THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1880.

THE MEETING LAST MONDAY.

The meeting last Monday was not so largely attended as no doubt the State canvassers had a right to expect, considering the reception they have met with in most of the counties in which they have spoken. The small attendance, however, is not attributable to apathy on the part of the Democracy of York county, nor a want of proper appreciation of the distinguished speakers who were here on Monday. The farmers are now in the midst of the busy season, when every hour demands their attention on their farms, and in addition to this they have just emerged from a primary canvass to which their time and attention were more or less drawn. Just on the eve of the centennial celebration at King's Mountain, too, to which nearly everybody in the county will devote next week, and in the absence of any engrossing or exciting political questions, it is not surprising that the attendance was no larger. Gen. Hagood, the distinguished and patriotic standard-bearer of the Democratic party in South Carolina, may rest assured that if the people of York did not meet him *en masse* on Monday, they will not forget him and the principles he upholds at the ballot-box on the 2nd of November next.

At 11 o'clock the horsemen who had assembled, dressed in the typical red shirt, and preceded by the Yorkville Cornet Band, marched through the streets under direction of Mr. W. N. Elder and Capt. E. A. Crawford, who acted as Marshals of the day. Arriving in front of the Court House, the procession moved into the yard, where a stand had been erected, and after prayer by Rev. R. F. Taylor,

I. D. WITHERSPOON, ESQ.,

County Chairman, briefly addressed the meeting, expressing his regret at the small attendance, which he said was due to peculiar causes, among them the fact that for months past our people have been making preparations for the centennial celebration at King's Mountain, which was intended to be on a grand scale, and as their time had been occupied in efforts to make that enterprise a success, to which they would devote four days of next week, it was not surprising, though a fact to be regretted, that so few were present. He then introduced the Democratic nominee for Governor,

GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

Gen. Hagood said he addressed his fellow-citizens of York as the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor. Having been connected with the State Government since the Democratic party had obtained control in 1876, he felt that the people had a right to demand of him, as was their right to do of all public officials, at stated times, an account of his stewardship as their public servant.

Four years ago, the white people of South Carolina, aided by a few thousand colored allies, reobtained possession of their own State government and have held it ever since. Their administration of its affairs is before the people, and while, in Convention during the past summer, the Republican party did not demand that the Government should be restored to them, nor could they bring charges of corruption or dishonesty, it is evident that they are not idle, though in most of the counties they have shown no signs of prosecuting a State canvass during the present campaign. In the Congressional Districts they have candidates for Congress, and will have in the field an electoral ticket for President, and while making no further demonstration at present, it may prove deep and profound strategy; or the reason why they made no State nominations may be because they could not agree in the Convention. Though they failed to make nominatiions, he had no doubt but the matter had been left in the hands of the Executive Committee, who will quickly enough agree upon a ticket, if from any cause they should see a chance of success. The perfect organization maintained by that party in the past is but too well known to all. Their party discipline is as good to-day as it has been in the past, and the rank and file will vote the printed ticket furnished if it reaches them but four days, or one day before the election. They may not be fully organized to-day, for a State canvass, but as they have a Presidential ticket in the field, and will probably vote their full strength, should a State ticket be furnished them, while we are at home harvesting our crops, neglecting to give the matter that attention its importance deserves, the names thus put on the Republican ticket may be our officers for the next two years. Are you willing, by supineness and apathy, to run the risk of again incurring the evils from which you escaped only four years ago? I fully appreciate all that the chairman has said in regard to the approaching centennial and the harvesting of the crops. There is no section of the State more industrious or prosperous than York county; but there is another reason why the people of this noble county should take deep interest in the approaching election, and that is to secure the election, of the Democratic nominee for President. For the prosperity of the State, the success of the Presidential ticket is as essential as the success of the State ticket. In our own State during the days of Radicalism we learned by sad experience the importance of Home Rule, and what the blessings of that rule are to the State, so would be the success of the National Democratic party to the entire people of the South. We are now trying to retain Home State rule. On that turns the interest of the National campaign. So long as the Republican party control the National Government, we of South Carolina are on the skirmish line

Gen. Hagood then briefly reviewed the administration of the State government since the accession of the Democratic party, and contrasted Democratic economy with Radical extravagance and corruption. He claimed that if the money squandered by the rioting of these prodigals and brigands were now in the treasury, under the present economic expenditure of public money, it would be sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government for four years, without the necessity of levying a cent of taxation. He explained that wherein some portions of the State levy seem in excess of the levy for State purposes before the war, is the fact that now a State levy is made for the expenses of penitentiary convicts, who, previous to the establishment of that institution, were supported in the county jails by county taxation. While in the end the expense is no greater, yet this item alone increases the State levy, though it comes off the county levy. The convicts in the penitentiary render necessary a State levy averaging $650 to each county. The inmates of the State charitable institutions are now mainly supported by public taxation. In 1858 there were but few white inmates of these institutions who were on charity, while all the colored inmates were paid for by their owners. Now all colored inmates, and nearly all the white are a tax to the State. The school fund, too, had increased taxation. But for this increase the Democratic party has no apology to make; the people by their own votes are responsible, and not the Democratic party as a party. From this latter expenditure however he felt sure the people would reap an abundant harvest.

He claimed that under Democratic rule the colored people of the State have been deprived of none of their rights under the law. They sit where they please on the railroad trains; they sit where they please at public entertainments; they occupy the jury box; they have the right to become candidates for any office; and in nowise have their privileges been restricted by Democratic rule.

GEN. J. D. KENNEDY,

the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was next introduced. While he regretted that the people of York county were not present in the full strength of the Democratic party of the county, to show to the State that they are alive to the vital interest of a continuation of home government and the success of the National Democratic party, he knew they are right in sentiment. He had visited York on previous occasions, and knew the enthusiasm of the people, and under the circumstances, he took pleasure in extenuating the absence of the people on this occasion. He spoke at length of the free common school system of the State, the manner in which it is conducted, the benefits already derived from it, and the blessing which under an honest government, it will prove to the people of the State. He advocated the system, reminding his hearers that ignorance and free suffrage cannot go hand in hand, and that education—the enlightenment of the masses—is the cheapest defence of nations. It is therefore to the interest of the Democratic party of the State to make all intelligent. With the population we have, excepting the few thousand colored people voting with the whites, no people have ever had an experience similar to our own. No other than the Democratic party, representing the property and intelligence of the country, can control the interest of the State as we have done. Situated as we are to-day, we are the custodians of the interests of the State. In the present condition of affairs, he thought it would really be best if we had but one party; though as opposite parties are necessary for the good of government, twenty-five or thirty years hence, when all the people shall have been educated to a proper understanding of the duties and obligations of citizens, then would be time enough for contending political parties in our State.

But even as at present constituted, there are two dangers we must avoid, the first of which is personal ambition. The will of the party, as expressed in your primary elections, must be the will of the Democracy of the county. No one has a right to seek to divide the Democracy of York county. The only hope of the Radicals is in the disintegration of the Democratic party. To this effect Elliott expressed himself in the last Republican State Convention. We have nothing to fear if we are true to ourselves and remain united.

A favorite game with the Radicals is the 'possum policy. He had reason to believe that A. S. Wallace is now trying that game in York, and he warned his hearers to be on the alert, and not only watch the movements of the open enemy, but to frown down Independentism, no matter in what guise it may be presented.

He then discussed the issues pending in the National campaign, taking the ground that the South can never regain her former prosperity until the National Democratic party come into power. He reviewed Garfield's political record, and eulogized Hancock, in the nomination of whom is the highest triumph of the Southern Democracy, by which they have shown their ready acceptance of the Federal soldier and National statesman—a man who represents a conscientious duty on the part of a Northern soldier. His military orders show his conservatism, and being a high-minded, chivalric man, the people of the South will rally to his support, thereby proving that they earnestly desire a union of hearts as well a union of hands.

The first Democratic gun has been heard in Maine, and its reverberation will sound from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Hancock surely will be elected, and when that auspicious event occurs, a hallelujah of joy will go up from all the land. Then a Union, firm and true, will once more bless the people of this country.

To the people of York he would say, maintain your Democratic principles in all the purity of the typical Rose your name represents, and in the shadow of that Mountain renew your determination to continue Home Rule and honest Democratic Government.

The chairman then introduced

COL. R. M. SIMS,

Democratic nominee for the office of Secretary of State. He was happy to meet his friends of York. It had long been a sober thought with him, and one which no doubt his friends had indulged, that political strife would cease in our State, and all classes of people would view questions of public interest alike. But either fortunately or unfortunately, such time has not yet arrived, and until it does come, it will be necessary for us to meet and discuss the questions arising for the interests of the people.

The main issue now is bad versus good government—the broad question whether we will strive to maintain a strict administration of the laws, or revert to the rule of Radicalism. We are laboring to-day for a continuation of Democratic rule. Fortunately, there does not exist at this time that party feeling necessary to excite our fears of danger; but how soon the Republicans may show their strength we do not know. It is necessary to maintain our party organization, and vote our full strength, and to be ever ready for the attack of the wily foe.

The record of the Democratic party for four years is before you. We appeal to you whether or not the promises made in the campaign of 1876 and renewed in 1878, have been faithfully kept. The laws have been faithfully administered. The school system has been fostered and encouraged. The public debt has been satisfactorily adjusted. We have demonstrated to the country that we could administer the government of the State honestly and with fairness and impartiality to all classes of people within her borders, and yet this fact is not recognized by the officials at Washington. They are still striving to breed contentions and antagonism beween the people of our section.

Four years of peace and quiet have passed within our State, and if the colored man is not now convinced of the honesty and sincerity of the Democratic party, no words of the speaker could convince him. But, he said, it is not so much the fault of the colored people as the hate and greed for office of their white leaders, who, for their own aggrandizement, deceive them. They hope to regain and retain political power by engendering hate and appealing to the passions of the colored race.

He then reviewed national questions growing out of the late civil war, warning his hearers that the tendency of the Republican party is towards centralization, and that it must be defeated by the success of the National Democratic party on the 2nd day of November next.

HON. JOHN H. EVINS,

the Democratic nominee for reëlection to Congress from this District, was next introduced. He said that it is always with great pleasure that he meets the people of York, and on this occasion he desired to return his heartfelt thanks for the confidence they reposed in him, and the endorsement they had so recently given him.

He then discussed questions arising since the late war, and reviewed the administrations of Grant, who, placed in power by Republican votes, had given the people of this country more cause for protest than did the acts of George III. He traced the policy of the Republican party down to their effort to nominate Grant for a third term, and the culminating act of nominating for President, Garfield, a man who, by a Republican investigating committee, headed by a Republican chairman, stands to-day morally convicted of acts rendering him unfit to be entrusted with the high duties of the Presidential office. Not alone his peculations and connection with jobs, bribes and frauds, render him unfit for this position, but he openly boasted that Hamilton's doctrine of electing a President for life are growing in this country, at which he rejoiced. This alone, if nothing else, should unfit him for the Chief Magistracy of a Republican Government. He then reviewed at length the political record of Garfield, reminding his hearers that the charges brought against him did not originate with the Democratic party, but were brought out by his own political associates.

Recurring to matters of a more local nature, he said he had heard that it is contemplated to run a Republican ticket in York county. Such a thing may, no doubt, be done, and he further believed that at the last moment the manipulators of the Republican party will put out a State ticket.

They have recently held a Congressional Convention in Chester, and nominated for Congress Mr. Blythe, of Greenville. Col. Evins said he knew Mr. Blythe. He has been known as one of those denominated decent Radicals. He knew nothing against his private character; but is not the connection of a man with that party sufficient to condemn him? He comes as the representative of a party of thieves and robbers of South Carolina, and not only as such representative, but he also asks you to vote for Garfield! He regretted that any white man in South Carolina, having any claims to decency, should ask the honest people of the State to vote for such a man. True, the Republican prospect in this State is not a promising one; but they hope to succeed through the National Government, and secure a few more years of good stealing.

He said we cannot expect to have prosperity in South Carolina until we obtain Democratic rule at the National Capital; while a restoration of Republican rule in this State would renew a train of calamities more serious than any with which we have heretofore been afflicted.

He desired to say, in conclusion, that grand parades and display at political meetings are very good in their way, but what will win in the fight is individual effort. It then behooves us all to be wide awake. The most serious fear he entertained is apathy on the part of the people. He had understood that A. S. Wallace has pledged York to the Republicans, and that he boasts that he can give the county to any party. He warned his hearers against the specious promises of this cunning Republican leader, and hoped there would be no dissensions in the party. He closed by humorously alluding to the efforts, in some sections, of the Greenback party, and reminded Democrats that we are all Greenbackers to the extent of wanting all we can get, and that they can consistently vote the Democratic ticket and maintain as strong Greenback principles as are preached by any apostle of that political creed.

COL. CAD. JONES,

Democratic Presidential Elector for this district, was then introduced. He said he would have been proud to have met a larger crowd, but knowing the people of York county as well as he does, he felt assured that on the day of the election they would turn out to the last man and sustain the Electoral, State and County tickets.

After a complimentary allusion to Col. Evins, and an eulogium of the distinguished men on the State ticket, he announced that he would address his hearers as an Elector on the Hancock ticket. He then contrasted the public characters of Hancock and Garfield, the one as a conservative, magnanimous patriot; the other as the truckling, sycophantic politician.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

From all accounts, the Democratic meeting in New York on the night of the 23rd instant was a brilliant success. Union Square and the adjoining streets were crowded and brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. The Hon. August Belmont was chosen chairman. Senator Bayard was received with prolonged cheering, and addressed the meeting at great length. Senator Hill, of Georgia, followed, and the Hon. T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina, Congressman McLane, of Maryland, Gen. Dan. Sickles and the Hon. Dan. Dougherty of Pennsylvania, also made speeches. A series of resolutions was unanimously adopted. Letters of regret were read from Gen. Hancock, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Francis Adams, Gen. McClellan, H. M. Plaisted, of Maine, and others.

A large crowd assembled at Irving Hall and was addressed by a number of distinguished speakers. Addresses were also made from stands on 14th, 15th and 16th streets, and at the entrance to Tammany Hall. The latter building was jammed, and the streets, through which an almost endless procession moved, were alive with people.

At the 17th street meeting Augustus Schell presided. Among the speakers at this meeting was Senator Wade Hampton, a report of whose speech we publish in another column.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

— In consequence of the scarcity of eggs in Charleston, they were in demand there last week at sixty cents a dozen.

— At the recent term of the Circuit Court for Lexington county, there was not a single criminal case for trial.

— During a recent thunder storm near Bennettsville, a stroke of lightning killed ten hogs which were confined in a pen.

— On Friday last, Col. Lipscomb, superintendent of the Penitentiary, sold another installment of twelve bales of cotton, raised by convict labor alone.

— Neill Blair, of Camden, who was to have been hanged on the 8th of October, has been respited by the Governor until the 19th of November. This is his fifth respite.

— Capt. O. Barber, of Chester, has recently been North to purchase the machinery for erecting a Clement Attachment at his Cedar Shoals Mill.

— The Radicals of Greenville will hold a County Convention on the 9th of October, at which time they propose to nominate a full ticket for county officers.

— The sixth annual Fair of the Union County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, will be held at the Fair Grounds at Union Court House, Tuesday, the 26th of October next and the two following days.

— The Town Council of Spartanburg has passed an ordinance by which every drummer or soliciting agent for any person or partnership residing within the limits of that town, is taxed $75. Foreign drummers may still solicit without license.

— The Columbia *Register* of Thursday last says: "Information obtained last night from a reliable source, which there is no occasion to divulge, says that the Radicals already have their State ticket made out, and that they will spring it upon the people at the eleventh hour, and that every supporter of the party is already apprised of the names of the men who they are to vote for."

— In Columbia, nearly every night, the Republicans are holding meetings in various parts of the city, which are inaccessible to any save undoubted members of the party. The meetings are made up almost wholly of negroes. All their proceedings have not transpired, but enough is known to lead to the conclusion that throughout the State, where there is the least chance of success, tickets will be put in the field.

— Col. Butler, the commissioner of agriculture, is receiving the most gratifying reports from different parts of the State, regarding the growth and adaptability to our waters of the carp distributed by him last year. As an experiment Col. Butler planted in the miniature lake of the Statehouse grounds, last November, a few young fish not over two inches long, and upon examination a few days ago they were found to have attained the length of ten or twelve inches. This is remarkably rapid growth, but it has been surpassed in other portions of the State, some of the fish now weighing one and a half pounds. From this encouraging exhibit of the capacity of the fish to thrive in stagnant waters, the commissioner is confirmed in his opinion of its value, and is now preparing a part of the lake for breeding purposes.

— The Charleston *News and Courier* of Saturday, in regard to the doings of the Radical party in Charleston, says: "In response to the call for a Garfield and Arthur meeting, a promiscuous crowd of colored men and boys, sprinkled with a few whites, and numbering in all about one hundred and fifty, assembled last night at the Republican headquarters in Hayne street. It was a quiet, undemonstrative, unenthusiastic crowd. The meeting was presided over by Thomas Aiken, and John Freeman furnished music for the entertainment, in the shape of a Garfield campaign song. When Freeman had finished his little song, the brighter lights not having yet put in an appearance, it was intimated that Freeman was likewise expected to speak for the edification of the crowd. This he forthwith proceeded to do. He was listened to very quietly until he made the announcement that the National committee was considering the feasibility of furnishing funds for the campaign in South Carolina. This announcement produced an instantaneous effect, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. W. R. Marshall, Purvis, Taft and others followed, advising support of the National ticket and the nomination of a full county ticket. The face of Isaac Rivers, the sometime Democratic orator, smiling recognition all over the hall, was among the attractions of the entertainment."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Application for Charter.
M. Strauss—Have you Seen?
J. A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Citation—J. L. Davies, Applicant—Amos Rhea, deceased.
Mrs. W. B. Smith and A. B. Bigger—Land for Sale.
J. N. Roberts—Fresh Meats.
Miss Louise Clarke—Southern Elocutionist.
J. C. McAfee, Sec. Chester A. H. and M. Association—Restaurant, &c., To Let.
C. M. McJunkin, Columbia—Weekly Palmetto Yeoman.
Latimer & Hemphill—Extraordinary Display.
J. A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Citation—J. F. Wallace, C. C. C. Pleas, Applicant—Joshua Holmes, deceased.
James Scoggins, Chairman—Annual Meeting.
J. M. Adams—Excelsior Cook—Writing Paper—Wrapping Paper—Strainers.
J. A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Citation—Susan Bookout, Applicant—M. D. Bookout, deceased.
Adickes & Colcock—New Goods—Guano.
H. F. Adickes, Jr.—Our Stock of Fall Goods.
J. J. Smith & Co.—Dry Goods.
Withers Adickes—New Arrivals.
Whitaker & Wilson—Robinson's Circus.

OUR NEXT ISSUE.

In order to afford the printers in our office an opportunity to attend the centennial celebration, the ENQUIRER for next week will be printed on Tuesday. Persons having advertising favors will please hand them in not later than Saturday next.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We were pleased to receive calls last Monday from Mr. J. H. Hemphill, of the *News and Courier* staff, and Col. Dogan, of the Columbia *Register*, who are traveling with the State canvassers and doing up the meetings.

OUR PRIZE DRAWING.

Our prize drawing will take place on Saturday morning next, commencing at 10 o'clock. The name of every subscriber who has paid one year's subscription, since the 15th of last October, will have an equal chance for a prize. Any subscriber can be present who desires to do so, but it is not at all necessary, as the drawing will be conducted by disinterested persons. The result of the drawing will be announced in our next issue.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The United States District Court held in Greenville, Judge Bryan presiding, adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of twenty-two days. Before adjournment the grand and petit jurors for the August term, 1881, were drawn. In the list of jurors we find the following names:

Grand Jurors—A. Williford, Winnsboro; Peter Agurs, Chester; Jas. L. Strain, Union; Iredell Jones, Thomas K. Mickle, E. A. Bridges, York.

Petit Jurors—Russel Hope, Reuben Nance, Thomas Grier, Nelson Davies, York county.

MR. TREMAINE'S SUN PICTURES.

Our people have been delighted for the past week by Tremaine's art exhibition, entitled a journey from New York to Jerusalem, illustrating all the points of interest along the route. We have attended the entertainment several nights and can heartily endorse every word of encomium which we have previously read of it in our exchanges. It is really a meritorious exhibition, in which the interest of the visitor increases each night as the course progresses. Wherever Mr. Tremaine exhibits, we advise all who can to avail themselves of the pleasure and instruction he has in store for them.

CHURCHES NEXT SUNDAY.

Services will be held in the churches next Sunday as follows:

Associate Reformed Presbyterian—Rev. R. Lathan, Pastor. Services at 10.30 A. M.

Episcopal—Church of the Good Shepherd—Rev. R. P. Johnson, Rector. The Rector will officiate at the Church of Our Saviour, Rock Hill, next Sunday.

Presbyterian—Rev. T. R. English, Pastor. Services at the usual hours, morning and evening.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Thos. Gilbert, Pastor. The Pastor will preach at Yorkville in the morning and at night; and at Philadelphia at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Baptist.—Rev. J. H. Booth, Missionary. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MONOLOGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss Louise Clarke, the accomplished elocutionist, will give an entertainment in the Court House to-morrow evening. Miss Clarke comes highly recommended as a Southern lady, and her family and associations are among the best in the country. She was a pupil of Edwin Booth, the eminent tragedian, and studied the art of elocution under his direction. She has appeared with wonderful success in the most difficult characters of many of the leading plays, eliciting the most favorable criticism. Of her power as an elocutionist, the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"She is perfect mistress of the beautiful art of elocution, and is the finest reader who has ever visited Atlanta. We have seen her hold an audience for two hours. She has a beautiful, finely cultivated voice, and is a graceful, spirited actress; and better than all, she is a modest, refined, cultivated, high-born Southern woman, and has won the respect, esteem and admiration of all who have met her. Her voice is musical and strong, her articulation clear and distinct, and her gesticulation easy and graceful."

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

— Wilmington, N. C., contributed $124.50 in behalf of the centennial celebration.

— Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was unable to accept the invitation to conduct the sham battle, and hence the selection of Gen. Hunt, of the United States Army.

— The Catawba Rifles, of Rock Hill, will attend the celebration in a body. Business will be virtually suspended in that town during the days of the celebration.

— The Raleigh papers tell us that Gov. Jarvis recently received a letter asking for a State flag to be used at King's Mountain. Strange to say, North Carolina has not a single State flag in its possession.

— The monument is completed and on Tuesday last was formally received from Mr. McNinch, the contractor, by Messrs. A. E. Hutchison, F. Happerfield and Dr. J. M. Miller, of the monument committee.

— Gen. Hunt, commanding the post at Atlanta, has tendered the service of the post band, and they have been accepted; so that fine music may be expected during every day of the celebration.

— In reply to the committee on invitations, Gen. Hancock regrets his inability to attend the celebration. He says: "I regret that I cannot be present on that occasion to share with my fellow-citizens the lessons of wisdom and patriotism that can not fail to emanate from such a source."

— The Hornets' Nest Riflemen of Charlotte, have decided to attend the King's Mountain centennial. They have been honored by receiving from the chairman of the committee on military the appointment of special escort to a young lady of that city who has been selected to unveil the monument.

— F. P. Matz, professor of mathematics in King's Mountain High School, writes us: "Different opinions are held as to the day of the week on which the battle of King's Mountain was fought. By formulæ of higher astronomy, I find that October 7, 1780, (the day of the battle,) occurred on Saturday. Hence the battle of King's Mountain was fought on Saturday, or the last day of the week."

— The Greenville *News* publishes the following list of subscriptions to the Centennial Association fund, reported at the last meeting, held on the 21st of September: York county, $779.75; Spartanburg, $128.50; Greenville, $125.00; Charleston, $250.00; Charlotte, $85, King's Mountain, $231.00; Union, $30.50; by the Legislature of North Carolina, $1,000; total, $2,629.75. South Carolina has also subscribed $1,000, but which is yet not available.

— The railroad lines in North Carolina have agreed to transport the military companies that attend the celebration at two cents per mile, round trip. Adjutant General Jones has issued a circular in which he says: "At the rate of two cents per mile, and at this season of the year, it is impracticable to assemble the State Guard in force at King's Mountain. The proposed encampment must, therefore, be abandoned; and tents cannot be furnished by the State. Companies that attend must go upon their own responsibility, as individual organizations. It is out of the power of the State authorities, under existing circumstances, to afford them assistance."

— Capt. Bell, of the committee of arrangements, gives notice that the place of debarkation on the Air-Line Railroad is a way station called "Weaver's," five miles west of the village of King's Mountain and four miles from the battle-field where the celebration is to be held. Hacks, omnibuses, wagons, etc., will be in waiting at Weaver's upon the arrival of every train, to transport passengers to the battle-field. Rates from 50 cents to one dollar, according to conveyance, for *round trip*. The local committee on transportation have engaged all the hacks and omnibuses they could get from Charlotte, Chester, Newton, Spartanburg, Hendersonville, Greenville and Asheville, and it is thought the supply of teams will be ample.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

— The Colored People's State Fair opened in Raleigh last Monday. Fred Douglass is the orator for the occasion.

— On Wednesday of last week an unknown man was found dead four miles north of Shelby.

— William Parker, a white man, and a negro, name unknown, have been arrested on suspicion of being the assassins of General Bryan Grimes. They are confined in Washington jail, Beaufort county.

— W. W. Pegram, of Charlotte, has sued the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, for failure to furnish cars and engine for two excursions which the road agreed to let him have. He received $775 in one case and the other was not tried, owing to some technical informality in the papers.

— Tarboro' has a colored woman who was raised as a boy; does not recollect when she began to wear male clothing; still dresses and acts like a man; does a man's work, and bears a man's name. She has an aversion to being with women or doing their kind of work, and says she would go to the penitentiary before she would wear a bonnet. She is a mother, but not at all motherly, and her child calls her papa.

— The Charlotte *Observer* of Tuesday contains a long and thrilling account of the pranks of a mad elephant belonging to Robinson's Circus, which arrived in that city on Monday night about 8 o'clock. The elephant exhibited signs of anger immediately on the arrival of the train, around which a large crowd was standing, and his keeper, John King, warned those who were gazing at the infuriated animal that they were in danger. Immediately after giving this warning to the bystanders, he stepped around to the elephant's head, and was in the act of turning him around, when the enraged beast turned against his keeper and crushed him against a car. The keeper received a severe wound in the head from which he died three hours later. The elephant, after the fatal attack upon his keeper, started at a brisk pace up the railroad track, and was recaptured with great difficulty.

Correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer.

LETTER FROM CHESTER.

CHESTER, S. C., September 27.—About 800 or 900 bales of cotton were sold here last week. The highest price obtained was 10¼.

On Friday last, the Republican Congressional Convention for this district was held in this place. C. C. Macoy presided, and Charles Cummins was secretary. Absolom Blythe, of Greenville, received the nomination. He was present, and addressed the convention in a speech accepting the nomination. He was followed by B. G. Cannon, of Union; ex-Congressman A. S. Wallace, of York; Wilson Cook, of Greenville; F. A. Clinton, of Lancaster; and Martin Clinton of York. The general tenor of their speeches was that the Democrats obtained power by stuffing the ballot-box. They declined to permit the Democratic speakers to reply. At the close of the meeting, the chairman announced that full Republican tickets would be placed in the field before the election in November.

On Friday night, the Chester Democratic Club held a meeting in the Court House. Republicans were invited to join in the discussion, but there was no response.

On Saturday the different Democratic Clubs of the county formed in procession and marched to Mrs. Wood's grove to hear addresses by the State canvassers. Music was furnished for the occasion by the Chester Silver Cornet Band, the Sandy River Cornet Band and the Colored Democratic Band, of this place. Col. E. T. Atkinson, County Chairman, introduced the following gentlemen, who made stirring and patriotic addresses: Gen. Hagood, Gen. Kennedy, Gen. James Connor, Col. Cad. Jones, and Col. J. H. Evins. The stand was handsomely docorated by the ladies, a large number of whom attended the meeting.

Late in the day a disturbance arose on the streets, which came near being a very serious affair. A colored Democrat was assaulted by a colored Republican. The offender was arrested, and sentenced to work twenty days on the public streets.

Mr. John Ragsdale, who had lingered for a long time with cancer, died on Friday night, and was buried at Evergreen Cemetery on Saturday. Rev. J. P. Marion conducted the funeral services.

The primary election for this county was held on the 22nd. The following gentlemen received nominations for the offices named: Legislature—J. J. Hemphill, J. B. Cornwell, O. Barber. County Commissioners—J. O. Darby, W. B. Thompson. Sheriff—J. W. Walker. Probate Judge—J. H. Buchanan. County Treasurer—J. B. McFadden. County Auditor—W. J. Lucas. Coroner—J. T. Brannon. A second primary will be held on the 1st of October for the purpose of nominating one County Commissioner, Clerk of the Court, County School Commissioner and Trial Justice for this township.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve at the term of the Circuit Court, beginning on the second Monday in October: Chas. Jacobs, colored; Jas. B. Gladden, Green Coleman, colored; R. H. Cousar, Austin Macon, colored; W. F. Egan, S. B. Hardin, L. H. Grant, C. H. Alexander, W. H. Roseborough, E. M. Mills, W. R. Brown, W. N. Guy, Neely Smith, M. B. Murr, J. W. Knox, J. B. Cornwell, Wm. Martin, Wm. Lindsey, G. W. Boyd, Purvis Alexander, colored; John K. Coleman, T. N. Triplett, W. P. Ferguson, Fred Walker, S. J. Lewis, W. F. Adams, R. W. Abell, C. J. Kizer, Andrew Peden, J. S. Drennan, W. S. Culp, J. W. Wherry, Calhoun Cornwell, A. M. McMullen, J. J. Gibson.

The new locomotive for the Cheraw and Chester Railroad has arrived at this place, and will be put on the road at once. Loaded cars are now transferred across the Catawba river by ferry.

Mr. Allen Sanders, living in the southern portion of the county, near the Fairfield line, had his arm badly torn up by a cotton gin last Wednesday.

CHESTER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

[Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

CHESTER, S. C., September 28.—The State Greenback Convention met here to day. Eight counties were represented by forty-five delegates, four of whom were colored.

A full State ticket was nominated as follows: For Governor—L. W. R. Blair, of Kershaw; Lieutenant-Governor—D. C. Gist, of Union; Attorney General—A. J. Willard, of Richland; Comptroller-General—John Agnew, Sr., of Richland; State Treasurer—Martin Chaplin, of Lexington; Secretary of State—T. H. Cooke, of Greenville; Adjutant and Inspector General—D. R. Elkin, of Fairfield.

The following Electoral ticket was nominated: For the State at large—J. A. F. Coleman, of Fairfield; Miles Wallace, of York. First district—J. W. Bouknight, of Lexington; Second district—J. E. Gilbert, of Kershaw; Third district—W. H. Therrell, of Lancaster; Fourth district—J. W. Rector, of Greenville; Fifth district—A. S. Smith, of Spartanburg.

The State Executive Committee was constituted as follows: V. P. Clayton, of Fairfield, Chairman; W. H. Brown, of Kershaw; M. V. B. Capps, of Chester.

J. Hendrix McLane, of Fairfield, was nominated for Congress from the Fourth district, and the first Monday in October was appointed for a convention at Yorkville to nominate a county ticket for York county.

There was very little enthusiasm in the meeting, and the full strength of the party must have been represented in the list of delegates present.

Mr. John Dickson, a carpenter, while repairing the Shannon building this afternoon, fell from a scaffold, a distance of about twenty feet, and was seriously, though it is thought not fatally, injured.

G. T. S.

POLITICAL NOTES.

— The Republicans in four years have lost 16,000 votes in Maine.

— Three prominent Cincinnati Democrats are said to have contributed $25,000 to the campaign fund in that State.

— The Georgia State election will be held on the 6th of October, and those of Ohio and Indiana on the 12th of the same month.

— Hon. Hiram Barney, collecter of the port of New York under President Lincoln, has declared for Hancock.

— The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) acknowledges that there can be no certainty about Pennsylvania going Republican this year.

— According to the latest intelligence from Maine, Plaisted, the coalition candidate for Governor, has been elected by a plurality of 234.

— The president and one hundred and fifty vice-presidents of the great Hancock meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday night, have heretofore acted with the Republicans.

— Ex-Judge R. B. Carpenter, who in the days of Radicalism was a candidate for Governor in South Carolina, but now resides in Colorado, is said to be an enthusiastic supporter of Hancock.

— The Democrats have about finished a canvass of Indiana and report a majority of ten thousand. The Republican canvass just concluded shows a Republican majority of about the same number. The official count is necessary to decide which is correct.

— A parade of Democratic voters in Philadelphia on Saturday night, is described as having been "the biggest thing of the kind seen in the present campaign." Nearly 20,000 men were in line, and, with their torchlights and transparencies, made a brilliant and imposing display. Speeches were delivered from the principal stand by Speaker Randall and Senator Wallace, both of whom were greeted with great enthusiasm.

HAMPTON IN NEW YORK.

THE SOUTHERN SENATOR'S ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Last Thursday night the whole city of New York was ablaze with enthusiasm. Seventy thousand Democrats assembled at Union Square and vicinity, to listen to distinguished speakers from all sections of the country who had come to lend their aid to the grand ratification meeting. At one of the speaking places, corner of Broadway and Fifteenth streets, Mr. William Henry Hurlbert presided, and after an address by Mr. Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, and when the applause had subsided, Mr. Hurlbert again arose and said: Twenty years ago this Union Square was nearly as full as it is to-night. It has seen no such meeting since till now. The meeting of that day marked the outbreak of a great civil war. The meeting of this night foreruns a great civil peace. As a pledge of this coming peace and true Union, you will now hear the voice of one of the bravest soldiers of the Confederate army, become to-day one of the most loyal and honorable Senators of the American Union. I ask your attention to a speech from Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina." [Prolonged cheering.] Senator Hampton said:

In accepting the invitation to join in this grand demonstration, my chief object was that I might, before entering the canvass in my own State, meet the Democracy of this our great metropolis; that I might congratulate them on their patriotic action in subordinating all personal differences, all local jealousies, all private aspirations to the great cause in which we are all engaged, and that I might carry back to my own people the assurance given by the United Democracy of New York, that victory was already in our grasp. I do not come to counsel you, for your patriotism has already, by securing harmony and united action in your ranks, averted all danger of defeat. I do not come to discuss the great and varied national questions involved in the present contest. It would be presumption in me to attempt to do so here after your great fellow-citizen—Horatio Seymour—the patriot who seeks only his country's good—the statesman whose enlarged vision not only looks over the past, but sees far into the future—had raised his prophetic voice to warn his countrymen of the dangers threatening them. Besides this reason for not addressing you at length to-night, it gives me now such severe physical pain to speak in public, that my friends must pardon me if my remarks on this occasion are desultory and brief. Indeed, I was at a loss for a topic until my eye fell upon a paragraph in that great paper, which is not only a most influential director of public opinion, but is one of the marvels of our age—the New York *Herald*.

In a late editorial—and these are always suggestive, though sometimes erratic—it was suggested that I should come and tell the people something about the solid South. The text is a good one, and I shall speak on it. Let it be borne in mind, however, that I speak only of the South. I do not presume to speak for her. Has it never occurred to you, my friends of the North, that there is a malicious falsehood implied, if not expressed, in that phrase—the solid South? Is it ever used by Republican speakers or organs without an effort to suggest that the South is solid in antagonism to the North? Is it not always used in order to array the North against the South? No one who has observed the bitter sectional character which the Republicans have deliberately and studiously given to this contest, can hesitate as to the answer to be made to these questions. The solid South, with the Iliad of woes it brings, is the one argument with which the Republicans answer all charges against their party. I have said that there is a falsehood implied in this party catchword. In what sense is the South solid? Is it so against the North? The Democracy of Maine have answered in language not to be misunderstood—No, and the patriotic Democracy of the whole North will soon re-echo that noble response. Is it solid against the constitution? Reckless as are our political opponents, there will scarcely be found one so reckless as to dare to make such a charge. Is it solid against the Union? Every act of every Southern State since the war repels such an unjust imputation. Is it solid in any proper sense of the word? The large Republican vote cast in the Southern States proves that it is not. What justice, then, is there in this cry, the sole object of which is to array one portion of our common country against another, to arouse passions evoked by unhappy civil strife, and to reawaken animosities which every patriot desires to see buried forever? What would be said if the South should raise her voice in angry protest because the New England States have been so solidly Republican until Maine has broken the ranks? With as much justice might we of the South complain of the former solidity of the Pacific slope, or that of the great Northwest, as that we should be denounced because we cling to the faith of our fathers and support the Democratic nominees.

But admitting for the sake of argument that the South is solid, and that this is an abnormal and unfortunate condition of affairs, why did not our Republican friends, who affect now to see such danger in this solidity, point out and protest against the danger when the South was absolutely solid for the Republican party? If the danger to the country, and the only danger that threatens it, lies in the solidity of that particular portion of it, we surely must have been in great peril when under the reconstruction Acts, administered by carpet-bag adventurers, the South presented a solid phalanx of Radical bummers and thieves as her contribution to the wisdom, the statesmanship and the patiotism of the country. No Republican orator among those who are telling the people that the solidity of the South means war, pestilence and famine, the overthrow of our institutions, the abrogation of the Constitution, and worse than all other evils, the defeat of Garfield, then warned his unsuspecting countrymen of the imminent danger threatening them. No stalwart organ called then upon the loyal North to avert this peril by becoming solidly Democratic, because the South was solidly Republican. Then everything was serene in the Republican camp, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Every office-holder was a Republican, and the country was necessarily not only safe, but prosperous. Gigantic monopolies appropriated the public domain; lobbyists drove an unblushing and prosperous trade on the very floors of Congress; whisky rings defrauded the government of millions, while the chiefs of these rings hobnobbed with high officials, and Black Fridays, DeGolyer pavements and Credit Mobiliers brought out in strong light the incorruptible honesty of our rulers and our would-be rulers. Thank God, in these disgraceful scandals, which makes every honest citizen blush for shame, the Democratic South had no share. But this digression, induced by my admiration of the consistency of that great party which claims all the intelligence, all the virtue and all the patriotsm of the country, has led me from my theme

Is it unnatural that those in the South who have always been citizens, except when disfranchised by the Republican party, should now be Democrats? The answer is to be found by reverting to the history of parties in this country. In the convention which framed our present Constitution, the line which still separates the two parties was sharply drawn. On the one side were the advocates of a strong government—the rallying cry of the Republicans of to-day—while on the other were those who urged the establishment of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Party names have changed since those days, but the great antagonistic principles which struggled for supremacy then still live in the Republican and Democratic parties. The former party still "gravitates," to use a phrase of its Presidential nominee—towards a strong government—towards centralization; while the latter advocates the ancient Democratic doctrine, a strict construction of the Constitution, conceding to the general government all its legitimate powers, while securing to the several States all powers not delegated by them to the general and common government. In the long contest between these antagonistic and contending principles, the South has been steadily and almost invariably found to be on the side of the Democracy. Her vote in the Presidential contests has more than once been cast against her own honored sons because they were not Democrats, and she has cordially supported Northern men because they were. All the political training of her people, all her traditions, all their instincts and all their interests, led them to be Democrats. They were such by inheritance. In the old division of parties into Whig and Democrat, a minority of the Southern people, strong by virtue of their intelligence, their zeal and their patriotism, was found in the ranks of the former. But when the Whig party of the North became merged into the Free-Soil party, when sectionalism unhappily took the place of politics, the Whigs of the South were forced by the instinct of self-preservation to enroll themselves in the Democratic party. The south was thus again made solid for Democracy by that fell spirit of sectionalism which has brought such unuterable sorrow upon our country, and which if not effectually rebuked, will bring still further misery and ruin. When the war came, all party lines were forgotten in the South as in the North. Whig and Democrat, Union men and Secessionists, were all alike drawn into the vast whirlpool, and again was the South forced into solidity for self-protection. I am simply expressing historical facts; not expressing any opinion on them, but leaving their discussion to the philosophic student of history.

Following the order of events, what was the condition of political opinion in the South when the war was ended? It is undeniable that there then was a great soreness felt by the Southern people towards the Northern Democrats. We had seen them fighting for the preservation of the Union as earnestly and as steadfastly as the Republicans. We had seen them offering their treasures and their lives as freely as those who had been their most bitter enemies; and there was at that time but little disposition among the Southern people to renew old party ties. It is a very significant fact, confirmatory of this view, that in nearly every Southern State at the first election of members of Congress held after the war, pronounced Union men or Old Line Whigs were elected as Representatives. My own State furnishes a striking illustration of this fact. There the distinguished and venerable B. F. Perry, who had opposed secession to the last and who has always been recognized as a Union man, was elected to Congress, and James L. Orr, another strong opponent to secession, was chosen by the people Governor of the State. This action on the part of the Southern people certainly did not manifest a spirit of stubborn or malignant opposition to the inevitable consequences of defeat. It rather showed a disposition on their part to accept in good faith all those consequences, and an honest and honorable effort to conciliate those who had fought successfully to preserve the Union. This effort sincere and patriotic as I firmly believe it to have been, was destined to fail, and its failure was due solely to the Republican party. This party had absolute control of the government in all its departments, and if its patriotism had been as enlarged as its power, the country would have been spared the shame of the reconstruction acts. I shall not speak of these acts, for it is not my desire to reawaken the sad and bitter memories connected with them. They have passed into our history, filling one of its darkest pages, and in the good providence of God they have recoiled upon those who conceived them. The weapons intended for our destruction have been turned against those who forged them.

The action of the Republicans when the Southern members of Congress presented themselves for admission is fresh in the memory of all. Our Representatives were ignominously thrust from the seats to which they had been invited and to which they had been legally elected. While war was flagrant, Congress, with singular unanimity and in the most solemn manner, declared that it was not waged for the conquest or subjugation of the South, but for the preservation of the Union, with the rights, liberties and equality of all the States unimpaired. Time and again during the war had the Southern people been assured in the most authoritative manner that their States were still in the Union, and that no State had the right or power to leave it. But when the Confederate armies surrendered, we were told contemptuously by the Republicans that those great States, several of which had aided in no small degree to form that Union, had been obliterated from the map of the great republic, and they were but conquered provinces to be ruled by military satraps.

Some philosopher, with equal wit and wisdom, has declared that "there is a great deal of human nature in mankind," and recognizing the truth of this maxim, you can scarcely wonder that after this action of the Republicans, the South became thoroughly united against that party. Some Republican papers, actuated doubtless by their ardent love for the South, have assured the Southern people that