Anderson Intelligencer.

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1878.

HAMPTON IN ANDERSON.

The Military Review a Grand Success!

An Immense Throng attend the Political Meeting.

Gov. Hampton Endorsed and Enthusiastically Renominated as Anderson's Choice.

Governor Hampton, Gen. Moise, Gen. McGowan, Judge Mackey, Col. Cothran, Col. Hoyt and Judge Cooke Speak.

Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Civilians Unite in the Tribute to Gov. Hampton.

Eight to Ten Thousand Persons Present.

Last Wednesday, as predicted, was the greatest day that has been witnessed in Anderson County for many years; and indeed is, we believe, generally conceded to have been the greatest gathering of people ever seen upon any occasion in the County. It was what it should have been—a fit reflex of the esteem entertained by the people of this County for Governor Hampton, and of their interest in and devotion to the Democratic party. At an early hour the crowd began assembling, and by ten o'clock it was simply immense—and still they came.

At the appointed hour

THE REVIEW

Began, by Gen. Humphreys' Cavalry Brigade moving out and forming on Main Street, the right resting upon the public square, and the left reaching to the Fair Grounds. Governor Hampton was accompanied by Generals Moise, Humphreys, McGowan and Gray; Colonels Scoffin, Orr and Sitton; Gen. Humphreys' Staff, consisting of Majors E. B. Murray, P. K. McCully, J. R. Williams, S. H. Prevost, J. Pink Reed, Dr. R. F. Divver, A. S. Todd, Rev. S. L. Morris; Captains Dr. M. C. Parker, J. M. Moseley, T. C. Ligon, J. J. Fretwell, J. Reese Fant, J. A. McLesky, J. M. Reid, J. M. Glenn, Jas. W. Poore, J. R. Wilson, John C. Cary, J. W. Brunson, and a detachment of the Pendleton Flying Artillery as an escort. The Companies reviewed were as follows:

INFANTRY.

The Butler Guards, Capt. Boyd, Greenville.

The Greenville Guards, Capt. Norwood, Greenville.

Palmetto Riflemen, Capt. J. E. Allen, Anderson.

The Adger College Cadets, Maj. Sloan, Walhalla.

The infantry battalion was commanded by Capt. J. E. Allen, of Anderson.

ARTILLERY.

Pendleton Artillery, Capt. J. C. Stribling.

Pendleton Juvenile Artillery, Capt. P. C. Gaillard.

McGowan Artillery, Capt. John S. Smith, Anderson.

The artillery battalion was commanded by Capt. J. C. Stribling, of Pendleton.

CAVALRY.

Saluda Regiment.

Capt. R. W. Simpson's Company.
Capt. Aaron Guyton's Company.
Capt. J. W. Dacus' Company.
Capt. E. M. Snipes' Company.
Capt. M. P. Tribble's Company.
Capt. J. P. Cox's Company.
Capt. Jos. B. Moore's Company.
Capt. J. N. Vandiver's Company.
Capt. R. B. A. Robinson's Company.

Savannah Regiment.

Capt. J. M. Kidd's Company.
Capt. C. B. Gilmer's Company.
Capt. W. D. Garrison's Company.
Capt. J. T. C. Jones Company.
Capt. J. L. Bryan's Company.
Capt. D. L. Stevenson's Company.
Capt. R. K. Beatty's Company.

Col. R. W. Simpson and Capt. M. P. Tribble, the Captains of the two Companies first organized in the Brigade, commanded the two regiments. After the review, the reviewing officers took position upon the University Hill, and the various Companies passed in review, going down Main street, returning up McDuffie street and crossing to the stand erected for the speaking.

In the procession the Anderson Palmetto Band was at the head of the front Regiment, and the Anderson Colored Band at the head of the second Regiment.

This concluded the review, and the meeting was then taken charge of by Maj. E. B. Murray, County Chairman of the Democratic party of Anderson, who called it to order for the purpose of receiving a resolution before the Governor arrived. Hon. J. S. Murray then read and offered for the consideration of the meeting the following preamble and resolutions:

It is our privilege to-day to congratulate the people of South Carolina that peace and tranquillity prevail throughout the State; that the protection of property, the security of life, and the rights of the humblest citizen are secured by the supremacy of law and its faithful administration; that this supremacy of law under Democratic administration, unaided by judicial process, has driven from the State the horde of political cormorants, who, for eight years, governed it in iniquity, robbed its treasury of millions, and with [illegible] reduced the State to degradation and ruin, and that now we have a government administered in purity and wisdom, and commanding the respect and confidence of all classes of its citizens. And, whereas, this great reform was accomplished as the result of the success of the Democratic party in the contest of 1876, under the guidance and inspiration of its great and beloved leader, Gen. Wade Hampton, who gave himself to the State that he might redeem it from the power of Republican tyranny and plunder; and, whereas, Gov. Hampton, in the administration of the executive department, has evinced that firmness and impartiality in the enforcement of the laws which have brought peace to the State and security to all its citizens, and that wisdom in council which was equal to the exigencies of the appalling difficulties which surrounded him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the wisdom and statesmanship of Gov. Hampton to make the future of South Carolina as pure and glorious as was her past renown, and that we are assured that her honor and welfare are secure in his hands.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Gov. Hampton should be nominated for re-election, and we do hereby nominate him as the choice of the Democracy of Anderson for re-election at the ensuing election, and that we pledge him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we recognize only two political parties in this State, Democratic and Radical, and that we will hold in contempt all who shall seek under the name of Independents, or any other name, to divide the Democratic party, and thus re-establish Radical domination and plunder.

These resolutions were, upon motion of Dr. W. C. Brown, unanimously adopted and most lustily cheered. After their adoption, Governor Hampton, who was not present at their consideration, was escorted with the other speakers to the stand, and as they ascended the steps the loudest cheering greeted them.

Maj. E. B. Murray then introduced Governor Hampton, who was received with deafening and vociferous cheers by the immense crowd that had assembled. He spoke in substance as follows:

My Friends of Anderson: If my voice could reach this vast crowd, and give utterance to the emotions that fill my breast, I could not thank you adequately for this hearty welcome and great demonstration. I came not to inaugurate the political campaign; I came not to dictate to you who should be your candidates for office in the coming campaign. I come to meet the people of Anderson and to express to them my thanks for the unanimous support rendered me in the campaign inaugurated at this place, to remind them of the pledges made two years ago. The flag they then placed in my hands on that bright September day was carried successfully and peacefully throughout the State, and was placed victoriously upon the Capitol at Columbia. It was the most startling campaign in the history of this country. It was because you, the people of Anderson, came out then in your determination to succeed that victory crowned our efforts. When I saw stalwart men who stood by me on the battle field enlisting in that cause; when I heard men, women and children shouting the battle cry of freedom, I said that we would be successful. I then determined to be true to the people who inaugurated this grand movement. You know the result, and all that followed; and that though we passed through the whole State, and every County of the State, there was no bloodshed, no riot, no disturbance; no, not even a fist fight. The people dedicated themselves to the service as they would to the service of their God. When on the seventh of November the news was flashed across the wires that we had been successful in our efforts to redeem South Carolina, when we knew that a peaceful victory was perched upon our banner, we looked about us and found armed troops taking possession of the Capitol building; the legislative halls were filled with United States troops; the legal House of Representatives were kept out of their place of meeting at the point of the bayonet, and the office of Governor was occupied by a man who had not been elected. It looked then as if the country would be deluged in blood, and a revolution inaugurated, for the people were determined not to be cheated out of their rights. I knew that we had won the victory, and said that we should secure the fruits of it, or have a military government. If but a single shot had been fired in Columbia civil war would have begun, and would have spread not only over this State, but over all the country. Blood would have flowed like water. I knew that if a revolution was begun that republican government would go down to a bloody grave, and our hopes as freemen forever destroyed. At this critical time I appealed to a people who had been faithful to me so long to trust me a little longer. And they did trust me, and whatever may befall me hereafter, I am amply compensated for all that I have had to endure. I am not able to tell all that transpired during that time. The lower House of the Legislature was not allowed to take possession of their hall, and therefore could pass no laws. We determined to call for a contribution of ten per cent. of the tax paid the year previous. I now tell you for the first time that I have ever told it in public that we expected about $130,000, but we received $142,000. The people paid more than their quota, and I had to stop the collection. We had more money than we wanted, as it was used only for State purposes, and the State officers did not propose to steal it.

I was left alone at the adjournment of the Legislature, without an officer in his position, while Chamberlain and his subordinates were in possession of the government upheld and supported by the United States army. I was left like a mariner sailing in the dark on an unknown sea, with nothing to guide me but hope and an humble trust in Almighty God. One false step would have ruined all, and, people of Anderson, if I have made mistakes, bear this in mind, that I was working for the good of South Carolina. I called to my aid the other State officers, and if I made mistakes they made them too. We have always been united in our opinion. There was never a shadow of difference between us, and all shared the mistakes if any were made. We all make them. If any man does not believe it, let him try it. "It is human to err, divine to forgive." And I know the people, realizing the circumstances at that time, will forget the mistakes for the good of South Carolina.

There is one point to which I desire to refer, because of mutterings in this State and throughout the United States concerning bargains and compromises. Men of Anderson, I tell you there was not the shadow of a bargain or compromise with Mr. Hayes or any one who represented him looking to the seating of the Governor of South Carolina. I went to Washington because I was invited there, and through respect to the President. I asked no recognition at his hands, except that he remove the troops from the State House, and that if my government could not stand let it fall. I will do Mr. Hayes the justice to say that he had too much respect for his own position and for the people of South Carolina to make any bargain. There was no compromise with the United States authorities, and there was none with our predecessors. I have never spoken to Chamberlain but once in my life, and never intend to speak to him again.

If the Investigating Committee can find sufficient evidence against Chamberlain, he shall be sent for. All those leaders of that party shall answer before the courts for their crimes, though they be pardoned the next moment. While I think the leaders should be tried and punished for their crimes, I believe that those who were corrupted by them should be overlooked and forgiven. I think the wisest statesmanship is amnesty. I want the cases in the United States Courts against our people dismissed—the Ku Klux, Hamburg and Ellenton cases. If we give general amnesty we shall have amnesty for our own people. I want the absent ones of our State to come back, and the carpet-baggers to stay where they are.

While on that subject I do not think it improper to touch upon National questions. I do not think it exactly manly to denounce Mr. Hayes as a fraud. He did not propose the Electoral Commission, and is not responsible for its result. The Democratic party is responsible for the Electoral Commission. I told him before the immense crowds we met on my return trip from the West that I voted against him, and I was the first one in South Carolina who raised a voice against the Electoral Commission. The Commission gave Mr. Hayes the office, and the Democrats were a party to it, and in accepting it he did as any American citizen would would have done, and it is well for us that he did accept the office, for if he had declined it, Mr. Wheeler would have been the next man, and if he had refused Mr. Ferry would have been put in, either one of whom would have been worse than the first. So far he has observed the Constitution, and so long as he continues to do so he shall have my hearty support, for he is the first President since the war who has observed it.

While I was in Washington last winter I was present at an entertainment at which many distinguished men were also present, both Democrats and Republicans. Secretary Evarts was making considerable sport at the expense of the Democrats about the way they whipped us out of the Presidency. I told Mr. Evarts that the Electoral Commission reminded me of an anecdote that occurred on a steamboat on the Mississippi River some years ago. On board the steamboat was a barrel of whiskey, the brand of which was the seven spot of clubs. A gentleman observed that it was a very dangerous brand. "Why?" asked the owner. "Because," says he, "somebody might come along with the eight spot and take it."

That is just the way the Electoral Commission turned out. The Democrats went into the Commission with the seven spot, but the Republicans held the eight, and won the prize.

We have nothing to do at present with National politics. If we hoe our own row we will do well. We can afford to differ on local affairs—such as the fence law—but we cannot afford to be divided on State matters. Some say that I passed the fence law, but I had nothing to do with it. Your County was the first to adopt the system of primary elections, be governed by its result, and allow no independents to run. Independents may sometimes be good men, but now they are our worst enemies. Be united in this grand movement, and send your best men to the Legislature. I urge you to be united. Do this, and you will find South Carolina immutably redeemed. I urge you to do it as the one thing most important. The contest this year will be for the Legislature. That will be the great battle-field. If the Convention when it meets stands square on the platform of two years ago, and nominates a conservative ticket, I say that the Republicans will not put a candidate in the field, and we will have the grandest triumph ever achieved on this continent. By doing justice to all men, our colored people will stand by us. I say to you it is far better to fail in trying to do right than to succeed in doing wrong. One of the pledges of that platform was that all men were equal before the law. I can say that I have favored no race, party or people in the administration of the laws of the State. I defy any man to put his finger on a single pledge of that platform and say that I have not carried it out. I intend to walk on in the path that the Democratic party has blazed out for me. I cannot deviate from it. I cannot turn to the right or to the left without being false to them. I had expected and desired when my term of office had ended, to turn over to my successor South Carolina happy and free. I had no idea of being called again into public life, and can say to you that I want no place or office. I would not give to-day the place I occupy in the hearts of the people of South Carolina for the office of President of the United States. I have passed the charges that have been brought against me by as an idle wind, trusting all to the charity of my people. I was willing to leave everything to the people of the State—to the men by whom I stood for four long years—to the old men, fathers of those brave soldiers, to the noble boys who have grown up since—and above all to the ever-faithful women, whose instincts are better than man's reason. I can say in the presence of this vast crowd and of God that I have done my duty to South Carolina. Had I done my duty to my God as well, it would have been better for me. I have nothing to ask but justice. I know that the poisonous seed that some have endeavored to sow will find no place in the hearts of the people. I commit my record into the hands of the people of South Carolina, hoping that God may bless them.

General E. W. Moise was next introduced and made a very beautiful and able speech, in which he referred to the militia system as being necessary to the protection of republics, and showed the benefits to be derived from thorough militia organization. He stated that England and the United States are the only two great powers who do not rely upon a standing army for national defense, and that in England the militia was the most perfectly and thoroughly organized of any in the world. He favored the formation of militia forces throughout the State, and congratulated the people upon the fact that they were delivered from the tyranny which had forbidden them to parade in companies, or wear uniforms, and referred to the course of ex-Gov. Chamberlain in prohibiting the celebration of Washington's birth day by the military companies of the State. He said that our people look upon a citizen soldiery with repugnance, because they have always associated the soldiery with the idea of trained men going into battle, and contended that any opposition to the militia on this account was unfounded. He believed if we educated our young men and trained them in the militia service their pride and self-respect will be increased, and they will not be willing to do any act which will tarnish their reputation. He closed by a tribute to the officers of the State government and to the Legislature, saying that the latter had been faithful to their public trusts, and had made great reductions in expenses, and compared the present tax levy with the levies of Radical Legislatures. He said the civil service of the State was now pure and elevated.

General McGowan was next introduced as one of Anderson's favorites, and made one of his most happy speeches. It would be impossible to do the General's speech justice in the report that we can make of it. It was full of force and eloquence, and was most lustily applauded. The General began by saying, "Here we are at old Anderson, [deafening cheers,] and a mighty good place it is to be." [Tremendous cheering.] He then began the speech of which we have spoken, laying down as his platform the following positions:

1. Exact justice to all—white and black, rich and poor, high and low.

2. Principles, not men.

3. No desertions, no falling out of the ranks to plunder until victory is secured.

He amplified and illustrated each of these propositions, and continued: "We should be just, kind, gentle and magnanimous to all." "There is more of power in love than there is in hate; there is more of power in generosity than in proscription." After a speech sound in doctrine and eloquent in expression, he closed with the expression of a belief that a prudent course in this State will insure a grand triumph for the Democracy, and urged our people to prove equal to their former record, saying that in order to succeed we ought to deserve success.

Judge Mackey was next introduced, and made one of his inimitable speeches. He said he came to hear and not to speak. That, like the soldier, he wished to be found where the firing was loudest, and had come to meet our chief, the Governor, who he found in the path of duty, and whose plume was the ensign of victory. That he represented the honor and character of South Carolina, and that what Wade Hampton is the Democratic party of South Carolina is to-day. He told the colored people that Governor Hampton had kept every pledge that he made the people of this State, and had discharged with equal and exact justice the duties of his office without reference to class or condition. He said that he learned that some of them were dissatisfied because they had none of the offices in this County, but that such a feeling must be the result of a lack of thought, for the white representative from Anderson was as much the representative of the colored man as he was of the white man, and as much the representative of the citizen of Charleston as of the citizen of Anderson, and so the colored Representative from Beaufort represented the white man of Anderson as much as the colored man of Beaufort. That they really are as much represented in the Legislature as if all the Representatives were colored men. That this is the theory of our Constitution, and if it is not so that they were not the ones to complain, for as long as they could prevent it they did not send white men to the Legislature in Republican Counties. He told them that if they were so unfortunate as to want office and not be able to get it, to console themselves with the reflection that they are no worse off than a great many white men will be. The real cause of all the trouble about offices is, that there are more people than there are offices; and therefore when you go to distribute them out there are not enough to go around. As an evidence of Governor Hampton's influence in protecting the colored man, he stated that before the war there were, on an average, five colored men killed in this State every year by white men; that since the war, and before Governor Hampton's inauguration, the average had been nine every year, and that in the eighteen months past only two colored men had been killed by white men. He then urged them to vote the Democratic ticket because it is best for them. He expressed gratification at Governor Hampton's remarks about independent candidates, saying that henceforth no man could pretend to be representing Governor Hampton, if he runs against a Democratic nomination for the Governor had plainly declared his opposition to any such course. He then said that our people will no doubt be very much troubled this year with a selection of candidates, as they would no doubt be very numerous all over the country. He advised the people to select the best men they could find, without reference to whether they wanted it or not. To elect those men who were best and most trustworthy and no others, and for the purpose of this he advised them to take the men who were not overly anxious to get an office. The Judge's speech contained several other points, and was illustrated by a number of amusing narratives, but our space forbids a longer report.

Eloquent and pointed speeches were also made by Col. Cothran, Col. Hoyt and Judge Cooke, which we regret that we are compelled to omit. The meeting was then closed by a prayer from Rev. S. L. Morris, of Walhalla, Chaplain of Gen. Humphreys' Brigade.

At the conclusion of the meeting an opportunity, at the request of the ladies present, was afforded them to shake hands with Governor Hampton.

During the speaking, at proper intervals, the Artillery Companies fired in honor of the Anderson Democracy.

The Anderson Palmetto Band and the Anderson Colored Band furnished excellent music for the occasion, and deserve the hearty thanks of the Democracy of the County.

The number present has been generally conceded by the safest and most experienced judges to be at least eight thousand persons. The meeting was the grandest success possible, and leaves no doubt as to the political result in Anderson County this year. Anderson may hereafter be regarded as free from the plague of Independants.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. W. W. Russell, as chairman, with a large committee, presented Governor Hampton with the handsome black horse which he rode in the review, as a birthday present from the citizens of Anderson County. The Governor accepted the present, and returned his thanks therefor.

Governor Hampton, General Moise and Judge Mackey left Anderson this morning en route for Abbeville, where they are to speak to-morrow on the political issues of the day.

The Legislature adjourned on last Friday, and the Representatives from this County are now at home.

Governor Hampton is sixty years old to-day. He holds his own well.

THE STRONG ARM OF THE LAW.

Judge Mackey Administers Justice in the Mountains.

The following letter from Judge T. J. Mackey, containing a picturesque account of the indictment of Redmond, and the measures taken for his arrest, and of the outrageous conduct of the revenue officers, was received by Gov. Hampton on last Friday, 23d instant:

PICKENS C. H., March 21, 1878.

His Excellency, Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant.

It was not practicable to comply with the suggestions therein contained, as it did not reach me until this morning, and the posse moved on Tuesday, as you were informed by my telegram of last evening.

In order that you may be fully informed as to the situation of affairs in this section it is proper that I should state the following facts:

On my arrival here last Sunday I ascertained, after due inquiry, that the outlaw, Lewis R. Redmond, had practically organized a reign of terror throughout the county, which was fast paralyzing the manhood of its best citizenship, who observed that he and his armed band of reckless followers were standing day by day in open defiance of the laws of the State and of the United States. The revenue officers and their posse, numbering in all twenty-six men, were concentrated at this point, and were evidently alarmed, being apprehensive that Redmond would make an incursion into the town at the head of his force, which was reported to number about seventy-five men, well armed and mounted. I saw at once that this people were in the supreme crisis of their fate, and that they could only meet successfully by bringing them face to face with *their* duty by instant and fearless discharge of *mine*, and by thus quickening their sentiment of obedience to law, to set in motion a counter current against the lawless men who stood in armed array against the constitutional authorities.

As Redmond was the central and supporting figure of the unlawful combination, I resolved to strike at him. To have selected one of his subordinates as the subject of prosecution, would have made it appear that the arm of the law itself was sharing in the general paralysis, while to have united others with him, would have been to lose the advantage of isolating the chief criminal from his followers, and to have incurred the hazard of uniting them more closely to him by a sense of their common danger. I, therefore, determined that if legal proof of crime could be obtained against him a bill should be laid before the grand jury with a view to his immediate indictment, but not for his alleged forcible entry into the jail, for that was only a misdemeanor under our laws, and public sympathy was strongly in favor of the three prisoners who were thus released, as it was generally believed that they had committed no offence against the laws of the United States, and it was known that they were respectable farmers, who were arrested without a warrant, in violation of law, and had been grossly maltreated by the revenue officers before they were lodged in jail.

I was satisfied from information furnished me that both law and justice had been outraged in the persons of those prisoners, and my judgment upon this point has since been confirmed by the fact that the *two* who were recaptured by the sheriff's posse were discharged by the United States commissioner to-day on the declared ground that there was *no evidence whatsoever* upon which to authorize their detention, or to support the charge that they had violated any law of the United States. But Redmond, a day or two after the rescue of the prisoners, had with his armed band entered the house of a citizen in this vicinity and had taken therefrom two overcoats of the value of forty dollars, left there for safe-keeping by their owners, who were also United States revenue officers. As the taking was done forcibly, in the presence of the lawful custodian or bailee, and by putting him in terror, the act was robbery, both at common law and under the statute, and was a grave felony.

After much earnest effort on my part the citizen, Mr. Hendrix, above referred to, overcame his fears and made the necessary affidavit charging the robbery. The trial justice thereupon issued his warrant, and upon the return of the sheriff, that the accused openly defied arrest, the papers were delivered to the solicitor, and on last Monday a bill was drawn accordingly and laid before the grand jury.

I delivered a most earnest charge to them, admonishing them of their sworn duty "to have no man unpresented through fear, favor or affection," and I said in the course of my charge: "Gentlemen of the grand jury, if upon the testimony of a credible witness, it should appear to you that there is probable cause to believe the accused guilty of the offence charged, and you willfully fail or refuse to find a true bill, then you declare to the world that in the County of Pickens the trigger finger of Lewis R. Redmond's right hand is stronger than the arm of the law! And you do this while Wade Hampton, the defender of law and order, the wise and just chief magistrate, the trusted leader and friend of the whole people, rules as Governor in South Carolina!"

The grand jury then retired, and after remaining in their room several hours, came into court and returned the indictment endorsed "No bill."

I at once informed them that I presumed the evidence was insufficient, and that on the next morning the bill would again be delivered to them, and the solicitor would send additional witnesses before them to support it. The next morning (Tuesday) the bill was again laid before the grand jury, and I then stated to them that I had information which I deemed trustworthy to the effect that one of their body was the close ally and intimate associate of Redmond, the person accused in the bill, who was then having his headquarters at the house of the grand juror referred to, and that if these statements were not denied by the grand juror on oath, he must be excused from acting during the consideration of this case, and should at once retire from the grand jury. I thereupon named the unworthy grand juror, and stated that I was prepared to hear his denial. He immediately withdrew from the grand jury without uttering a word.

The grand jury then retired, but returned into court within a few minutes with a "True bill," the foreman stating that it was the "unanimous" finding of the grand jury. A bench warrant was at once issued, and I ordered the sheriff to forthwith summon and organize an armed posse of one hundred men and proceed to use the necessary force in its execution. In three or four hours the posse, fully armed and equipped, and well mounted, moved out from the county seat, accompanied by Capt. Griffin, in command of the Hampton Home Guard, a company of State volunteer troops, who had reported to the sheriff for duty, pursuant to your telegraphic order of the 18th instant. This company is about fifty strong, and has a number of mountaineers in its ranks, who are all good and true men.

The statement that some of the arms of this company are in the hands of Redmond's men, or that one man of the company has joined the outlaw's band, is utterly false. By request of the sheriff, which I fully approved, the revenue officers did not accompany the State posse, but have gone in an opposite direction. I received a dispatch (which I enclose) by courier, at 11 o'clock last night, from the sheriff and Capt. Griffin, from which it appears that they have reached Redmond's usual headquarters, but did not find him, and are still in pursuit. I am informed that this is the first time that any officer of the law has ever penetrated Redmond's stronghold, which is a natural fortress in the mountains, at an almost inaccessible point known as Reedy's Cove.

The grand jury, under my instructions, are engaged in the investigation of outrages alleged to have been committed by United States revenue officers and deputy marshals on the persons and property of peaceable and law abiding citizens, who were subsequently proved by judicial investigation to have been chargeable with no offence against the laws of the United States.

Their report will be made this evening, and will be forwarded to you tomorrow. I will heed your injunction to temper firmness with discretion, and will endeavor to discharge my whole duty, both to the State and to the good people of this County.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

T. J. MACKEY,
Presiding Judge.

P. S. 3 P. M.—Since writing the above I have received a verbal message from the sheriff informing me that Redmond is in full flight, and that his band, which numbered about seventy-nine, have dispersed, leaving him with only five or six followers. The posse are still in pursuit. The grand jury have indicted five of the revenue officers and deputy marshals for committing aggravated assaults and batteries upon unoffending citizens.

They will be tried as soon as they can be apprehended.

T. J. MACKEY.

LIEUT. GOV. SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

A Retrospective View of the General Assembly, its Organization and Labor—Encouragement for the Future.

The annexed remarks were delivered by Hon. W. D. Simpson, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, at the close of legislative proceedings:

SENATORS: This body is about to adjourn, and I suppose that it will hardly meet again as at present organized. It is true that the Governor, under the constitution, is authorized and empowered, should an extraordinary occasion arise, to call the General Assembly together, but the country is at perfect peace—quiet and good order reigns supreme throughout the entire limits of the State. The two races embraced in our body politic are at a better understanding now than perhaps at any other time since emancipation; in fact everything denotes a long and peaceful repose on the part of our people, and it is hardly probable that any event will occur between this and the next general election requiring the Governor to exercise his constitutional power of convening the General Assembly. Such being the fact, the adjournment now near at hand will *indeed* be an adjournment in all probability *sine die*.

Standing in the presence of this event, and having, as your presiding officer, had full opportunity to witness the deliberations of this General Assembly, it would not be inappropriate for me on this occasion to review its action and endeavor to fix the position which it should occupy in the history of these eventful times, and did time permit, I would be happy to undertake this task as a pleasing duty, but the circumstances by which we are surrounded forbid, and I shall not trespass upon the patience of the Senate to that extent.

I must be permitted, however, to say, generally, that, in my judgment, no General Assembly has ever been in existence since the foundation of our State government which more fully deserves the approbation of the people, when everything is considered, than this now about to adjourn and to close its session forever. In support of this statement, let me refer for one moment to the circumstances which surrounded it at its organization, and call to mind the calm wisdom, earnest patriotism and sublime patience which characterized its members at that trying period, and which resulted in such glorious success. You remember when the members elect assembled in this city in November, 1876, to take the seats to which they were entitled under the constitution, by the voice of the sovereign people, produced at the ballot box, that the doors of yonder hall of the House of Representatives was closed to their entrance, and the gleam of the bayonet of the Federal army flashed across its foldings in defiance of their constitutional rights, and the defeated party, led on by its unscrupulous leader, was throwing every obstacle in the way of the peaceful assemblage of the true representatives of the people, both in this body and the other. It is not too much to say that but for the unexampled forbearance of those representatives at that time our whole State would then have been plunged into a sea of blood. Yes, one false step then, at that critical moment, quicker and more disastrous even than the whirlwind's blast, would have convulsed this State from the mountains to the seaboard, and postponed our redemption process forever. In estimating the character of this General Assembly, and in fixing its niche in future history, these facts should not be forgotten.

So, too, after the possession of the government was secured, the same spirit of patriotism and forbearance continued to rule and make itself felt. This was most fortunate but hardly to be expected. Waters long pent up when the obstacle gives way usually overflow their banks and carry desolation and destruction in their pathway, and thus the long pent up waters of wrath and indignation which had gathered upon the hearts of our people on account of the years of outrage and wrong which had been inflicted upon them by Radical misrule and oppression might well have been expected to overflow their banks and to carry destruction in their pathway, but a different and more magnanimous course was wisely pursued to the great end of the universal peace, quiet and satisfaction which now prevails all over the State. These facts, too, must be remembered.

Neither ought the country forget the great problem which met the General Assembly at its organization, with which it had to grapple at the very threshold and upon the solution of which so much of our future yet depends. I allude to that most anomalous state of things unprecedented in all past history which presented two distinct races of people—so distinct that they can never form one homogeneous race, except in utter disregard and violation of the fiat of Omnipotence himself—living under the same government, and that government based upon the ballot box, with universal suffrage as the element of power. It did seem to me when that state of things was first established by the power of the victor over the vanquished in the late war that if the genius of evil itself, inspired by infernal hate, had been invoked to devise a scheme by which eternal conflict between these two races could be organized and driven in harness, as it were, to the destruction of both, that was the very scheme to accomplish this diabolical purpose. And I do solemnly believe that had the Republican party, composed as it was in this State for the last eight years, remained in power, that such would have been its ultimate unfortunate fruits. But, thanks to the energy of our people, that party was overthrown and a new administration established, and by the wise magnanimity of this new administration, inaugurated at the beginning and to be kept up, I hope, in the future administrations of the same party, a new light has burst forth, inspiring hope that, notwithstanding our strange and unprecedented condition, we may yet live a united, happy and prosperous people. I feel that this General Assembly has contributed much towards the accomplishment of this great end, and therefore deserves well of the country. And I feel, further, that if the Democratic party can be retained in power, and if the people will send here in the future as good and as true men as are here now, that this great problem will be safely solved, and the two races involved in its solution blessed with a widespread and progressive prosperity.

Let, then, no local issues or personal differences rise between you to imperil the prospects of that party. No, hushing all these into silence, let me advise that you go home to your constituency, and rekindling together the Democratic fires, in the light of their blaze march again to success. The destiny and civilization of our generation are again at stake and demand this at your hands.

In conclusion, Senators, permit me to express my full acknowledgments of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been met by the entire Senate since I have been its presiding officer up to this moment. And still further, before I perform my last official act and drop this symbol of authority from my hand, permit me to invoke upon you each and all of you the richest blessings of an ever kind and merciful Providence. I now pronounce the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

GRANGE STORE.

Rice and Ham. Ham and Rice.

WE have in Store on Consignment, a large lot of CAROLINA RICE, 16 pounds for $1.00. Choice Sugar Cured HAMS at 11 cents per lb.

JOHN B. WATSON.
Anderson, March 28, 1878. 37—3

$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES for Agents. Send stamp for terms. A. C. FORTER & Co., Cincinnati, O.

LOST,

A GOLD NECKLACE, some day last week, for which a Reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at this office.
March 28, 1878 37 1

Millinery, Mantua-Making, And Ladies' Dress Goods.

THE Ladies will find a full assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trimmings, &c., at the Store of Miss Sallie Bowie & Co. Our Mantua-Making and Millinery Department is in charge of ladies of experience and taste, and all orders left with us will receive prompt attention. You are respectfully invited to call and examine our new goods.

Miss SALLIE BOWIE & CO.,
Waverly House, Anderson, S. C.
March 28, 1878 37 3m

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST.

The Aroma Coffee and Tea Pot

LATELY patented is the best and most economical that can be used. It contains both STRAINER and CONDENSER, so that the Coffee or Tea is free from dregs, and is stronger and better than that made of the same quantity in any other pot.

Having purchased the right for this County, I now manufacture this pot, and am prepared to furnish it to my customers at the most reasonable rates. I will also keep in stock the

Improved Farmer's Boiler,

Which is the best thing known for boiling stock food, clothes, or scalding hogs. I will sell these at manufacturer's prices.

I also have a full line of **Stoves, Tinware, &c.**, which I will sell at wholesale at New York prices, or at the most reasonable retail rates. GUTTERING, ROOFING, &c., done promptly and satisfactorily.

L. H. SEEL,
West End of the Waverly House.
March 28, 1878 37 6m

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Anderson,

AT Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at the close of business March 15th, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$109,486 75
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	8,763 72
Due from approved Reserve Agents	30,194 04
Due from other National Banks	17,989 11
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	1,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	1,129 59
Checks and other cash items	680 00
Bills of other Banks	1,490 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	197 21
Specie, (including Gold Treasury Notes)	1,023 45
Legal Tender Notes	6,850 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of Circulation,)	2,250 00
Total	$221,053 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Undivided Profits	9,754 33
National Bank Notes outstanding	41,400 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	83,394 69
Demand Certificates of Deposit	26,294 05
Due to other National Banks	210 83
Total	$221,053 90

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON. } ss:

I, J. A. BROCK, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. BROCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd March, 1878.

B. FRANK MAULDIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. BLECKLEY,
J. W. NORRIS,
JOSEPH N. BROWN, } Directors.
March 28, 1878 37 1

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Hampton and Home Rule.

THE NEWS & COURIER.

A Live and Fearless Democratic Paper.

LARGEST circulation in the City. Largest circulation in the State. Largest circulation in the Cotton States. All the news about South Carolina. All the news about the South. All the news from everywhere. Pure and undefiled Democracy—Union! Justice!! Equal Rights!!!

Recognizing the paramount interest felt in the approaching political canvass by every Democrat who hopes to see the great work of the Redemption of the State made complete and permanent so that the people may reap and fully enjoy the fruit of their sacrifices, the NEWS AND COURIER will direct all its energies and resources to presenting from day to day, and from week to week, full and interesting accounts of the campaign.

To place the paper within the reach of everybody during this exciting contest, we have determined to offer to mail subscribers the following reduced rates for the campaign:

THE NEWS AND COURIER, Daily Edition, 6 months $4 00
THE NEWS AND COURIER, Tri-Weekly Edition, 6 months $2 00
THE WEEKLY NEWS, 6 months 75

Subscriptions will be received at these rates, for mail subscribers only, until May 15. In all cases the cash must accompany the order.

Friends of the Cause of Honest Home Rule in all the Counties are invited to aid us in swelling our Campaign Subscription Lists, which ought to include every intelligent voter in the State.

RIORDAN & DAWSON, Prop'rs.,
Charleston, S. C.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

OF TO-DAY:

100 Barrels FLOUR at $6.50 $7.00 and $7.50.
40,000 lbs. BACON, at 6 Cts.
2,000 " CHOICE LEAF LARD at 10½ Cts.
1,000 lbs. MAGNOLIA Sugar Cured HAMS, at 11½ Cts.
20 Bbls. SUGAR, at 9 @ 10½ c.
10 " CHOICE N. O. SYRUP, at 55 Cts. per gal.
20 Bbls. EASTERN POTATOES, all kinds, at $1.50 per Bushel.
20 Sacks COFFEE at 16½ @ 22½ Cents per lb

Also, a full line of

Everything a Farmer May Need,

at prices that defy competition.

Save money by giving us a call.

M. W. COLEMAN & CO.,
Seneca City, S. C.
March 7 32

A. W. TODD,

Contractor and Builder,

ANDERSON, S. C.

ALL kinds of PLAIN and FANCY WORK done at shortest notice and lowest prices.

Agent for TOALE MANUFACTURING CO.—*DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.*
Jan 10, 1878 26 1y

Millinery Goods.

MISS DELLA KEYS begs to inform the Ladies of Anderson and surrounding country that she is now receiving a select assortment of SPRING GOODS—such as Ladies's Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Collars, Cuffs, &c., which will be sold at the lowest figures for the cash. A full assortment of Summer Goods will be added to my stock in a few weeks, and every effort made to please my customers in styles and prices. Millinery, Mantua-Making and Stamping attended to as usual.

MISS DELLA KEYS,
In the Centennial House.
March 21, 1878 36 3m

SHINGLES.

A SUPPLY of the best heart, long leaf Pine Shingles will be kept continually on hand at the Anderson Depot.

Apply to H. D. FANT.
March 21, 1878 36 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.

BY virtue of various