STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Governor. GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD. For Lieutenant-Governor. GEN. J. D. KENNEDY. For Comptroller General. J. C. COIT, Esq. For Secretary of State, Col. R. M. SIMS. For Attorney General, GEN, LEROY F. YOUMANS. For Superintendent of Education. MAJ. HUGH S. THOMPSON. For Adjutant and Inspector General. GEN. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

For State Treasurer. COL. J. P. RICHARDSON. For Presidential Electers. At Large-Hon. John L. Manning, Col. Wm. Elliott.

First District-Gen. E. W. Moise. d District-Hon. C. H. Simonton Third District-J. S. Murray, Esq. Fourth District-Col. Cad. Jones. Fifth District-Hon. G. W. Croft. For Congress-Third District:

HON. D. WYATT AIKEN. For Solleitor-Sth Judicial Circuit : COL. JAMES S. COTHRAN.

Governor Jeter has appointed Judge Hudson to sit upon the Supreme Court in the determination of the contested position of Chief Justice. The case will be heard at once, and speedily determ-

Mr. Tilden has sent his check for one hundred thousand dollars to the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and when thanked for his munificent contribution replied that if more was necessary to inform him. This is a generous and noble act, which will place Mr. Tilden in a high position in the hearts of the American people, who cannot fail to appreciate so disinterested and liberal a contribution to the cause of good government.

Judge Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims in Washington, is one of the strongest of Republican stalwarts, and yet he said a few days since to a Massachusetts friend; "It looks as though Hancock would be elected, and I hope he will be. He would make a better President than the other man." ator Logan, the chairman of the committee in charge of the Western Republican campaign says, "I'm afraid they've got Garfield." That's all right. Confessions are now in order, and we are ready to hear from the next stalwart from whose eyes the scales have fallen.

If the reports from the election in Maine on last Monday be true, the North is not solid for Garfield at all, but is getting solid for the Democratic party and the Union. The indications are that the Fusionists have elected Plasted Governor over Davis, the Republican candidate, by a majority of from one to five thousand. It is claimed that they have also elected four out of five Congressmen and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. It is doubtful as to the exact facts of the election, but enough is known to until after the meetings were over. His show that the Republicans have been whipped in the State of James G. Blaine. Good enough for one day.

The Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District met at he did not accept. We have no doubt Newberry on last Saturday morning and nominated C. J. Stolbrand for Congress against Col. D. Wyatt Aiken. Mr. Stolbrand was Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary under Moses, and we have no doubt is a fit exponent of the Republican party. We have lost sight of him during recent years, and have forgotten his record while in office. We will, however, look it up, and give it to sene lamp on last Thursday night. She our readers. In this race Mr. Stolbrand is carrying an empty honor, for he has no chance of election. Col. Aiken will of cotton have been shipped from Abbe beat him by from eight to ten thousand ville since the 1st of September.....The Presbytery of South Carolina will meet

Secretary Sherman wants to know what will happen at Washington if the restraint of a Republican President is withdrawn, to which the New York World replies that the locks of the Unitted States Treasury, which have been kept out of the reach of expert examination by successive Republican Presidents for twenty years will be thoroughly overhauled. To put it in other words, corrupt rings will occur. This may detract some from the charms which the national capitol possessed for a certain class of men who are prominent in the Republican party, but it will hardly injure the country. The less of Republican restraint there is, the purer and better will be the government.

The Democratic County Convention of Messrs. J. H. Evans and J. M. Power, so that the appointment of Capt. A. E. A. E. Gilchrist as Sergeant-at-Arms That was Hancock. It passed both was necessary to preserve order and Houses of Congress and was signed by enforce the decisions of the Convention. For his service as Ser- the senior Major General, died, and geant-at-Arms Capt. Gilchrist was chal- Hancock going up on grade, was no longer the junior Major General, and so lenged by Mr. Evans, but very sensibly refused to accept the challenge. The geople of Reeves township held a public an act reducing the Major Generals to meeting, at which they endorsed Capt. three. This was signed by the President, Gilchrist and requested the Governor to but before it could be carried into effect *-emove Mr. Evans from the position of Meade died, and the Major Generals were reduced to three by God Almighty. Fi-rail Justice, and decided to prosecute reduced to three by God Almighty. Fi-nally, a law was passed authorizing the him for sending and Mr. J. M. Power | President to drop one of the Major Genor carrying a challenge. This is the erals. Before it could be carried out, and proper manner to treat duelling. Public Hancock dropped, Halleck died, and will be ting consummation tim to his intended will be elected Pr

SENADBAYARD'S SPEECH.

meeting in Anderson on last hursday was a great success, showing a thorough union of all Democrats in Anderson County, and evincing in an unmistakable manner the determination to keep our majorities up to the standard of 1876. In fact, we believe the meeting was better in every respect, except the mounted procession, than the famous gathering of that campaign. At this meeting the speaking was of the finest order, and every one of the orators did credit to themselves and to the party they we feel that it will not be invidious or objectionable to refer especially to the splendid address of Senator Bayard, whose calm, dignified and eloquent remarks have impressed our whole people most profoundly, and infused an interest in national politics that has not heretofore been equalled in our midst. Without declamation or epithets, he arraigned distinguished gentlemen who addressed the Republican party and criticized Gen. Garfield in a manner that would have been unexceptionable upon the floor of the United States Senate, and at the same time carried that stern condemnation to both that must be measured out to the enemies of peace and good government by all patriots. His plea for honest money was timely and able, givng to many of his hearers ideas they never possessed before, and impressing

the lofty attainment of true statesman-Altogether it was the most splendid speech we have ever heard from the stump, and for an hour and a half commanded the strictest attention from the enraptured audience. It was open, true and manly. It was elegant, terse and beautiful. It was armed with conviction and bristled with point in every sentence. Such a speech is not often heard, and such a man is not often met with. Delaware has a reason for just pride in her noble son, and Carolina joins with honest pleasure in paying tribute to his worth.

others more strongly with their convic-

tions. His remarks upon the dignity

and sacred duty imposed upon those en-

gaged in politics were noble, and showed

CENSUS FALSEHOODS SETTLED.

The unprincipled manner in which the Republican Press has sought to make political capital by making false repreentations concerning the census reports from the South has received a decided check by the following statement, made recently in New York by Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Cen-

"The Republican papers are devoting a great portion of their space to what they are pleased to designate a fraudulent census in the South, based on discrepancies existing between a report of 1870 and the president ent one, in certain counties in South Carolina and Mississippi. I can see nothing tangible in such allegations, but shall investigate them thoroughly. The marked increase in those districts can readily be accounted for. Since 1870 thousands have emigrated to those sections, and the natural increase in population has been considerable.

"The census of 1870 in the South was inaccurate. Then I did not have the appointing of the enumerators. In the main, the umerators were United States marshals, Northern men unacquainted with the country, and ignorant, incompetent colored

"They were entirely independent of me, and I had no control of their work. This census has been entirely different, and is ust about perfect. If it is not it will be made so at the earliest possible moment. I shall make an investigation by means of cards of the three last censuses, and families can be traced without any considerable efthe investigation will show."

A sample of the mean and contemptiole course pursued by respectable Republican papers may be found in the course of the New York Tribnne, which sent its reporter to the Democratic meetings in Columbia and Anderson, with instructions not to let the fact be known name was H. C. Scudder, and he did not appear with other reporters at either meeting. At Anderson he was suspicioned, and an invitation publicly extendeded to come upon the stand which that the man who would act the spy would also make incorrect reports, if necessary to help out his side.

Abbeville: The storehouse of W. P. Wideman, of Bold Branch, was burned on last Tuesday evening..... A negro woman living on Mr. William Hunter's place in Whitehall township was terribly burned by the explosion of a kerodied from her injuries. Her chilld was also severely injured at the same time. .Two hundred and ninety-three bales

at Cokesbury on next Wednesday. Chester: During the year beginning September 1st, 1879, and ending August 31st, 1880, there were shipped from Chester 22,275 bales of cotton, which is the argest business ever done there in that line.....It is proposed to erect a monu-

ment in Chester to the memory of the Confederate dead.

Kershaw: A negro man employed on the Camden Branch, while engaged in assisting in repairing the four-mile trestle over the Wateree Swamp, was struck by a falling beam, which caused almost we may say that a general smashing of instant death, on last Friday A shooting affray between R. J. Davis and a man named McClachey occurred at Porter's Bridge last week. McClachev was shot through the wrist. The dispute arose about the sale of some cider for which McClachey refused to pay .-Eleven shots were fired in the melec, only one taking effect Capt. T. H. Clarke has retired from his editoral connection with the Camden Journal to devote his whole attention to an increasing

- Hancock is a man of destiny. In 1868 Garfield brought a bill into Congress to drop the junior Major General. the President. But before it could be carried into effect George H. Thomas, the law could not reach him. Then the Republicans, still led by Garfield, passed pinion should condemn and the law General, he could not be dropped. The ould punish those who engage in it. man who are ded all these attempts to day of duelling has past, and all the min cannot be retired. The man not be people and the man who led them—Gar — will, as a fits'act fall a vic-m. Hancock Garfield will ier-Journal.

be retired .-- Louis

THE ANDERSON DEMOCRACY.

SENATOR BAYARD'S WHOLESOME AND TIMELY ADVICE. son County-A Full Turnout of Red Shirts-Enthusiastic Speeches, and a Good

Time Generally. The mass meeting on last Thursday was everyt1 ing that the Democracy could. have desired. It was a grand success in every particular, and demonstrated the fact that the Democracy of Anderson County is alive to the interests of the party, State and National, and that the same spirit of determination that characterized represent. Among them all, however, the efforts of our people in the memorable campaign of 1876 is to-day alive in their hearts. It was gratifying to see the enthusiasm that was manifested, which is always the best evidence of the interest taken by a people in any cause. The very hest of order was kept, not a single disturbance of any kind occurring during the day to destroy the harmony of the good effect of the speeches made by the the immense throng of listeners.

Early in the morning the mounted companies of Red Shirts, and hundreds of citizens, both white and colored, male and female, young and old, in buggies, carriages, wagons and on foot, began to arrive and enliven our streets, and by 10 o'clock the whole town was crowded. The mounted companies, carriages with speakers, and the bands repaired to the Fair Grounds, where the procession was formed under the command of Gen. W. W. Humphreys, chief marshal of the day, and proceeded to the grounds of the Carolina Collegiate Institute in the following

Palmetto Band. Carriages with Speakers. McGowan Artillery, Capt. John S. Smith, Commander. Companies of Mounted Red Shirts. Colored Brass Band. Companies of Mounted Red Shirts.

The whole procession consisted of about 1,200 or 1,500 men, and reached from the Fair Grounds to the Public Square. At about 11 o'clock it arrived at the grounds of the Collegiate Institute, where a commodious stand had been erected by the Town Council, in front of which seats for the accommodation of about 2,500 persons had been arranged. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and in front bore a full-sized portrait of General Hancock, above which were these words in large letters, made of evergreens, "Our Next President." On either side of the portrait was this quotation from Gen. Hancock's General Order, No. 40: "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved." To the right of the stand was suspended the first red shirt made for the campaign of 1876. which at that time was worn by Colonel A. J. Sitton. of Pendleton, who first conceived the idea of adopting the Red Shirt as the symbol of the Democracy as a satire upon the Bloody Shirt campaigns of the Radicals of the North. The whole the instrumentalities of a government of crowd at the stand amounted to not less than 5,000 or 6,000 persons, a large number of whom were ladies. There was also quite a number of colored people present, most of whom had on red shirts.

nance, and a piece or two of martial music by the Bands, the meeting was called to order by Major E. B. Murray, County Chairman, at whose request Rev. J. E. Carlisle invoked the Divine blessing upon the execises of the day.

Major Murray then rose and said: The revolution of another four years brings our people to the consideration of those great interests which are involved in a campaign where the National, State and County officers are to be selected. Four years ago the people of South Caro-lina were burdened with an oppression never exceeded and scarcely equalled in the annals of any country professing to enjoy the God-given heritage of liberty. It is neither necessary nor pleasant to dwell upon the misrule and crime which ve then endured in the form of law and the name of liberty, as defined and practiced by the horde of cormorants who polluted the stations of power and trust in our midst. Suffice it to say, that here, in Anderson, at the foot of the grand Blue beneath the classic shades of those walls and these very trees, the first great meeting was held in that glorious vass which was destined to redeem this proud commonwealth from the misfor-tunes which had befallen her. It was here that the first red shirt was worn and canvass. It was a grand canvass, inspired One hundred years before our ancestors began the great revolution which gave us the heritage of liberty and the birthright of freemen. Then we, when the sands of ime had measured up the first century of our country's glory, wrested from Vandalism those institutions that are dear to every Carolinian, and redeemed the civilization of our State. To-day we have assembled for the purpose of perpetuating the redemption we have won, and also for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of our grand union of States to those principles of government perfected in theory and illustrated in practice by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and that great triumvirate, which is the boast of American statesmanship,— Clay, Webster and Calhoun. These are the principles which animate the Anderson Democracy to-day, and in furtherance of them we have distinguished orators present to address you. The first gentle-man I have the pleasure of presenting tose face was never seen before in our midst, though his name is known, honored and loved in every household in this County - whose fame and reputation are appreciated and admired in every hamlet in this broad ountry, from "the rock-bound coasts of Maine to the golden gates of California' -the man you would rather see President of the United States than any other man in America. He does you great honor in visiting our County, and does so at no little inconvenience to himself. I know that you appreciate his distinguished presence, and that you will manifest that appreciation by giving him your silent and undivided attention. I will not longer delay your pleasure by introductory remarks, for no words of mine can confer honor on him who is to address you or increase your admiration for his exalted patriotism and statesman-

ship. Fellow-citizens, I have the honor to present to you the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Del-

my footsteps to your home. Two weeks go I could not have conceived it possible that the duties and occupations that surrounded me in my home, distant many hundreds of miles from here, would have o come and mingle in your counsels, for I feel there is nothing that I have ever blanned or thought that is unfriendly to he interest, the honor and the welfare of any living being among you, [Cheers.] I come, therefore, with all the confidence, not only of frienship born a late day— born of a sincere sympathy with all the roubles the unusual I might almost say the terrifie, troubles that have swept like deluge over the people of Carolina. I ble spectacle of a society revolutionized, all that was higher and better prostrated to all that was low and unfit to govern.
And yet weee that the Divine will, the as vindicated itself, and ell that libertie

not very far from the spot upon which we stand. One of the first Revolutionary engagements here in the old fort called 'Ninety-six" was one in which Delaware men were present and mingled their blood with yours in the common defence of the liberties of all. So I feel in coming into a community so tied to my own peo-ple in the past with a common object at all times in government and a common bject to-day, I feel a sense of gratifica-

onject to-day, I leaf a sense of gratifica-tion—I may say in plain language that I feel perfectly at home among you. [Great applause.] Another thing in these times brought me close to you—an inci-dent which I think it well to repeat and not well to forget. I had watched the varying fortunes of a bloody civil war between my countrymen with feelings of unmixed sorrow. Victory or defeat brought woe on one side or the other, and I could not forget that my countrymen who fell on either side was my countryman. It was a terrible thing to see tryman. It was a terrible thing to see American valor arrayed against Americans on both sides. It was, perhaps, inevitable, but it was a struggle from which we should gain one great, grand experience, that it shall never occur again, if the cultivation of the National spirit of

fellowship and mutual justice can serve to avert it. [Immense cheering.] In 1866, nearly one year after the last man in the armies in opposition to the Federal Government had surrendered when there was no opposition to Federal power anywhere—when the flag of the Union floated everywhere, and was obeyed everywhere, still the surges of civil strife ran high enough to deprive you people of the liberties which law alone mittees be true, the American people an give, and which our Constitution was ntended to secure to the humblest. Yet intended to secure to the humblest. Yet the insolence of military power prevailed, —the animosity of sectionalism prevailed, and here in your midst five of your citizens, eminent for their respectability, well-known and regarded as men of good order among you, were suddenly arrested, taken from their homes and carried several hundred miles away to Charlester the attention of the second control of the second control

ton to answer to a terrrible charge—a charge false and absurd upon its face, but which by dint of perjury and malice and the refusal of every principle of justice, they were, by a tribunal unknown to the laws of the United States and unfit for a laws of the United States and unfit free country to tolerate, tried in the midst of peace with civil courts in sight and were sentonced to die the death of felons were sentenced to die the death of terms for a crime of which they were totally ig-norant and innocent. It was the pleasure of the then President of the United States, himself a Southern-born man, to spare their lives and to mitigate, if it can be so called, their punishment to imprisonment for life on the dry rocks of Tortugas. The tyrannical military commannder, Sickles, had sentenced them to die, but for life on the dry rocks of Tortugas. The tyrannical military commannder, Sickles, had sentenced them to die, but President Andrew Johnson prevented the execution of that sentence. They languished in the Tortugas for awhile and weighted by the Southern people? Does any portion of their population pleasure or consolation? No! There stands were then sent to Fort Delaware in Delawere then sent to Fort Delaware, in Dela-ware Bay, not far from my home. When were then sent to Fort Delaware, in Dela-ware Bay, not far from my home. When I learned that five men of Carolina had been tried by an unlawful tribunal and were languishing under a sentence that no law had imposed, in the name of the law and for the sake of the liberty that the law was intended to secure I applied for and obtained from a venerable magistrate of the United States the great twrit of liberty in their behalf. [Immense cheerliberty in their behalf. [Immense cheering.] Judge Willard Hall has gone to his last account at the advanced age of 90 and he has passed away to receive the reward of the just. In the face of strong public opinion he bravely led the way after the war to the restoration of that law for the war to the restoration of which it the average chief.

law into a military despotism. There was no authority in the Constitution for such an act, so at the end of a long argument the judgment came. And I wish it were inscribed on the tomb of Judge Hall be set free in the State of Delaware in the name of the law that governs us all. t was just for such results that the battle of liberty was commenced a century ago, and has been waged ever since. Peace is the end of all righteous war, and law and liberty are the great results for which freemen should struggle. Need I say

what pleasure it has given me to meet unexpectedly two of these men here today, and find them part and parcel of this prosperous, manly community? Passing from the recital of this inci-dent, dear to the memories of every man and woman in Anderson County and of the deepest interest to the whole State. upon the duty which the people of the States owed to their common country. Consider yourselves, said he, citizens of this great Union of States. other obligations than written laws. There are duties just as onerous, as holy, as important, which are not defined by statutes or constitutions, and among those sentiments which I desire to kindle in your hearts to-day is the spirit of American nationality. I want you to feel, to know that you are members of the Democratic party of the Nation. Regard not yourselves as mere Democrats in South Carolina, but think of yourselves as part of that great Democratic Guard of Freedom that exists all over this country. You must co-operate with that great army. Every object of the National Democratic party tends to the advancement of the welfare, honor and prosperity of every man within our limits. Not only of Democrats, but Reublicans as well; not only of white en, but of black men as well, and I believe, nay, I am sure, that the best in-terests of every American is bound up

s of the great Democratic party of the Union. He compared the struggles of a party to those of an army, and said that the same principle that ruled in one ruled in the other. There are some who will aise their puny resistance to the will of the majority, but such men are enemies to the best interests of the country. There is such a thing as treason being as foul to a party as treason to a country, especially when the objects of that party are to secure good government for that country. We should be true to our party, but we should not part with our

scientious conviction for party's sake. 'Truth and honesty demand that a man stand by his conscientions convictions.' No man who will yield to prejudices should be entrusted with the power in any party. The Democracy is fighting for good government, the blessings of which, said that great statesman, Andrew Jackson, fall like the dew on the rich and poor alike. There is a great deal of truth in that remark of John C. Calhoun's, that the resources of a country could not safely exceed the economical needs of the government. Speaking of the money of our country, he said that never until n party came into power did the laboring man have to receive promise to pay that was never paid, and it is a cruel blow at the laboring man to establish and maintain aldishonest money. The Republicans have proven themselves faithless guardians of the public interests in this particular as vell as all others. Gold and silver were the only money values intended for our country by the founders of our government, and a gold and silver basis is the only basis for an honest money. The honest money to our people, but it does not intend to give value to that which is valueless. He then compared the two great parties of the United States, showng at length the insincerity, the corrupion, the reckless extravagance and sectional animosities of the Republican party, and the principles of freedom, of

National Domocracy. In concluding this pranch of his argument, after going care-I have a right to say when we are asked what stopped the wildly extrava-gant expenditures of the Republican aded the era of subsidies and of grants of and by the millions of acres to scattered corporations and broke up the corrupt and disgraceful lobby in the Congressional halls-I have a right to answer that it was the election of a Democratic mait was the election of a Democratic majority in the National House of Representation, and in the National House of Representation, and the last three years of their administration, and the prosperity of the people has been the people ha

equal liberty to all, of constitutional law, of free elections, of free speech and free

trade that were the watchwords of the

the North twenty millionaries for every one I could point out twenty years ago, but at the same time I can find you 20,-000 paupers for every millionaire—men reduced to the dregs of poverty that a few may be made unduly rich. I do not intend to argue in favor of the poor gainst the rich. I am here arguing in avor of the law; that law which will give to every man, rich or poor, white and black, equal justice, peace and pros-

Senator Bayard next spoke of the mu-

senator bayard next spoke of the ind-tual dependence of all the sections of the country, and after portraying the im-menso riches and resources of the coun-try, he said: And what is it that stands in the way of this great tidal wave of prosperity? It is the organization of the prosperity? It is the organization of the Republican party upon the basis of sectional feeling. That is all. If there was no other reason, that would prevent me from ever supporting the Republican party. There are doubtless good men in that party, but I see in that party to-day the desire to see the prosperity of one section at the expense of the others. This is a cloud which rests over the American people all over the land. Is it right for Mr. Garfield, a man of considerright for Mr. Garfield, a man of considerable statesmanship, to deliberately cease discussion of every other question and seek to re-arouse the feeling of hatred against his countrymen? It may be convenient for him to make such reference. His record has been written and countersigned by his own people. All I can say is that if the Republican reports should pause long before they place the power of this government in the hands of a man who has committed the crimes that his own associates charge him with. But instead of answering these charges, he says: "Remember the war!" "Remember the passions of the war!" "Vote as you shot!" and all such contemptible expressions as these. How can congregations of men who worship God as the

greatness to our country's ruin.
Turning to the other side of the picture, Mr. Bayard said: And, on the other hand, to who do we of the Democratic party propose to consign the great pow-ers of the Executive branch of this government. Is he unfriendly to any part of the Union? Does he look with unkindness on the man newly liberated? splendid figures in American history-a perpetuation of which is the great object of this meeting to-day. The government of the United States responded to that to you I would not to-day be his advowrit. The commandant of that Fort obeyed the writ. He brought in those men of Anderson, one of whom is on the stand to-day and others I believe are within the sound of my voice. The Administration at Washington sent down the intervence of the North and the South shall never be heard as distinctions between our fellow-citizens. [Immense applause.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR BUTLER. Mr. Murray next introduced Senator M. C. Butler, whose enthusiastic recep-tion manifested the strong place he eccuopened by expressing the sincere wish that every man, woman and child in the present, most of whom had on red shirts, and who came in the procession with their respective companies.

After several salutes by "Old Reformer" and the Pendleton Red Shirts' ordinary and the Pendleton Red Shirts' ordinary and a piece or true of martial pure. dearer, no truer friends than these men of the North who had stood up in their defence while the Southern people were being racked on the wheel of Republican vandalism and Radical despotism. [A voice, "God bless such men of the North!" When he saw such an outpouring of the people of Anderson to hear with gravity and attention words o wisdom from the great Bayard, it gave him new hope for the future of this land of ours. This meeting was not merely a gay holiday crowd and pageant. The people had met for a solemn purpose, They had met to endorse the nominations of Hancock and English, and of Hagood and the rest of the State ticket. Every man, woman and child was most interested in the election of the

deeply interested in the e National Democratic ticket. Senator Butler then went on to com--the Democratic party, the great party of personal liberty and freedom, and the Republican party, the great party of power and despotism. The Republican party, he said, hold that the power and strength of the country rests in the Government at Washington, while, on the other hand, the Democratic party holds to-day, and has held since the foundation of the Government, that the power and strength of the Government rests with the people. That is the difference. The Republican party was, on the one hand the party of centralized despotism and of sectional hate. The Democratic party is the party of national and personal free-dom and of universal fellowship and love-the party of honest money-the party under whose administration the peace, liberty and prosperity of every man and woman of the Union would be

protected and preserved. Many of the men before him had met Hancock before, and had seen his eyes erhaps only by the flashing of his guns. They all know that he was a pretty ugly customer on the field of battle, and he was pretty well satisfied that he would prove an ugly customer for the Republi-cans to deal with in the approaching battle. Another thing he was pretty well assured of, and that was that if Hancock was elected by a majority of the electoral votes of the people of the United States he would take his seat. Not by revolutionary means, but he would tak

After an eloquent vindication of the Northern Democrats, who, he feared, were misunderstood, Senator Butler impressed upon his hearers the supreme importance of the people of every county in South Carolina polling their whole vote for Hancock and English. There was but one way to secure the full en-oyment of the fruits of the victories of 76 and '78, and that was to sweep from place and power the Radical horde who now sway the destinies of the nation, and give to the country a Democratic Administration. Give the country a change and my word for it your future will be safe for a quarter of a century at least. GEN. HAGOOD was next introduced, and after alluding to

the fact that Anderson had been first in

1876 to start the great movement which wrested the control of the State from the Radical crew, he went on to show that the Democratic party had fulfilled all its pledges. He did not claim that there was othing left to be done, but he did claim that they had reduced the expenses of the State Government even below the economical administrations of before the war.

The safeguard of the law was thrown around every man, white and black, in South Carolina, and so far as his civil rights were concerned, the colored man stood on an equal footing with the white man. Gen Hagood showed that for the last three years of Radical rule they had taken from the pockets of the people \$4,349,461, while for the three years of Democratic rule the people were required to pay only \$1,908,572, being a saving of \$2,444,889. these millions of money were collected from the people how much of it ever reached the State treasury. The Radicals paid their county treasurers commissions on collections amounting to \$151,070, and these gentlemen took of their own motion, as defaulters, \$109,988, being a total of \$261,058. The Democrats paid their treasurers commissions amounting to \$35,000, and they defaulted for not one cent, a saving, in this instance alone, of \$126,058. To summarize, therefore, the Democrats during the three years of their administration levied \$2,440,-880 of taxes less than the Radicals during

lie education, the expenses had been cut down enormously. The expenditure for education had been vastly increased and vastly increased facilities were afforded the youth of the State to secure an education Gen. Hagood's speech was listened to with much interest by the thousands of taxpayers who heard him.

GEN. KENNEDY. the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, was next brought to the front, and with that gallantry for which he is particularly famed, prefaced his re-marks with a deserved tribute to the wo men of Anderson. Pointing to the origina Red-Shirt of the campaign hung from a tree near by, he in glowing terms, depicted the change which had oc-curred in the State since first it was worn, and alluded to it now as the emblem of

Gen. Kennedy rehearsed the action of the recent Republican Convention and warned the people that it was a dangerous thing to them to relapse into lethargy because there was no Republican ticket at this time in the field. The greatest danger to the Democratic party, in his opinion, was over confidence. What was needed was strict politically the property of the p ical discipline, and the speedy suppression of anything that savored of Independentism. He joined with Senator Butler in his praise of the National Democratic party. It would be impossible to have complete victory all along the line without thorough unity and sympathy with the National Democratic party.

HON. D. WYATT AIKEN was next introduced. He said that he was pleased to meet with the people of Anderson on this occasion, as it reminded him forcibly of the scenes of '76. The same forcibly of the scenes of '76. The same duties that lay before us then were before us now. The Kadical party had shown some signs of life recently in Columbia, where its tail had been wagged. It was now our duty to bury that tail, and to bury it so deep that it wouldn't wag again. But as important as the election of our State ticket was, it was even more important to see that our electoral ticket was elected. The Republican party had put forth no State ticket, but they would put out their electoral ticket but they would put out their electoral ticket the Saturday night before the election, the Radical preachers would harangue their congregations on Sunday, and on the day of the election the Radical hosts would be as ready to vote the ticket as if they had conready to vote the ticket as it they had considered it for twelve months. Mr. Aiken then took up the character of Mr. Garfield, and at considerable length explained his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier fraud, the DeGolyer steal, the salary grab, and the electoral fraud. He was a good Preschytrian he said and he helicand that Presbyterian, he said, and he believed that Mr. Garfield was predestined to climb no higher than he was at presnt.

Hancock, the great representative of Democratic principles, would be elected, but it was going to be a fearful fight. It was an unequal fight. The Republican party, with their patronage and their assessments, would start the race with 500,000 voters and \$1,000,000 wrung from the thousands of officeholders upon the pain of dismissal. Against these great odds the Democratic party had nothing to set up but principle, and yet he believed the American people would refuse to place at the head of their Government a moral coward and a con-fessed bribe-taker and thief If by any un-fortunate chance Garfield should be elected he despaired of the future of the Southern country. Constitutional liberty strangled, freedom of elections Constitutional liberty would b denied, and the people would be taxed beyond endurance. As the only way to escape that burden of taxation, he said, every man should do all in his power to ring success to the National Democratic ticket. He urged upon his hearers in the strongest terms the duty of supporting the National Democracy. At the conclusion of Col. Aiken's speech

mense crowd that listened with such patience for four hours to the speeches then dispersed. Every present was pleased with the speeches as well as all the other exercises of the day, and it was evident to the most casual observer that it had been a great day not only for the Democracy of the County, but for the whole State at Georgetown: Five thousand six hun-

he meeting was adjourned, and the im-

duced in Georgetown County during the year just passed. Of this amount, 5,320 tierces were shipped to other markets, and the remainder, 325, were consumed

3 750 000 bushels of clean rice were pro-

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm.
M. Spearman, deceased, will, on the 18th day of October next, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, for a Final Settlemement and discharge from said Es-tate. S. A. HUTCHISON, Administrator.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.— Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Personal Estate of Mrs Sarah N. Haynie, deceased, will, on the 18th day of October next, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, for Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate Whereas, Mrs Elizabeth Major has applied to me to grant her Letters of Administra-tion on the Personal Estate of and effects of E. J. Major, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish

all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said E. J. Major, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H. on Friday, the 1st day October, 1880, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administratio should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 15th day of September, 1880. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. Sept. 16, 1880

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Stacy McCarly and Eliza McCarly vs. A. A. Dean, A. B. Towers, et al.—Complaint for Partition, Relief, etc. DURSUANT to an order in the above

stated case, all the creditors of Robert B. McCarly, deceased, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands be-fore me on or by the 1st of October next, or be barred of any benefit in the decree to

be made in the case.
W. W. HUMPHREYS,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES -WESTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA In re B. F. Hammond, Bankrupt, ex parte

Joseph N. Brown, Assignee.—Petition to sell Real Estate, call in Lien Creditors, etc. N pursuance of an order granted in the above stated matter on the 9th instant by his Honor, Judge Bryan, notice is hereby given, that all persons holding liens against he estate of the said Bankrupt must estab lish the same before me, at my office in the city of Greenville, on or before 104 o'clock n. m. of Friday, the 8th day of Cctober, A. D. 1880, or to be barred of any benefit of the decree to be rendered in this matter.

Register in Bankruptcy. Greenville, S. C., Sept. 11, 1880. 10-3

ADGER COLLEGE. WALHALLA, S. C. THE next Collegiate Year will begin the last Thursday of September, (30th.)
It is important that students be present

the first day. Apply for Catalogue to JOHN R. RILEY. Chairman Faculty.

MULES WANTED.

October 1st THIRTY Good Mules.

Seven Valuable Cows for Sale PLANTATION, (John B.

MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

Has again been called upon to show her fine Taste in

SELECTING GOODS

For her many Customers. HE MANY LOVELY THINGS that are daily finding their way into our

Store prove that she has excelled herself in making her FALL AND WINTER Look to your interest and give us a call, as we are determined NOT TO BE

LADRES' STORE.

J. B. CLARK & SONS, FURNISHING STORE

WE are now ready to exhibit to our friends and customers a very fine selection Goods in our line, such as-BROADCLOTHS and DOESKIN CASSIMERES,

French and English WORSTEDS and DIAGONALS,
A very fine line of SUITINGS and FANCY CASSIMERES,
JEANS, Etc. Etc.

ALSO, READY MADE CLOTHING, Shirts and Hosiery, Gloves and Cravats, Collars and Suspenders, and other useful articles. Our Tailoring Department is conducted chiefly by the Senior partner, who is ever ready to please his customers, and give them the very latest styles.

We carnestly request our patrons and the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We are also agents for the

CELEBRATED SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

WANTEDI EVERYBODY TO COME AND SEE OUR NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

Our Stock was never so Large, the Quality was never so Good, and Prices to Suit the Times.

READY MADE CLOTHING IN ABUNDANCE.

 ${f B}^{
m OYS}$ SUITS from ten to fifteen years. YOUTHS SUITS from fifteen to twenty years. MENS' SUITS for all ages and sizes. Hats and Caps for Men and Boys, Mens' Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Hancock Shirts. Socks and Suspenders,

BLACK BROADCLOTHS, DIAGONALS, WORSTEDS, BLACK DOESKINS and FANCY SUITINGS, JEANS and KERSEYS very cheap. SEWING MACHINES at Reduced Prices and Warranted. SUITS CUT and MADE in the latest styles.

WE WANT TO SELL ALL THESE GOODS. Give us a chance.

McCully's Corner, Anderson, S. C.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!

A. B. TOWERS & CO

BEG to call the attention of their friends and customers to their large Stock of Merchandise, and ask an examination of quality and prices before they buy. Dry Goods .- We have a full line of Prints, DeLaines, Cashmere, Mohair, Alapaca Linsey, Homespun Checks, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 3 4 to 10-4 wide, Shirts, Shawls, Cloaks, and Fancy Goods. A large assortment of Jeans, at Low

PRICES. Virginia Cassimeres, the best goods in the market. Shoes and Boots .- We call special attention to our Shoes and Boots -T. Miles & Sor and Bay State. We warrant these goods.

Hardware .- We keep a full line of Hardware, and the Best Make of Tools. Crockery. China and Glassware.

Hats and Caps .- We call special attention to our S ock of Hats and Caps. As low Saddles and Bridles. A large lot of Wall-Papering.

Woolen Goods .- We have a large lot of Blankets, Men's and Ladies' All-wool Vests. A fine assortment of Hosiery and Flannels. Shirts .- Fine Shirts a specialty. Carpets and Rugs.-We call particular attention to our line of Rugs and Carpets.

Groceries.—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Fancy Groceries, Gilt-edge Butter. We are headquarters for Fine Tex. Buggy-Makers' Materials.

If you want the BEST TEA, the BEST SHOES and BOOTS, the BEST TOOLS, and the BFST FLOUR, call on us.

We hope our friends who owe us will not forget to call on us when they come to town with their cotton.

ANDERSON SURPRISE STORE!

LOOK FOR THE

RED AND WHITE FLAG.

SEE TO YOUR INTEREST AND BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

> BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

WHERE YOU CAN DO THE BEST.

MY STOCK OF GOODS IS LARGE AND ALL NEW.

NO OLD GOODS AT HIGH PRICES!

I would respectfully say to the citizens of Anderson and

surrounding country that this shall be my motto:

It matters not at what other people price you Goods, I will sell you the same Goods for less money.

\$10,000

THE undersigned wants to purchase by Worth of Goods just received from New York, all new. Call if you want to save money, before purchasing elsewhere. Will pay highest market price for Cotton.

I SPEIGLE,

nics Ryw, Depot St., Anderson, S. Ca