

UNION REFORM TICKET.

For Governor. HON. R. B. CARPENTER. For Lieut. Governor. GEN. M. C. BUTLER. For Senator. JAMES A. HOYT. For Representatives. JOHN B. MOORE. DR. JOHN WILSON, JAMES MINER.

For County Commissioners. B. F. CRAYTON, W. S. PICKENS, J. W. NORRIS. For Probate Judge. W. W. HUMPHREYS. For School Commissioner. WM. H. HAYNIE.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

On the 17th day of March, 1870, Judge James L. Orr was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, and gave utterance to the following severe denunciation of the Radical party, with which he is now associated: "The results of the last three years have satisfied the people that all the present evils of which they complain might have been averted by showing to the colored voters that they intended to maintain their new rights. Large numbers of the best men in South Carolina are even now willing to espouse Republican principles, and would doubtless do so but for the distrust which, as gentlemen of character and intelligence, they naturally entertain toward those who, by accidental circumstances, have been placed in the lead of the Republican party—men who do not, and never did enjoy public confidence; men who are ignorant, corrupt, dishonest and unfit, by reason of their early associations, for decent society—They were adroit enough, however, to make the more ignorant among the negroes believe them to be their best friends, and by employing all the arts of the demagogue, and an unscrupulous use of disgraceful agencies, they succeeded in being elected to the most important offices in the State."

The managers of the Cotton States Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association will accept our thanks for a card of admission to their first annual fair, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on the 25th of October and days following.

B. F. Whitner, Esq., of this place, has been appointed one of the delegates to represent the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society in the Agricultural Congress that meets in Augusta, Ga., on the 26th of October.

Hugh Wilson, Esq., of the Abbeville Press and Banner, passed through our town on last Monday afternoon. He is on a visit to a sick relative in the lower part of this county. We were gratified to meet with him, and to learn that his excellent paper is yet thriving and prosperous.

The editor has been absent a portion of the last week, and since his return to the sanctum, has been too unwell to give the usual attention to his department. Hence, the indulgence of our readers is asked for any shortcomings.

Serious Accident.

We learn that John Brown, a colored man, in attempting to get upon a railroad train at Belton on Friday last, when the cars were in motion, fell between two cars, and was badly crushed by the brake beneath one of them. His right thigh was broken in two places, and it was feared that he could not survive the injuries received.

Mass Meeting on Saturday.

It will be remembered that Hon. A. P. Aldrich, of Barnwell, and Maj. John E. Bacon, of Edgefield, will address the people of Anderson County on Monday next at this place, in behalf of the Union Reform movement. We feel satisfied that the speeches of these gentlemen will meet the expectations based upon their reputations for ability, and we sincerely hope that there will be a large audience to greet them. Let every neighborhood be fully represented on next Monday, that the truth may be scattered far and wide.

The Union Reform Meetings.

At Calhoun and Honea Path, on Friday and Saturday last, were well attended, and the people gave strict attention to the speeches made by the candidates for Senator and Representatives. The remaining appointments for the nominees of the Union Reform party will begin at Brown's Muster Ground on the 6th of October and will close at Brushy Creek on the 15th of October. It is hoped that the citizens of the respective neighborhoods will assemble in large numbers at the places designated by the Central Executive Committee.

The Black Code.

The Kingstree Star disposes, in a very summary way, of the charge that General M. C. Butler advocated the passage of the "Black Code," as it is called by the Radicals. It says that Gen. Butler, the Reform candidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted "No" on the final reading of the bill. But Col. R. F. Graham, of Marion, now a full-fledged Radical, voted "Aye" and Judge Orr, now in full affiliation with the Radical party, approved the law without hesitation. It has already been observed that the Radical speakers, who were very profuse in their charges against Butler at the outset for his alleged endorsement of the "Black Code," no longer make use of this falsehood publicly, as it has been exposed time and again.

Andrew Hill, charged with the murder of Capt. Thos. A. Holtzlaw, was found guilty at the recent term of Greenville Court, and sentenced by Judge Orr to be hung on the 28th of October. A motion for a new trial was refused.

The Radical County Convention.

This body convened in the Court House on Saturday last, in accordance with the call issued by the County Chairman. Every township was represented, we are informed. Under the call, it was expected that the Convention would nominate candidates for all the offices, but this expectation was disappointed, for reasons only known to the leaders of the Radical party in this county. Much dissatisfaction was created by the action of these leaders, who managed affairs in their own way, and prevented the delegates from carrying out the objects of the Convention. The only nomination made were the following: Wm. Spencer Moore for Coroner; Wm. H. Haynie, (the Reform candidate,) for School Commissioner; Napoleon B. Gaillard, (colored,) for County Commissioner, and Henry Kennedy, (colored,) for the House of Representatives. As there will be one general ticket at the coming election, upon which will be placed the names of all the persons voted for, this singular action of the Convention indicates that the remaining nominations are to be made in secret, and the opponents of the Radical party should be on the alert to discover the trickery by which they hope to succeed in defeating the Reform party.

In a Nutshell.

A correspondent of the Sumter Watchman gives the annexed reasons why he shall vote with the Union Reform party in the coming election:

- 1. Our State Government, according to the Republican press of the State, is very corrupt. 2. The platform of the Union Reform party is not political, but moral. Ignoring all political issues, it seeks only to reform the morals of the State Government. 3. In rallying with the honest and good men of the State, I hold my political opinions in abeyance, with no sacrifice of principle. 4. There are but two parties in the State. Not to vote at all, will be to give countenance to the prevailing corruptions of the dominant party. 5. Judge Carpenter stood, not only unopposed by the Republican party, but with its pride and boast, up to the time of his joining the Union Reform party, and has certainly done nothing worthy of censure since. 6. Judge Carpenter is undoubtedly a man of intellectual ability, and if elected, will be associated with gentlemen whose moral purity will be a sufficient guarantee of his moral uprightness. 7. The colored and white people of the State are too far separated. Their mutual interests require that they should unite and form one party, and this is what the Union Reform party proposes.

Rural Carolinian.

The October number begins the second volume, and gives promise that it will equal, if not surpass its predecessor. D. Wyatt Aiken contributes an article to this number on "Cattle for the South," which is replete with sound sense and practical suggestions. Hon. Thos. G. Clemson writes upon "Beet Culture;" while "Experience in Farming," by A. M. Latham, is especially noticeable as showing that wheat can be profitably cultivated at the South. The literary and home department is considerably enlarged, which we think will be a valuable improvement. The contents are creditable to the managing editor, D. H. Jacques, Esq., and the typographical appearance is everything that could be expected from the publishers, Walker, Evans & Cogswell, which is saying a great deal.

In inviting attention to the card of Messrs. Cushing & Bailey, Booksellers and Stationers of Baltimore, we would note especially two considerations: the increased importance of Baltimore as a market, and the large facilities of this particular house. The trade of Baltimore with the South has increased more in proportion since the war than that of any other city, and the claim of its merchants and manufacturers that they can sell goods cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere finds no substantial proof in the large orders they are constantly receiving from every portion of the South. The house of Cushing & Bailey was established in 1811, and it has been a characteristic feature of their manner of trading that they have invariably given the buyer who orders his wares by mail the same superior advantages he could have secured in person. Employing a large capital in their business, they combine the utmost enterprise with the most elevated integrity. For further particulars we refer to their advertisement.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

To John Wilson, Esq., candidate for the State Senate, and Messrs. W. D. Wilkes and Wm. Perry, candidates for the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: We see your names announced as independent candidates for the positions above specified. We respectfully ask that each of you will announce to the public, through the columns of the Anderson Intelligencer, which of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will receive your suffrages in the coming election. Your answers to the above query in the next issue of the Intelligencer will oblige MANY VOTERS. Sept. 27, 1870.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

TO THE PUBLIC: I am authorized to announce that Hon. John Wilson will meet with and address the public at my appointments, already published. Mr. William Perry, independent candidate, it is also expected will be present. It is hoped and desired that all the candidates will be present. WARREN D. WILKES.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 26, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Although I had determined to relinquish my claims as a candidate for School Commissioner, in compliance with the Convention, I must confess that I am and have been at the service of the people. Of course I am willing to accept the office, if it be the pleasure of the people to confer it upon me; and under existing circumstances I can imagine no better course than to leave the matter to the decision of ballot, as in former days. Inasmuch, then, as I see from your columns that I have been replaced, I shall most assuredly accept that nomination, independent of party influences, and thus submit the matter to a fair and square decision of ballot. Being the first time in my life that I have submitted my claims for patronage before the people, I can conceive of no other course more consistent for me, or more compatible with the general customs and wishes of the whole people. Willing to trust the wisdom of the voters in making their selections, I am, very respectfully, J. T. KING.

The Recent Troubles in Laurens and Newberry.

As exaggerated reports of the disturbances in Laurens and Newberry counties may reach the public, we devote sufficient space to give a full account from the local newspapers, satisfied that their statements are more to be relied upon than the partial and exaggerated rumors flying about the country. These incidents took place ten days ago, and it is rather stale news at this time, but we are anxious to set before our readers a correct account, and hence yield the requisite space. The latest private information which has reached us is to the effect that all is now quiet and peaceable in the neighborhood, and that both white and colored men have returned to their homes and are pursuing their ordinary avocations.

From the Newberry Herald.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and we may well be prepared for what seems inevitably to come. Sunday afternoon a report reached town that a large armed band of colored men were in the neighborhood of Belmont, swearing to burn out and kill Mr. James Chappell, who had a difficulty some days before with a negro who he was desirous of driving off the plantation of Mr. Moses Anderson, at the latter's request. The difficulty, we learn, had been settled, however, afterwards. Mr. Paysinger, sheriff, proceeded to the spot and there learned that a party of sixty colored men had gone to the house of Mr. Anderson, where Chappell was, and Mr. Wm. Satterwhite went out and asked what was wanted. He was told they wanted Mr. Chappell; that they were going to hang him. Mr. S. said it could not be. They then threatened to kill him. The party in the house then came out, five in number, armed, when the negroes went off and were joined by others, altogether amounting to a large force. The citizens in the meantime turned out, and both parties, as night had come on, remained in position about two miles apart till morning—Mr. Paysinger with the company of citizens. Next morning, having business in town, Mr. P. started back, taking Mr. Chappell along under arrest to carry out the law in his case. Mr. Jack Henderson in company. On the road, near Longshore's Store, they were stopped by a company of armed negroes formed in line. This party threatened to kill the sheriff, but finally consented to let him and the two others pass. On being ordered to disperse, and if not peaceably, they should be forced, they replied there were not men enough in Newberry to disperse them. Returning to the scene of action near Belmont, in company with two young men, Mr. P. overtook a force of constabulary and colored men from town going in the same direction. These he directed to go on and meet the hostile negroes, and tell them that peace had to be preserved; that he would meet them and see what was to be done or what wanted. He wanted them to disperse, but if they wanted war and would have it they should be granted. Arriving on the ground he found a large force, perhaps six or eight hundred in number, of white men mounted and armed, who had gathered in his absence, having heard beside that Crews with a force from Laurens were on the way to reinforce the Belmont outlaws. Mr. P. then with three or four leading men of the neighborhood, advanced to the hostile party and demanded to know what they wanted. The answer was justice. They were told they should have it, but they must disperse and also give up the sixty who had threatened Mr. C.'s life, and to burn his premises. After considerable demur the demand was wisely agreed to but only twenty-three of the offenders could be found; these were given up and placed under arrest. The armed party of white mounted men, who had thus far been kept in the background, were now ordered up, and filed past in review when the negroes quietly dispersed promising to go to their homes. The town party then started on their return home with the prisoners. In the meantime, a negro came into town shot in the arm, and reported the wound inflicted by Mr. Geo. Johnstone, who was with Mr. Paysinger. A howl was at once raised, and a party of infuriated colored boys and men started to take Mr. J. These self-appointed judges and would-be executioners met the returning sheriff's party, and were very violent in demonstration against Mr. J., in fact fired one shot at him. The insulting language and threats were hard to bear, but they were borne patiently. It was ascertained, finally, that the party suspected was not the one, and the company of peace-makers reached town safely. Here, the scene baffles description. The town was in an uproar—the white, the colored portion, and nothing but the quiet determination of the white citizens, and their great forbearance, kept off the negroes. The prisoners were placed under guard, and finally gave bond for appearance at court, which is now sitting. At night a force was put on guard as a necessary precaution against the threats and violence of the afternoon. Nothing transpired during the night to disturb the quiet, and in the morning no sign of the disturbance could be seen. It may be mentioned that the mounted citizens, instead of coming towards town, moved in the direction of Edgefield, as it was reported that large force of negroes were near the Saluda River, and about to cross to join issue with the Belmonters, but the result of this we have not ascertained.

This is a plain, unvarnished account of the whole affair, so far as we can learn. The negroes were wholly in the wrong. If Mr. Chappell committed an offense against the law, in striking a man who grappled with him to the law recourse should have been had. But this seems not the advice of party radical leaders. The purpose evidently is to bring on a collision, and the colored people are foolish enough to be led into the trap. We don't want this light, we deprecate it, and will go to all reasonable lengths to prevent it, but patience will soon cease to be a virtue, and if these blinded colored people are determined to precipitate it, they will get it, we fear, before long. We do not wish to make a great sensation article of this, or stir up any more feeling than has been shown; on the contrary, our desire is, as is the purpose and wish of every honest citizen, and among this number not a few colored men, to maintain the peace at all hazards, but we would perhaps be doing wrong did we not mention that one of the white constabulary force, and the chief of them all, after promising the sheriff to aid him in quelling the riot, was seen to take hold of a negro, and heard to tell him, "to go in and defend his rights." We have this on unquestioned authority. It is well that the people know how the constabulary force stand. We still ask our citizens to bear as much as can be borne in reason.

From the Laurensville Herald.

The scene of that affair is near the Laurens boundary, and not far from Milton in this District. The negroes throughout the entire neighborhood seem to have caught the riotous spirit, and on Sunday and Monday large bodies of negroes, with arms, were moving towards the locality of the trouble. At Cross Hill on Sunday, they assembled in a large body and marched to Little River, in military fashion, with arms. At this point they halted; returned to Cross Hill, and finding a large number of white men assembled, they disbanded. On Sunday afternoon a party of negroes, numbering about thirty, passed along the highway leading from Milton to Clinton, threatening, as they passed, to kill a hundred men before morning, and other violent expressions. Three or four gentlemen started towards Clinton, late in the afternoon, to inform the inhabitants of the approach of this party. They were mounted and endeavored by a different route to get ahead of the party, but about one mile from Clinton were halted by a number of armed negroes, and after a short parley the negroes commenced firing. These gentlemen returned the fire, and the negroes took to the

woods. Four negroes were slightly wounded. On Tuesday Messrs. John Young, Samuel W. Vance, Addison Boyd, Joiner, Workman, charged with riot and assault with intent to kill, came to the Court House, surrendered to the authorities, and were admitted to bail before Trial Justice Joe Crews, who had granted the warrant. On Sunday night negroes congregated at Clinton, and continued to increase until Tuesday morning, when the whites came in large numbers, also remained until Tuesday afternoon, when the negroes and whites dispersed.

On Tuesday night a company of about fifty negroes arrived in this village, but were quiet. On that day Joe Crews addressed a crowd at Bryson's and it is reported, ordered a general rendezvous of every negro that could crawl to the Court House on that night.

During Wednesday a large crowd assembled and lingered during the day, around the quarters of "Joe," where the arms of the militia are stored.

The negroes say that it is Governor Scott's orders, that whenever a negro has a difficulty with a white man, and the negro is imposed on, they are to burn and kill for five miles square. Their leaders have instilled it into their minds that arms are put into their hands to destroy the white man, and they say the white man has no law for his protection, and no right to bear arms. The whites are firm and cautious, and intend only to defend themselves and families.

Scott, of course, will proceed against us as rebel Ku Klux. Under such a government as that of Scott, no remedy is left the citizens but courage, fortitude and prudence.

It is proper to state that in the shooting affair on Sunday night, (it occurred at an early hour of the night,) the negroes we understand, assert that the whites fired first.

On Thursday morning, the large force of negroes assembled about Crews' arms depository quietly dispersed.

From the Columbia Guardian.

GRANITEVILLE, September 17, 1870. DEAR SIR: The Sumter News, some weeks ago, alluding to General Butler and myself, said, in substance, that Judge Bacon, nominee for Congress of the Union Reform party, announced, in a speech at Edgefield C. H., "that he was as Radical as Governor Scott. It is not astonishing that a Radical Congress under the circumstances, made haste, by special act, to relieve Judge Bacon of his political disabilities."

I did not deem it necessary, at that time, to reply to the article above alluded to. My friends and those who heard the speech referred to were satisfied that I had made no such isolated remark.

While at this place (Graniteville,) however, I have been advised that, in some parts of the Congressional District, this matter needs explanation.

The honorable gentleman who reported the proceedings of the Edgefield meeting will do me the justice to say that he did not even intend to make a verbatim report of my speech; and that the remark referred to by the News was used entirely in regard to the fifteenth amendment. I was endeavoring to substantiate the idea that the Reform movement was not a new one, and said, in effect that reform, what had been for the last ten years, the watchword of the civilized world; that the great kingdoms of the Orient were seeking it, and the giant republic of the Occident demanding it; that it had culminated in the United States in the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and that, so far as the provisions of that amendment were concerned, I was just as good a Radical as Governor Scott; meaning, of course, that inasmuch as that amendment had been incorporated into the constitution of the United States, thereby becoming a portion of the fundamental law of the land, we were all, whether Democrats, Republicans, or Radicals, bound to obey it.

I might say much more, in regard to the remarks of the News, and especially in regard to the tone of its article, but forbear to do so at present, as I write by the wayside and necessarily in an unsatisfactory manner. Moreover, I do not regard the present a proper time for crimination and recrimination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN E. BACON.

—Intelligence of a startling character comes from Eastern Europe, which, if true, will change the whole aspect of the present conflict. Russia, it is said, is in motion to seize the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, and war between the Czar and the Sultan is believed to be imminent. There is evidently something very disquieting to the European powers on foot. Austria and Italy, as well as Russia, are massing their armies on their frontiers, and there appears to be a perfect accord between the three nations. Great Britain is vigorously employed in shipping military supplies and troops to Gibraltar and Malta.

Nothing further of a reliable character has transpired respecting Jules Favre's interviews with Count Von Bismarck. The Prussian official organ published at Berlin, contains copies of the notes recently addressed by the Chancellor to the diplomatic body in Berlin. He says that Germany will require Strasbourg and Metz as "material guarantees against a new attack by France," and repudiates any idea of German intervention for the reorganization of that country.

The news from Paris is meagre. The statement that a battle of some magnitude was fought on Thursday south of the city is not confirmed. Communication with the interior of Paris is very uncertain, and news purporting to come from there is not always genuine. It is said that the French have abandoned the fortifications at Vincennes, also that the Prussians have already built a railroad around Paris. If the latter statement is correct they have performed an unexampled feat in engineering.

Tours is now threatened by the Uhlans, and the alarm is so great at Orleans that haste is being made to put the place in a state of defence. There is some belief that the Prussians will send flying columns through the republic for forage, and that Lyons, Havre and Cherbourg will be visited. A force of 75,000 German cavalry is expected to arrive from the Rhine for this purpose.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—We learn from parties arriving in this city last night, (says a Wilmington exchange) that a hostile meeting had been arranged, at Fair Bluff, between Messrs. J. A. Kelley and R. F. Graham, of Marion, but that the authorities had gotten wind of the affair and interfered to prevent it. Mr. Kelley, with his second, was on the ground, on Wednesday, but Graham did not come to time. It is said that this latter, and his second, were arrested yesterday morning, and bound over to keep the peace.

The alleged cause of the projected duel grew out of a publication in the Marion Crescent, made by Mr. Kelley and reflecting on Mr. Graham.

—The Barnwell Sentinel reports that an inhuman murder was committed near Williston on Monday last, upon the person of a colored man named Moses Bonnett, at his own house, and the shooting and mortally wounding of another colored man named July Owens, in his own yard. About a mile and a half from where Bonnett was killed, the murderous fiends, still thirsting for blood, arrived at the house of Mr. Josiah Keade, an inoffensive and peaceable man, whom they called out, and just as he got to his door, a volley was fired at him, one shot taking effect in his leg, and but for the valor of his watch dog, he too would have been murdered. From here they proceeded to the house of July Owens, whom they also shot and mortally wounded as above stated. The murderers were tracked in the direction of Augusta, Ga., and their names are given as Juba Johnston and Lewis McCreary.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Fighting Diablos under Belzebub's Banner, or Reforming the "Scott Dynasty" by Electing Scott.

MR. EDITOR: May not that kind of reasoning which arrives at the conclusion that the most effective manner of reforming a corrupt organization, when that organization has already reached a state of moral putrefaction, is to elect its chief, be classed as one of the most astounding discoveries of this fast, wonder-working age? And would not the assumption that because this corrupt, gangrene organization has the majority, that therefore we must vote for its continuance and perpetuation, if practically carried out, stop the wheels of Progress and Reform, and forever preclude the possibility of the world's advancing either in religion, politics or morals.

According to the reasoning of these modern logicians, the most effective, successful mode of reforming and curing every moral "ill which depraved humanity is heir to," would be to reverse the Scriptural injunction which says, "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." To illustrate by a few examples:

The most effective mode of operation to be adopted by the advocate of Temperance for the purpose of curing mankind of the evils of drunkenness, would be to abandon the doctrine of teetotalism, and reverse his practice and precepts. He should change his tactics, and in fighting against King Alcohol, instead of preaching total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, he should drink the drunkard's drink himself, and encourage others to do the same, by participating in the midnight orgies of the inebriate, and singing the obscene, blasphemous song of the Bacchante; the moralist, to reform the world of crime and wickedness—of theft, highway robbery and murder, should enroll his name upon the list of thieves, highwaymen and cut-throats, and shout huzza! huzza! under the gore-dotted colors of the midnight assassin; and in a word, the ambassador of the Cross of Christ, in order to Reform and Evangelize the world should, in fighting the battles of his Lord against the infernal legions of Diablos, enlist in the demonized ranks of Satan and fight "to the death," under the brimstone-embalmed banner of Belzebub, because forsooth his Brimstone's Majesty has, and in all probability will have, "for many years to come, a large majority"—yes, an organized majority, fully equipped and well disciplined and drilled, which will, for "the purpose of self-preservation," march in solid phalanx until the millennium dawn!

But, sir, by only a cursory examination of history, we find that every great and successful Reform, whether in Religion, Politics or Science, has been conducted and carried forward to a successful consummation, by separate, independent organizations, outside of the organizations of wickedness, oppression and false theories. We will give one example drawn from the history of Christianity.

We read in reference to the history of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, that Martin Luther, the father of Protestantism, when evangelical light first began to dawn upon his mind, had views in regard to Reforming the Church similar to the views entertained at present by our flexible, gum-elastic, temporizing politicians, in reference to Reforming the State government. It appears that Luther thought, on the first reception of evangelical truth, that the proper, most effective place for him to work as Reformer, was within the pale of the Roman Hierarchy. But as the rays of light penetrated his benighted mind, clearing away the dark clouds of superstition, he gave up one by one, the absurd, God dishonoring, soul-destroying errors of the Church of Rome, until he saw most clearly and unequivocally that his position was untenable; that the so-called Church was indeed and in truth nothing but the "Synagogue of Satan," and that its Head, with all his blasphemous pretensions—his claims to infallibility, and of being Christ's vicegerent on earth, was nothing but "the Great Apocalyptic Whore," the very "anti-Christ" himself. Hence, Luther withdrew from the Roman Church, denouncing the Pope and all his satellites. With the happy results which followed the Protestant world is well acquainted.

Now, sir, what was Martin Luther's duty Religiously, is unquestionably ours Politically. Instead of affiliating with the present carter-bug government, all honest men who belong to it, should at once withdraw, breaking asunder the sorcerer's enchanting Ring, declaring to the world that they are honest and free. And all those who do not belong to Scott and are therefore not under the captivating influence of the enchanter's "Ring," should flee from it, avoiding its contaminating touch; for "evil communications corrupt good."

Hence, if we would Reform our State Government, we must steer clear of "Scott and the Ring." To fight the battles of honesty against dishonesty, we must organize, equip and drill outside of the lines of the enemy—outside of that whirlpool of bribery, perjury and speculation, which is swallowing up into its greedy and capacious maw, the very life's blood of the laboring masses. To insure victory we must not enroll our names upon the infamous list of hungry carter-buggers, nor fight under the loathsome, pestiferous banner of sealwags.

But, we are very gravely informed that "politically" the platforms of the two contending parties are not different. Admit this, it only serves to prove the fact, that the question at issue is not so much a political abstraction, or theory, about which honest men may very conscientiously differ, as it is honesty against rascality; that it is not Democracy against Republicanism, but the united, combined honesty of both parties arrayed with honest indignation, against the unparalleled prodigality and the unmitigated rascality of an unscrupulous, iniquitous Dynasty of public thieves and plunderers, who through unjust legislation and public speculation, are despoiling and bankrupting the State, and impoverishing the people, all under the specious name of philanthropy and Republicanism! God grant us a speedy and complete deliverance from all such Philanthropists and Republicans!

—The funeral ceremonies of the late Admiral Farragut, to be observed on the final interment of his remains in or near New York, for which preparations have already been begun, promise to be the most grand and impressive of anything of the kind witnessed there since the Lincoln obsequies.

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ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE

—The United States census-taker puts down the population of Columbia at 10,000.

—Governor Hoffman, of New York, has been renominated by the Democrats for the gubernatorial chair.

—W. T. White and J. C. Blum, prominent business men of Charleston, died last week.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) News Era nominates Grant for President in 1872, and Attorney-General Akerman for Vice-President.

—In Pickens county, the cost of collecting the taxes swallows up nearly the whole amount collected.

—Five hundred Chinese will be at work in a few days grading a railroad in New Jersey.

—It is said Congressman Hoge is to take command of the militia in Laurens and Newberry counties.

—S. L. Hoge and J. C. Winsmith have been commissioned brigadier-generals of "The National Guard of South Carolina."

—It is intimated that Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is preparing a proclamation declaring insurrection no longer exists in that State—the elections being over.

—The Government has ordered that the cases of forgery pending against the Hon. R. Butler, of Tennessee, in the Pension Office, be suspended until after the election in his district, he having been renominated for Congress. The cases have been ordered to be transferred from the Pension Bureau to the Bureau of Justice.

—Judge Merrick, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District, bids fair to carry the negro vote away from the Republican candidate, from the fact of his having procured the insertion into the present State Constitution of that provision admitting negro testimony in the courts.

—Joseph Emerson Davis, a native of this State, who migrated to Mississippi more than sixty years ago, when she was in her territorial condition, died in Vicksburg on the morning of the 18th instant, in the 87th year of his age. In the death of this octogenarian the link between Mississippi of the present and of the past is severed.

—A cowhiding scrape occurred in Columbia, near the market, on Saturday, between two colored men—Captain Thomas, of the Neagle Rifles, and Clerk of the Market, Nowell, during which the latter received several cuts. The parties were separated before serious damage was done.

—Two friends—Samuel J. Dickey and Gus Fleming—residing in Shelby, Tennessee, got into a difficulty in a ten-pin alley, on the 20th. After abusing one another for some time, Fleming went out, borrowed a gun, returned and shot Dickey through the breast; when the wounded man seized another gun standing near, and shot his assailant through the heart, both men falling dead at the same instant, within twelve feet of each other.

UNION REFORM MEETINGS.

The Central Executive Committee of the Union Reform Party for Anderson County have made the following appointments for political meetings to be held at the times and places mentioned, and would urge upon the sub-committees in their respective neighborhoods to make all necessary arrangements. The nominees of the Union Reform Party for Senator and Representatives will address the people upon these occasions. All are cordially invited to attend:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Day. Locations include Brown's Muster Ground, Holland's Store, Sherard's, Milford's, Mt. Bethel, Neal's Creek, Pendleton, Greenwood, John Long's Store. Days range from Friday to Saturday.

By order of the Committee. B. F. CRAYTON, Chm'n. Cen. Ex. Committee for Anderson County.

MASONIC FAIR

TO BE HELDEN

AT ANDERSON C. H.

ON THE

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th November Next.

THROUGH the liberality of friends, and the active exertions of the Ladies and Gentlemen appointed to solicit donations for this purpose, the Committee of Arrangements have the pleasure of announcing to the public that a MASONIC FAIR will begin at Anderson C. H. on Tuesday evening, November 1st, and continue every evening until Friday, November 4th, inclusive. All articles offered for sale at this Fair will be charged for at reasonable rates, and in all respects the management of this Fair will be upon Masonic principles, so that none may go away dissatisfied.

Refreshments will be furnished every evening in great variety at the Masonic Hall, where the Fair will be held; and through the kindness of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, refreshments will also be furnished DURING THE DAY-TIME at the Agricultural Fair Grounds.

The proceeds of the Masonic Fair will be devoted exclusively to the payment of the mortgage debt of Hiram Lodge, No. 68, A. F. M., and it is hoped that a liberal patronage will be extended by the public generally.