity of thought and feeling, with its natural expression in his utterance, is more characteristic of Gen. Hampton than of almost any one I know. The Democratic candidate for Governor anticipates on the part of the Southern man, whether white or black, an early recognition of their identity of interest, and their rejection of all influences of race ambition or sectional character which seek to separate and antagonize them. Politically allied, both races at the South will be fully competent to protect their own section of the common country against all unjust or oppressive legislation.

It is important that the negro as an individual should be able to take his place in the government, and in his great canvass; it is vitally important that Hampton, a fit representative of all that is pure and just in South Carolina politics, should be placed at the head of our public affairs, so that industry and enterprise may be able to live, but to business men, in every department of utility, it is, if possible, more important that we institute and perfect reforms in the lower, more common relations, by which industry may be rewarded, capital more diligently prosecuted, and wealth more largely created. Wealth is the main ingredient of civilization, and it is the joint product of capital and labor, mind and muscle. These creators should be in thorough accord.

With a high appreciation of the service you are rendering to the people through the influence of your very conservative journal, I remain, sir, Your obedient servant, A. W. MOORE.

RIOT IN CHARLESTON.

On the night of September the 6th, a bloody and disgraceful riot was inaugurated in the city of Charleston by a mob of infuriated Republican negroes, who were determined to kill some colored Democrats who they met and shot into the streets. The riot was a disgraceful one, and was having a meeting on the night in question. The white people were informed of the plan, and for the purpose of escorting the colored men home, formed a procession with six white men around each colored Democrat, and marched up King street in safety, until they reached the Central Church, where they were attacked by a mob of about 150 Republicans from the Live Oak and Hunkard Clubs, who came yelling, for Hayes and Wheeler, upon them. The advance of the attacking party came upon the column, and knocked down the first white man they met, and shot into the air, declaring that they would have the colored men if they had to kill every man in the crowd to do so. The whites returned the fire, but overshot the mob. A portion of the escort, however, took the colored Democrats safely to the United States Troops in the Citadel, and thereby rescued them from impending death. The mob had by this time increased to fully three hundred, and fell upon the forty whites with perfect fury. The whites retreated up King street, returning the fire from the mob to keep them off.

At John street they were attacked by another mob, and thus surrounded. The fight here was fiercest, and the four or five policemen could do nothing, as the blacks were shouting "blood!" Policemen Chas. Green, colored, got between the crowd and for a moment seemed to be pacifying them, but a skirmish on the outside renewed the fight, and Green was shot through the abdomen by a bullet from the mob, it is thought. A young white man named J. M. Buckner, an excellent young gentleman, was also shot through the abdomen. Both of these men have since died. At this stage of the fight the whites only numbered fifteen, numbers of them having been killed and wounded by the clubs and saltings with which the mob was armed. The blacks soon became undisputed masters of the field, and stationed themselves at the street corners in squads of about forty. Every white man who came along was assaulted and badly beaten. For a while no white man dared show his face on the streets of Charleston. A portion of the wounded were carried to the station house for protection during the night. They were fearfully battered up. Lloyd, a colored policeman had a huge gash from a brick bat in the back of his head. John Holmes, son of Prot. Francis, was shot through the face and neck, and spit up quantities of blood. W. S. White was shot in the back by a pistol. E. M. Reeder was terribly beaten and his clothes saturated with blood. Charles Behl, a young German, was caught while going peaceably home and beaten almost to death by a mob of whites who picked up on the streets an insensible condition. Several of the detectives and policemen were badly beaten up.

The City authorities have arrested about fifteen white men for shooting pistols on the streets of Hamburg. They are men of no name, and their verdict implicated no one, but said in substance that the deceased came to death by accidental pistol shots fired during a riot. This is simply an outrage upon justice.

William M. Tweed, more familiarly known as "Boss Tweed," the leader of a corrupt Tammany Ring in New York, which was brought to grief through Tilden's efforts, and who recently escaped from the Penitentiary, has been caught at last in the port of Vigo, near Pontevedra, aboard the Spanish merchantman Carmen.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, September 14, 1876.

THE NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP. Every day brings further indications that, in tendering to Horatio Seymour nomination for Governor, the Saratoga Convention did the wisest thing that it could have done. Gov. Seymour was the man to whom all eyes voluntarily turned as the leader of the allied forces in this struggle. It is to be regretted that his health will not permit him to take the command, but the way in which the leaders have shown their power to gauge the public sentiment, and their readiness to yield at once to that feeling, has done an immense amount of good. Gov. Seymour has also, even in declining, done us a great service. His letter put in the issue for which we are fighting so plainly before the people, that none can fail to understand. Hundreds come into our ranks continually, solely as the effect of this transaction. It is very clear to see, from the result in

VERMONT. On Tuesday, that the sentiment of discontent which has been aroused against the discreditable record of Grant and his Administration, is very widespread, and that the Republican majority of strength. The Green Mountain boys were considered to be so firmly entrenched in their rugged fastnesses, and so well defended by Republican barricades, that the enemy could make no impression. There was no mistake about the bitterness of the present rivalry of the two parties. Everything that skill and energy could do was done, and it is doubtful whether any campaign has ever been conducted with greater enthusiasm. The result cannot but be satisfactory to those who are striving to curtail the evil opportunities of the present rulers of the nation. The Republican majority is considerably smaller than they had expected, while the same percentage of Democratic gain in other States will give the Democracy almost every State in the Union. If the Vermont election may be taken as an index of popular sentiment throughout the country, the election of Tilden and Hendricks by overwhelming majorities is assured. Also, from the fields of

ARKANSAS. comes the word of victory. It was expected that this State would give a Democratic majority, but the returns which we have received show that the most sanguine had anticipated. In both States a large vote has been given to the Democrats, and it is very encouraging to our opponents. And such are the prospects all over the country. Even from the MINING REGIONS, We hear that the hardy inhabitants are disgusted with the way in which things are managed, and are determined to come out for a change of Government. In Ohio, where the Governor, Governor Hayes is personally known, the feeling against him is very bitter among this class of the people. His sending the militia among them, when there was no necessity whatever for his interference with their concerns, has greatly exasperated them. Mr. W. Alexander, a Democrat, will not do anything to assist him in getting an extension of his power. They know too that all their trouble and distress arise from the bad management of the National Government, and they perceive, with all unprejudiced men that the election of Hayes means a

PERSECUTION OF GRANTMEN, which includes all the evils and detestable practices of the present Administration, and they, with the honest and patriotic citizens throughout the land, are determined to do nothing to assist him in preventing such calamity. The Republicans are working very hard among these miners. They are sending piles of campaign documents, some of the description which the Times correspondent recently condemned in Indiana, and some with backs of the color which will render them acceptable, as accompanying a general rule, and are literally pouring crooked whisky into the region. All these things, however, will not avail. The power of the party is doomed, and nothing has done more to render certain this desirable end than Attorney-General

Taft's instructions to the United States Marshals, telling them in plain words that if things do not work satisfactorily to the continuance in power of the Republicans, they can consider the soldiers as a portion of the posse comitatus, and use the army as a political tool, and that they are to be used to suppress what is to prevent the application of the rule to ourselves. If the South can be overruled and oppressed in the North, why cannot we? Surely it is time that this whole farce of Government should be ended, and that we place at the head of our Executive a man who knows and will not be intimidated by the constitution. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Everts, when Attorney-General, gave precisely the opposite opinion. It is said that Mr. Taft was not aware of this, and is now very much disturbed at the discovery.

HELL GATE. We have been for a long time expecting the explosion which is to remove the obstacles which impede navigation at the Hell Gate channel, and as the matter had proceeded so far without disaster it was hoped that no accident would occur. On Tuesday morning, however, as some of the dynamite cartridges were being unloaded to take their part in the final blast, one of them was dropped by the workman who was handling it. A violent explosion immediately occurred, and three men have lost their lives, and two others were seriously wounded. It is doubtful if they can recover. The body of one of the killed was actually severed in two, and that of another was hurled into the river and washed away. It is evidently the result of carelessness, but not the less deplorable on that account.

The notorious one C. P. Leslie is again in the field as a candidate for the Senate from Barnwell County; but the leading Radicals of that County are too much alarmed at the Democratic awakening to be willing to carry so heavy a load as Leslie any longer, and they are accordingly giving him the cold shoulder.

Want of Confidence. Trade is depressed, and the industries of the whole country flags. Ask the cause and you are told it is due to the out of this market. The few who have not used Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye, and they say "I have no confidence in it. I have been so often humbugged by such articles." We send the following testimony from parties of undoubted veracity: HAWKINSVILLE, GA., October 30, 1876. Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: I consider your Hair Dye a triumph. Our barbers pronounce it superior to all others. Yours truly, I. A. THOMPSON, Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5, 1876. Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: Your Hair Dye bids fair to run every other dye out of the market. Respectfully, JOHN KIMBALL. SAVANNAH, GA., August 27, 1876. Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: Your Hair Dye is the best I ever used. Yours truly, L. O. MYERS.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, on pool terms, a very desirable tract of 100 acres, with necessary improvements, two miles from Anderson. Call and see me, as I have determined to go West.

Two miles from General's Road, Below Anderson. Sept 14, 1876

THE CHARLOTTE (N. C.) OBSERVER says: "Mr. H. C. Davidson, of Mr. Mourne, Iredell County, has a mule that will turn back whenever he meets a Radical in the road. He is a good mule, and is as good as a lamb of God, and he becomes as wild as a Sioux Indian whenever he smells a revenue officer. Mr. Davidson is a conscientious church member, and declares that the animal not only seems to know a Radical by instinct, but gets so scared on beholding one that it is dangerous to ride the mule, and kind hearted and good natured mule kind hearts as well as a Sioux Indian whenever he smells a revenue officer. Mr. Davidson is a conscientious church member, and declares that the animal not only seems to know a Radical by instinct, but gets so scared on beholding one that it is dangerous to ride the mule, and kind hearted and good natured mule kind hearts as well as a Sioux Indian whenever he smells a revenue officer. 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