DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For President: SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

For Vice President: THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

For Governor: WADE HAMPTON. OF RICHTAND.

For Lieutenant-Governor : W. D. SIMPSON, For Secretary of State : R. M. SIMS, of York.

For Attorney-General: JAMES CONNOR, of Charleston. For Comptroller-General: JOHNSON HAGOOD, of Barnwell. For State Treasurer: S. L. LEAPHART, of Richland. For Superintendent of Education: H. S. THOMPSON, of Richland. For Adjutant and Inspector General:

E. W. MOISE, of Sumter. For Congress-Third District: D. WYATT AIKEN, of Abbeville. For Solicitor-Eighth Circuit: J. S. CCTHRAN, of Abbeville.

#### RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Anderson Intelligence 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. The com mittee on credentials has not yet repor-

until this afternoon. Chamberlain has a majority at present favorable to him, and is likely to receive the nomination on first ballot, as matters now stand, though Thomas C. Dunn, the opposing candidate, is gaining strength. The party is confused, and evidently crest-fallen. The carpet-baggers are the ascendant element in the Convention. JAMES A. HOYT.

ted, and the Convention has adjourned

#### 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 suffi-

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 Covernor, was elected by an overwhelming majority of nearly fifty thousand. The Legislature is also largely Demoputting 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.

Governor Chamberlain has issued 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 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 discrim-

inating mind. Gen. Sherman declines becoming a a partsan in the Presidential contest, and says that he intends devoting himself to the military profession. He also takes issue with Judge Taft about the authority of United States Marshals, and instructs his officers to use their own judgment about obeying the Marshals. He thinks that if the Marshal has authority over a Captain he has also over the General, and Sherman denies this. We are betting the General of the army has more authority over his troops than the Attorney General. Mr. Evarts, the greatest lawyer of the age, has heretofore given a different opinion from

Judge Taft's. 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, 28,-000: in 1872, 26,000: in 1876, 23,000: which shows that their vote has steadily decreased, whilst the Democratic vote, small though it is in this ultra radical State, was in 1872, 12,677; in 1874, I3,-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. Wiggin, continued the case because the Attorney General was not present. This has since written a letter to Governor Chamberlain stating that the reason he be given to the world before the election. and Chirar.

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 unwards. 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 corn and peas from laborers, which they 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 mu nicipal ticket by one hundred majority. Two hundred and seventy-six votes were cast, of which one hundred and fortythree were colored. The ticket is as follows: Intendant, W. H. Parker: Wardens, John Sign, 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 in- we need a government in which these tended to stop the hands from work. At qualities abound. "Organization" was 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 R. Miller, the Democratic nominee for 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 cratic, and will enjoy the privilege of 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 blatant about the outrageous conduct of these negroes, as he has been about wrongs which or'y exist in his imagination.

# JUDGE COOKE.

We commend the determination of Judge Cooke as expressed in the followthere is not generosity enough in him to ing letter. If the other Judges in the tion provision is made for public prose-State would follow this course, they would add dignity to themselves and in- nuisances. We rely mainly, however, crease the purity of the bench. This upon the united force of a strong, healthy action of Judge Cooke will elevate him organized public sentiment directed both in the estimation of the bar and the people of our State:

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Sept. 4, 1876.

James M. Runion, Esq., County Chair-

nan Republican party: DEAR SIR: I have just received the news in this quiet, prosperous town, that on last Saturday, the Republican Con-vention 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 onor 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 moent, so that the vacancy may be supplied in time.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMPSON H. COOKE.

A Washington dispatch of September 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 noisy 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 proof that Butler and Hampton 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 Legslature would find no barrier in him The Governor has made arrangements to have 20,000 stand of arms sent down to arm the blacks. The arms will be landed | Colored laborers say that their eyes are in Charleston on the 11th inst., the day previous to the meeting of the Radical

FOUR WHITE MEN BRUTALLY MUR-DERED .- On Thursday last four gentlemen, one named James Brunson and three brothers named Thomas, went to carpet-bag dignitary of South Carolina 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 did not try the case is that there are one murdered. So far as can be ascerarmed men in Aiken County who have tained, there was no cause for the attack terrified the witnesses so much that they beyond the fact that they were white could not be relied upon to testify. This men, and line. As soon as the tragedy is simply a subterfuge. The real cause was discovered, a body of one hundred for postponing is that the Republicans white men was organized and went in dread the exposures which are to come from that trial, and do not wish them to from that trial, and do not wish them to from that trial, and do not wish them to from that trial, and do not wish them to from that trial, and do not wish them to from that trial, and do not wish them to from the institution a powerful property at last in the port of Vigo, near Ponte-that they are the ghosts of some of his departed ancestors, and that probably at last in the port of Vigo, near Ponte-that they are the ghosts of some of his departed ancestors, and that probably accounts for his idiosyneracy.

LABOR REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Their Objects and Principles-The Go Already Accomplished. PINEFIELDS, S. C., Aug. 30, 1876. Messes. Editors. Lately we have re-ceived several letters from citizens of Anderson, requesting information respecting Anti-Cotton Shop 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

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 Con-

stitution of Central Association in connection with a short letter from your very able correspondent, Col. Warren D.

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 pervaded by a spirit of insubor dination, 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. 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

inding themselves completely at the nercy 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 treasonable 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 effected upon the following principles: 1. The abatement of the illicit traffic

in seed cotton and other farm products. 2. The control, productiveness and in-

reased renumeration of labor. 3. The lessening 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

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 constithted court or from the executive committee of some sub-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 constitucutions against those who uphold public 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 disgustful 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. 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

Our Associations have united and as it has never been united before.

nized in the institution a powerful pro- at last in the port of Vigo, near Ponte- that they are the ghosts of some of his active and efficient members.

The institution is unpartisan, yet the whole spirit and tendency of its princi-ples is at war with the wicked carpet-bag government, which is an excresence co erced upon the body politic by military

despotism. Messes. Editors: Having just re-The institution makes no war against; threed from the great political meeting Republicanism as interpreted and exhibited in many of the Northern States : it only condemns that miserable caricature telligible account of its proceedings. I which we have in South Carolina

One of the fundamental principles of and not the accidental circumstances inthe Association is that the people, those "who think and those who toil," employers and employees, black and white, are competent, if left alone, to originate and develop industrial and political systems adapted to their wants; that these classes can make the government the natural outgrowth of the situation. What may be very finely adapted to Massachusetts in its industrial and political systems may be death and desolation in South Carolina. Every honest, industrious citizen, whether he be farmer, merchant, mechanic or professional man, whether he furnishes work or does the work, can unite upon the principles of this organization; and feel that in this union there is strength, strength to him, strength to his business, strength to his family, and strength finally to the coun-

The townships of the counties furnish very convenient local divisions for or-

When the people become thoroughly rganized in each township, each county may form a Central Association similar to the one established in Laurens. When several counties become organ

zed, we can have a State Convention. The whole system is based upon this simple principle-control the labor: make it productive: create thrift and you control inevitably the ballot-box. A laboring population, kept steadily at

work by superior intelligence and skill, and conscious that this work is being ustly remunerated, will have the same politics with the employer, whether Democratic or Republican.

I hope to be able to meet my fellowcitizens of Anderson and present this reat subject eye to eye and face to face. It is important that Tilden, who is the embodiment of the American idea of governmental reform, should be successil 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 awake to a new ife, but to us business men, in every department of activity, 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 protected 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

I remain, sir, Your obedient servant, A. W. MOORE.

#### RIOT IN CHARLESTON.

bloody and disgraceful riot was inaugurated in the city of Charleston by a mob of infurious Republican negroes, who were determined to kill some colored Democrats who had organized a Democratic Club, and were having a meeting on the night in question. The white peoole 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 narched up King street in safety, until hey reached the German Church, where hey were attacked by a mob of about 150 Republicans from the Live Oak and Hunkadory 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 procession, declaring 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 the impending 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.

At John street they were attacked by nother crowd and thus surrounded. The fight here was fiercest, and the four or five policemen could do nothing, as the blacks were shouting "blood!" Po-liceman 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 one of 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 knocked senseless by the clubs and palings 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 Charlestou. 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, a son of Prof. Francis Holmes, was bauly beaten over the face and head, 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 a jelly. An unknown white man was picked up in an insensible condition. Several of the detectives and policemen were badly

The City authorities have arrested about fifteen white men for shooting pistols, but have only arrested two colored men. The City authorities, who are Republicans, proclaim virtually that it is no offence to kill men who are protecting colored Democrats. The Mayor has issued a proclamation it is true, but the rioters are not arrested. The jury of inquest over the bodies of the murdered men was unlike the Hamburg jury. Its session was shot, and its 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 Carmen.

THE GREENVILLE DEMOCRACY. The Great Demonstration on last Thurs day—Extensive Preparations and Bril-liant Success—Gen. Hampton's Great

at Greenville, I think it best to present

to the readers of your paper a short, in-

shall only attempt to show the essence,

cident 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 speaking came off 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, bustling world an attractive, sheltering refuge to faith, scholarship and a higher civilization. The speakers were Gen. Hampton, Col. Simpson, Gen. Conner. Gen. McGowan, Col. Evins, Col. Wallace and Col. Cothran. The reputation of these gentlemen renders it unnecessary to define or eulogize their style, 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 grace of style, sentiments of devoted 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 bril iant at one moment and then a reactionary depression; now displaying certain qualities, and then again 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 my 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 iden-tity of interest, and their rejection of all nfluences of an ambitious 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 discriminating legislation. The force of events will enlighten the negro as to the folly of his support to the carpet-bag adventurer, and will attract him to the white man of his own section, with whom he is identified, as well in politics as in all business relations. In all subjects of national legislation, whether upon tariffs, or currency, or the honest, efficient ad-ministration of the government, there is no division of interest between the two races. No one can doubt that there should be perfect accord, and the utter defeat of incendiary politicians in this canvass will hasten that consummation so devoutly to be wished. Gen. Hampton represents the good, intelligent people of South Carolina, and his position-so conservative, so perceptive of the futureexerts a most salutary influence upon the

better class of negroes, and will contrib-ute an effectual aid to the election of Great as was the demonstration in the day-time, in numbers, enthusiasm and the admirable order exhibited, the torchlight procession at night was infinitely superior in beauty and scenic effec The procession was nearly or quite a mile long, and contained everything requisite to complete and crown with success a great political meeting. Bands of music, banners flying, variety of uniform, transparencies most admirably apposite in their mottoes, horsemen and ootmen with their torches, formed a panorama so varied and rich, such as inspired the spectator with the unreal fancy as though he had been transported into a region of eastern fable and sensuous delight-a land of unsetting sun and odorous breezes, of music and soft, golden waters drowsily lapping on silver sands. The gorgeous moon contributed her full share of beauty to the passing hour, and in common with inanimat nature seemed to sympathize with the spirit of man in the self-assertion of a oyal manhood. One of the mottoes was, January 1st, 1877, D. H. Chamberlain, Attorney at Law, Boston, Massachusetts. One of the transparencies represented the Northern adventurer as he first came South, lean, lank and lantern-jawed, and as he is now fat and sweltering in the grease of prosperity. The beauty of Greenville gave their best smiles to the their nurse's arms, contributed their in-

the whole body politic, when children shout lustily for Gen. Hampton. The speaking ceased in the evening while before midnight, though a large number of people seemed quite willing that it should have continued longer The immense mass of human beings then began to disappear until the quiet of night resumed her sway, and the city gathered, her sombre robes and went to sleep in majestic silence. The scene was so interesting and unusual that it will not easily pass from the memory of those

who were present. These great assemblies of the people signify their resolute will that respectability and talent shall no longer be ostracised in South Carolina; that the white people shall have something more to do vith the government than simply to pay the taxes, and that honesty and efficiency will be necessary qualifications for office. Reform in administration, State and National, is the recognized want of the day; and the most intelligible form of refor mation in South Carolina is, that the party which introduced dishonesty into the administration of government shall cease to exist. The election of Gen. Hampton means that respectability shall again influence the public counsels; that political adventurers will seek more congenial latitudes, and that South Carolinians must govern South Carolina. With the restoration of good government in the State, with the election of Tilden to the Presidency, constitutional liberty dawns upon the South, with all the blessings that follow in her train. Low taxes, the restoration of credit, industrial activity and commercial enterprise will diffuse their blessings over the country and give to the South her natural pos tion and legitimate prosperity. when that time comes, as it must, it requires no ken of prophet to divine, all the world shall respect and fear, and even our enemies will covet, honor and obey. Let the people of South Carolina

resolve to win, and to win nobly, to bear themselves through the canvass with a magnanimity worthy of the cause and the event, and prolonged as the occa-- The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says: 'Mr. H. C. Davidson, of Mt. 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 gen-tle as a lamb ordinarily, but 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 bound together the honest element, the corrupt Tarmany Ring in New York, to know a Radical by instinct, but gets business element, the industrious element | which was brought to grief through Gov. so scared on beholding one that it is Tilden's efforts, and who recently escaped dangerous to ride the usually kind heart-Intelligent white laborers have recog- from the Penitentiary, has been caught ed and good natured mule in a Radical from Ar determine

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, September9 th, 1876. THE NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

Every day brings further indications that, in tendering to Horatio Seymour the 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 undertake the duties of 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 puts 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 is rolling on with immensity of strength. The Green Mountain boys were considered to be so firmly intrenched 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 with which the fight was to be waged. 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 ut 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 indication of popular sentiment throughout the country, the election of Tilden and Hendricks by overwhelming majorities is ARKANSAS comes the the sound of victory. It was expected that this State would give a Democratic majority, but the returns which we have received show that the triumph has been much more complete than the most sanguine had anticipated In both these States a full vote has been cast, and it must be said that the results

to our opponents. And such are the prospects all over the country. Even 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 more especially, where 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, and they are determined that they will not do anything to assist him in getting an extension of his power. They know too that all their trouble and distresses arise from the bad management of the National Government, and they perceive, with all unprejudiced men that the election of Hayes means a

are very encouraging to us and dispiriting

PERPETUATION OF GRANTISM, which includes all the evils and detestable practices of the present Administration, and they, with the honest and patritermined that they will do all they can to prevent such a 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 accompaniments to the bloody-shirt, and they 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 agent. We cannot help asking the question, what is to prevent the application of this rule to ourselves. If the South can be overridden and oppressed in the North, why cannot we? Surely it is time that this whole farce of Government should occasion; and childhood, but lately in be ended, and that we place at the head of our Executive a man who knows how nocence and patriotism to enrich the to rule in accordance with the constitu-scene. Patriotism must have pervaded tion under which the nation is organized. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Evarts. 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 noped that no accident would now mar our satisfaction at the completion of the work. On Tuesday morning, however, as some of the dynamite cartridges were beng unloaded to take their part in the final blast, one of them wrs dropped by the workman who was handling it. A violent explosion immediately occurred, and three men have lost their lives, and two were so seriously wounded that ii 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 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 "want of confidence." Ask 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 ask them to read the following testimony from parties of undoubted veracity: HAWKINSVILLE, GA., October 30, 1869.

DR. W. H. Turr—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, 1870.

Dr. Turr—Dear Sir: Your Hair Dye bids fair to run every other dye out of this market. Respectfully, JOHN KIMBADL.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 27, 1871. Dr. Turt-Dear Sir: Your Hair Dye is the L. O. MYERS.

#### A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE, on good terms, a very desirable FARM, containing 100 acres, with necessary improvements, two miles from Anderson. Call and see me, as I have determined to go West. GEO. M. STEIFEL,

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

NEW FIRM!

N. K. SULLIVAN. J. P. SULLIVAN. SULLIVAN & CO.

NEW BUSINESS.

#### We will deal Exclusively in GROCERIES. SHOES, BOOTS, HARDWARE, AND HEAVY DRY GOODS.

Our business shall be conducted strictly, and without exception, ON THE CASH SYSTEM! It is useless for any one to ask credit. We will thus be enabled to compete with any market in the country. Come one, come all! Let us prove to you that we mean what we say. We will also carry on a

#### GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Seeds of any kind, and all Country Produce will be sold for other-parties on satisfactory terms. We will also order from other markets any Goods in and out of our stock for a reasonable per cent. ALL GOODS in our Store formerly owned by Messrs. N. K. Sullivan & Co., will be sold

AT COST!

In order to close them out at once

The Notes and Accounts due Messrs. N. K. & J. P. Sullivan, and Messrs. N. K. Sullivan. & Co., are in our hands for collection, and all parties indebted to them will be expected to come forward and settle promptly.

Come and examine our LOW PRICES. Don't go away from home to buy your Goods

Remember, we Sell only for Cash! Sept 14, 1876

#### Ginning Notice!

PROPOSE to Gin Cotton at the ONE

A. H. OSBORNE, Anderson, C. H., S. C.

#### NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, a large bay horse MULE, in W. H. McElroy's possession in Anderson the 11th inst. The Mule was branded on the left jaw "W. H.," and had a wart on his left side near the saddle girt. Any information concerning said Mule will be liberally rewarded by M. C. DICKSON, near Pendleton.

\$10

\$10 I WILL INSERT FULL UPPER SETS OF TEETH

FOR TEN DOLLARS. Until the first day of January next. W. G. BROWNE, Dentist. Sept 14, 1876

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the name and style of Holliday & Wood was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th of July last. Parties having claims against said firm will present them, and those indebted to said firm will please make J. I. HOLDIDAY, HENRY WOOD. Williamston, S. C., Sept. 12, 1876. 9-2

LOST!

# A BUNCH OF KEYS was lost in the

A BONCH OF KEYS was lost in the Town of Anderson, or on the road to Lowndesville, on Saturday, the 2nd of September. The bunch contained six or eight keys, one of which was brass, with a steel key to match it. Any one finding them will oblige by leaving them at the INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, or returning them to me at J. B. MOSELEY.

#### NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the firm of N. K. SULLIVAN & CO. is this day dissolved, owing to the death of their late partner, Mr. W. N. Alexander; and we, he undersigned, have formed a copartner ship under the name and style of SULLI-VAN & CO., for the purpose of engaging in the General Grocery and Heavy Dry Respectfully, N. K. SULLIVAN,

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 8, 1876. THE Notes and Accounts of Messrs. N. K. & J. P. Sullivan, and Messrs. N. K. Sullivan & Co., are in our hands for collection, and

J. P. SULLIVAN, J. M. SULLIVAN.

we urge all parties indebted to them to come forward and settle at once. SULLIVAN & CO. Sept 14, 1876

#### AN ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Town now met and sitting in Council—
That the price of License to Retail Spirituous Liquors within the corporate limits of the Town of Anderson, shall be, and is hereby fixed, at the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, from 14th Angelogy gust, 1876, until the second Monday of gust, 1876, until the second Monday of August, 1877, the same to be granted on conditions that the parties receiving Li-cense shall not sell or give away spiritu-ous or malt liquors during all public days, until after the coming National and State elections, and for ten days be-fore and including day of election, and three days thereafter; conditions to be specified in License when granted, the Council reserving the right that, on and after the 1st January, 1877, to compel the parties obtaining License to Retail Spirituous Liquors to separate the sale of the same from all other business, except tobacco, cigars and restaurant.

Done and ratified, and the seal of the [L. s.] corporation thereto affixed, this the 29th day of August, 1876.

WM. McGUKIN,

Sept 14, 1876

# **BOOTS AND SHOES**

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public of Anderson and vicinity, that he is now prepared to furnish the bes

#### HAND-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. At his New Shop

Over Prevest & Cunningham's Store.

By giving personal attention to the work, employing none other than first-class work-men, and using the best of stock, I am pre-pared to turn out work which is bound to be satisfactory to the purchaser. A suitable stock will be kept on hand to enable me to execute orders promptly, for either ladies or

I propose working at the most reasonable prices, and respectfully ask a trial from the farmers, as well as the citizens of the Town, pefore they purchase Boots or Shoes el where.
REPAIRING will also be promptly and

Give me an order G. W. GARRECKT.

The Notes and Accounts Due the firm of

SIMPSON, HILL & CO., Will be placed in the hands of an OFFICER

#### for collection by the First of November next.

A year has transpired since its dissolu ion, and you have had time to make anoth

No excuse can be given for not settling immediately.

The old firm business MUST be wound SIMPSON, HILL & CO. Sept 14, 1876

# DENTISTRY.

DR. G. M. JONES Is prepared to do all kinds off Dencistry at short notice. Being in possession of all the latest improvements and best of material, can do work in the best of style. In setting and filling teeth, he is determined not to be surpassed by any. Old decayed teeth treated and made good, at very little. above the price of extracting. Good teeth within the reach of all, at the present reduced prices. All work warranted. Office, adjoining T. J. Leak's residence, second door below market. Terms low for cash or

NOTICE. COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ANDERSON C. H., S. C., Sept. 1, 1876. To Mary J. McAlister, and her assigns: A PPLICATION having been made to me-

Sept 7, 1876

A PPLICATION having been made to me-by John B. Moore, a judgment credi-tor, for himself and other judgment credi-tors of B. A. McAlister, for the Redemption of 100 acres of land in Hall Township, for-merly belonging to B. A. McAlister, and bought by you at Delinquent Tax sale, held at Anderson Court House, June 9th, 1876, at Anderson Court House, June 9th, 1876, by paying the taxes, coets and penalties, amounting to \$33.40. Now, this is to notify you that John B. Meore, for himself and other judgment creditors, has this day deposited with B. D. Dean, Treasurer of Anderson County, the sum of \$36.28 for the Redemption of the above mentioned real estate, in accordance with Sec. IE2 of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to reduce all Acts and parts of Acts, providing for the assessment and taxation of property into one Act, and to amend the same," approved March 19, 1874.

THOMAS J. WEBB, Auditor A. C. Sept 7, 1876

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE

# REAL ESTATE.

In the District Court of the United States, Dis-trict of South Carolina. In Re. J. W. HARRISON, Bankrupt. Petition to Sell Real Ex Parte
Joseph N. Brown, Assignee.

BY virtue of an order of his Honor Judge George S. Bryan, I will sell at Ander-son Court House, on SALEDAY in OCTO-BER next, the following Real Estate, to wit: THE HOMESTEAD LOT Of said J. W. Harrison, situate in the Town of Anderson, containing Twenty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of C. A. Reed, J. A. Brock, Joseph N. Brown and others.

Also, ALL THAT WOOD LOT, Lying Northwest of said Town, near the

corporate limits, containing Fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of S. H. Pre-vost, C. A. Reed, Wm. Burriss and S. Bleck-TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance at six months, secured by mortgage, with leave to anticipate payment—the pur-chaser to pay extra for papers.

JOSEPH N. BROWN,

Sept 7, 1876 ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

# VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A GREEABLE to an order from the Court of Ordinary of Franklin County, Ga., will be sold before the Court House door IN CARNESVILLE, GA., in said

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1876, Within the usual hours of sale, SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, more or less, lying in Franklin County, on the Tugalo River, belonging to the Estate of E. C. Eddins, deceased, adjoining lands of C. K. Jarrett, and dower of Mrs. Mary A.

nundred yards of the line of the land. 85 Acres River Bottom,

Which is first-class, in a high state of cultivation, the balance in UPLAND and BRANCH BOTTOM, mostly in ORIGINAL FOREST.

There are on the premises two houses for tenants, with Gin House, Orchard, &c. The property is situated convenient to Churches, School Houses and Mills, and an be divided into two or more settlements. Terms of Sale.

Credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from date at 7 per cent., purchaser to give note with approved security, and receive bond for titles until purchase money is paid. Sold by H. C. Eddins, Administrator, by

virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary.

## Aug 31,1875 H. C. EDDINS, Adm'r. DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

TRY IT! Use it once, and you will use no other.

#### DURYEAS'

#### Improved Corn Starch. Pronounced by Jurors of Great International Exposition, Paris, 1867, to be the

PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

A trial will insure its popularity every-None genuine without Duryeas' on every

FOR SALE BY GROCERS GENERALLY.

#### TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WILL SEND

THE WEEKLY SUN FROM NOW TILL AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Post-Paid to any address
Throughout the United States, No Campaign Document Like It!

THE SUN, New York City.

AGENTS Our large life-like STEEL ENGRAVINGS of the PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES sels rapidly. Send for circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 35 Wall Street, Box 3236, N. Y. 8—8

J. M. SULLIVAN.