

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: STATE AT LARGE—SAMUEL MCGOWAN, THEO. G. BARKER, 1st DISTRICT—J. W. HARRINGTON, 2nd DISTRICT—J. A. INGRAM, 3rd DISTRICT—WILLIAM WALLACE, 4th DISTRICT—J. B. IRWIN, 5th DISTRICT—ROBERT ALDRICH.

FOR GOVERNOR: WADE HAMPTON, of Richland. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: WM. D. SIMPSON, of Laurens.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: R. M. SIMS, of York. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: JAMES CONNER, of Charleston.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION: HUGH S. THOMPSON, of Richland. FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL: JOHNSON HAGOOD, of Barnwell.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE: W. W. HUMPHREYS. FOR CLERK OF COURT: JOHN W. DANIELS.

FOR SHERIFF: JAMES H. MCCONNELL. FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER: J. N. CARVILLE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: JOHN C. GANTT, O. H. P. FAN, SAMPSON W. TWINE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: H. O. HERRICK.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The Ninth Annual exhibition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Anderson County, is now in progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. We publish in another column the Proclamation of President Grant, declaring that "insurrections and domestic violence in several Counties of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State, known as Rifle Clubs, who ride up and down, by day and night, in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General Hampton's canvass has been the most enthusiastic success ever known in South Carolina, and presages the grand victory at the polls ever achieved in this glorious commonwealth.

Referring to the President's proclamation, the New York Herald gives this advice to the South Carolina Democrats: "The only course to be pursued, then, is to afford no pretence for the use of troops, and to let all violence come from those who are loudest in demanding protection."

But twelve more days remain in which to work for the redemption of the Palmetto State. Every Carolinian is expected to do his whole duty from now until our common mother is freed forever from the infamous tyranny, oppression and corruption of carpet-bag rule.

The yellow fever has abated considerably in Savannah, and the death rate from that disease seems decreasing every day.

The Republican meeting at Wallhalla on Saturday last was a small affair. The attendance was quite limited on account of Robinson's Circus exhibiting at Seneca City on that day, which proved a much greater attraction to the colored people than the antics of Chloroform Carpenter, Greener and Co.

The colored men seemed more in favor of Hampton than ever after the meeting, and there is no doubt that the Democrats gained ground among them, in consequence of the bad faith shown in the refusal of a joint discussion.

The radicals are prone to allege that Gens. Gary and Butler, of Edgfield, make it their business to incite riots and provoke bloodshed. In fact, these gentlemen are held up to the gaze of the world as being guilty of planning massacres, and devising tortures for the negroes.

The Washington National Republican, the organ of President Grant, advises the arrest and incarceration of Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, and Judge T. J. Mackey, a prominent Republican, for what it pleases to term their "incendiary teachings."

The organ of the President, the Washington National Republican, advises the arrest and incarceration of Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, and Judge T. J. Mackey, a prominent Republican, for what it pleases to term their "incendiary teachings."

THE QUESTION.—If all the white citizens of South Carolina were Republicans and all the colored citizens Democrats, does any one believe that President Grant's proclamation would have been issued?

Four thousand soldiers are expected to arrive in Savannah, and it is expected to insure to the Radical robbers "four years more of good stealing in South Carolina."

Address to the People of South Carolina.

ROOMS STATE DEPT. EX. COM., COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18, 1876. To the People of the State of South Carolina: It is my honor and duty to address you in regard to political party or race.

Whereas, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that there exists in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State, known as Rifle Clubs, who ride up and down, by day and night, in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and

Whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States that every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, may be admitted as a new State, and the Legislature cannot be convened, against the consent of two-thirds of both Houses, and

Whereas, by laws in pursuance of the above it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction to the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, to employ the same in such manner as he may judge necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 2 of the Constitution, and of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has caused the militia of the State to be called out, and

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command, that persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and

Whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States that every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, may be admitted as a new State, and the Legislature cannot be convened, against the consent of two-thirds of both Houses, and

Whereas, by laws in pursuance of the above it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction to the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, to employ the same in such manner as he may judge necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 2 of the Constitution, and of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has caused the militia of the State to be called out, and

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command, that persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and

Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that there exists in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State, known as Rifle Clubs, who ride up and down, by day and night, in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and

Whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States that every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, may be admitted as a new State, and the Legislature cannot be convened, against the consent of two-thirds of both Houses, and

Whereas, by laws in pursuance of the above it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction to the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, to employ the same in such manner as he may judge necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 2 of the Constitution, and of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has caused the militia of the State to be called out, and

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command, that persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and

Whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States that every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, may be admitted as a new State, and the Legislature cannot be convened, against the consent of two-thirds of both Houses, and

Whereas, by laws in pursuance of the above it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction to the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, to employ the same in such manner as he may judge necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article 2 of the Constitution, and of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has caused the militia of the State to be called out, and

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command, that persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and

Whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States that every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, may be admitted as a new State, and the Legislature cannot be convened, against the consent of two-thirds of both Houses, and

MORE ATROCIOUS WORK.

White Citizens Ambushed and Shot Down at Edgfield. Special Dispatch to the News and Courier. COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1876. The Democratic meeting at Edgfield, yesterday, was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

General Election Notice.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1876. Sen. Robertson, of South Carolina, had an interview with the President on the situation in that State. Mr. Robertson informed the President that as the rifle clubs had now disbanded he did not think there would be any trouble.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

General Election Notice.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1876. Sen. Robertson, of South Carolina, had an interview with the President on the situation in that State. Mr. Robertson informed the President that as the rifle clubs had now disbanded he did not think there would be any trouble.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held there. The crowd was estimated at between five and six thousand persons, including about two thousand horsemen, all armed and ready for action.

THIS IN SIGHT.

THE undersigned respectfully desire to inform the trading public that he has opened a NEW TIN STORE, in Waverly House Block, West End, Where he is now offering a desirable line of TEN WARE, and other articles usually kept in a Tin Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STOVES AND TIN WARE, Stone Hollow Ware, &c.

BE IT KNOWN THAT I, JAMES A. HOYT, Clerk of the Board of Managers, do hereby certify that the following are the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Sheriff of Anderson County, South Carolina, at the election held on the 17th day of November, 1876.

THE firm of Miller & Robinson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the old firm will please call on H. ROBINSON, at the store of J. W. Miller, who can be found at A. Reed's Store, who is alone authorized to receive the same. G. W. MILLER, H. A. ROBINSON.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE. WILL be continued by J. M. Robinson, who will use every effort to make guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best of the market at reasonable rates.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE. WILL be continued by J. M. Robinson, who will use every effort to make guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best of the market at reasonable rates.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE. WILL be continued by J. M. Robinson, who will use every effort to make guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best of the market at reasonable rates.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE. WILL be continued by J. M. Robinson, who will use every effort to make guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best of the market at reasonable rates.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE. WILL be continued by J. M. Robinson, who will use every effort to make guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best of the market at reasonable rates.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE. WILL be continued by J. M. Robinson, who will use every effort to make guests comfortable. The table will be supplied with the best of the market at reasonable rates.