

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
For Vice-President,
GEN. F. P. BLAIR, of MISSOURI.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
For State at Large—J. P. Thomas,
of Richland; J. D. Kennedy, of Ker-
shaw.

First Congressional District—R. F.
Graham, of Marion.
Second Congressional District—B. H.
Rutledge, of Charleston.

Third Congressional District—A. C.
Haskell, of Abbeville.
Fourth Congressional District—E. C.
McLure, of Chester.

COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, August 29, 1868.

Canvassers Appointed.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted
by the recent State Convention, the
following gentlemen are appointed
by the State Central Executive Com-
mittee canvassers in the interest of
the Democracy:

State at large—Gabriel Cannon
and A. P. Aldrich.
Second Congressional District—J.
B. Kershaw.

Third Congressional District—D.
Wyatt Aiken.
Fourth Congressional District—W.
D. Simpson.

Canvasser for First Congressional
District to be hereafter appointed.
WADE HAMPTON, Chairman.

To the People of South Carolina.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

The signature to the following
article will be readily recognized.
Colonel Thomas has made many and
extended trips through the middle
and upper Districts; and is, therefore,
thoroughly posted as to the state of
affairs; and his suggestions are well
worthy of thoughtful consideration:

The election of Seymour and Blair,
in November next, may be regarded
a fixed fact. All the indications in
the political field point to this great
result. Whether or not, South Caro-
lina is carried for the Democratic
nominees, the State will be redeemed
and the Union restored. But, fellow-
citizens, let us resolve to carry this
State for the National Democracy.
If we so will, it can be done. Let
every District in South Carolina do
its part—let every Carolinian do his
part—and the victory will be ours.
Let the lower Districts of the State
imitate the spirit and action of the
upper Districts, and we are sure to
carry South Carolina for Seymour
and Blair.

Since the last State Convention, the
writer has already addressed at least
12,000 of his fellow-citizens, and
everywhere the people are thorough-
ly aroused and full of hope and
energy and spirit. They have re-
solved to crush out the rule of the
"carpet-bagger" and "scalawag," to
take the reins of government from
the inexperienced freedman, and to
redeem the State to peace, prosperity
and themselves.

This they expect to do with the
aid of the National Democracy. God
willing and we resolving, soon will
intelligence and virtue and wealth
control this land, just as these ele-
ments have controlled political com-
munities ever since the formation of
nationalities, upon the basis of a true
republicanism.

What, now, is the practical pro-
gramme?

1. Organize more thoroughly your
Democratic Clubs. Let every white
man and every good conservative
colored man join the club in his
locality.

2. Let your clubs meet as often as
convenient to exchange views; to re-
ceive new members; to keep the fires
of enthusiasm burning.

3. Address yourselves kindly and
truthfully to the freedman who will
vote in the coming election. Seek
to divest his mind of the prejudices
and falsehoods instilled into it by
his false teachers, black or white. Tell
him that whilst we are not ready to
let him rule the country, or to hold
office, yet we mean him no harm—
that we propose to protect him,
equally with the white man, in "life,
liberty and the pursuit of happi-
ness"—that we desire to promote his
mental, moral and bodily welfare—
to live at peace with him. In fine,
suggest to him that, looking to his
ultimate interests, to his weakness as
a race, to the strength of the white
element, to Northern prejudice, to
Southern determination, it would be
well for him to accept the bone of
Democracy in preference to the shadow
of radicalism. Tell him that, as to
this vexed question of race, we are
willing—doing justice to him, and
demanding it for ourselves—to leave
the solution of the problem to time
and experience—to the logic of
inevitable events and the ethics of
Heaven. And tell him, too, that be-
tween this and the Presidential elec-
tion, it is for the colored man to de-
cide whether he will come down to the

plain of Democracy and live, or keep
the heights of radicalism, and under the
influence of inexorable laws of philoso-
phical arrangement, pass away as a
race.

4. Let every Democrat work for
the cause, and exert all the influence
he has in its behalf, from this time
until the election in November. As
Mr. Burt has suggested, let every
man make himself a Democratic can-
vasser, and every family resolve itself
into a Democratic club.

5. Let every man register; let
every man vote; and when the time
comes to vote, let naught but insur-
mountable difficulties prevent a voter
from depositing his Democratic bal-
lot. Let every man vote himself, and
induce as many as he can to vote
for the Democratic nominees. And
if the colored man feels that he can-
not vote for the Democratic candi-
dates, and yet cannot, and will not,
vote against his Southern friends,
whose interests are the same as his
own, then tell him to stay at home,
hoe his corn and potatoes, and not
vote at all.

This, fellow-citizens, is the way to
victory. Let this programme be
faithfully adopted, from the moun-
tains to the seaboard, and we will
carry the State for the Democracy.
Make a grand effort to win. Use
every legitimate means to do this.
No greater cause ever demanded
your energies. The questions in-
volved reach the hearth-stone and
include the interests of peace and
property. In South Carolina, we
want peace for the benefit of both
races. We want all the industries of
the State to revive; we want wealth;
we need capital; we require immigra-
tion; we desire to see South Carolina
once more rejoicing in a harmonious
population, in the rule of intelli-
gence and virtue, in an era of plenty
and prosperity. But this great re-
sult, this industrial and peaceful re-
generation of the State, is utterly
impossible under the present regime,
and can be consummated, and con-
summated alone, under the auspices
of the National Democratic party.
Party triumph must precede the
ends we seek, and we can accomplish
the rescue and redemption of our
State and our country only by pass-
ing over the victorious field of the
National Democracy in November
next. Let every true Carolinian,
therefore, rally around the flag of
that time-honored party, higher in
its tone and purer in principles now
than ever before, and resolve to
make it triumphant, even in the un-
equal contest that we wage in South
Carolina.

Let the people of South Carolina,
so long in the vale of despair, be
now of good cheer. Even now the
halo of success plays around the ad-
vancing columns of the grand army
of the Democracy, and the light of
victory gilds its snow-white banners.

In our own State, abundant crops
of corn promise to reward the en-
ergies of labor and the advances of
capital. Heaven seems to smile upon
a hitherto chastened people, tried in
the horrors of war and tried in the
greater horrors of so-called peace;
and with corn filling up the farmer's
barn, and cotton whitening his fields,
and Democracy triumphant, the ideas
of next November will seem to us
the fruits of a peaceful victory, and
the promise of purer and better days
for the State and the country.

J. P. T.

The Abbeville Press, in giving an
account of the mass meeting at An-
derson, on the 19th, speaks as fol-
lows of Col. Thomas, the Elector
from this District:

"Col. J. P. Thomas, of Columbia,
the pioneer of the Democratic move-
ment in this State, and the Elector
for the State at large, was next called
upon, and responded in an earnest
and eloquent speech. Col. Thomas
has much of the orator about him.
A clear, full musical voice, a cul-
tivated and graceful delivery, and an
ornate figurative style, set off to ad-
vantage the clear statement and the
logical argument. He commenced
with a beautiful allusion to those
stirring duties and engrossing inter-
ests, in the spirit of which, and in
behalf of which, he came as the ad-
vocate of the Democratic party. He
urged, with great force, the necessity
of re-organizing labor at the South,
and developing its industrial and ma-
terial interests, agricultural, mechan-
ical, manufacturing and commer-
cial; and, as indispensable to this,
the redemption of the country from
radical misrule, and the establish-
ment of the Government once more
upon those sound principles of con-
stitutional liberty which are embod-
ied in the Democratic platform."

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT—THE
ENEMY BECOMING PANIC-STRUCK!—
The Washington Express learns that
General Grant, alarmed at the revo-
lution going on in the public mind,
and hoping to mollify a deserting
public opinion, will soon come out
in a letter, assuming a conservative
position. Too late, General! You
have been weighed in the balance
and found wanting. And no late-in-
the-day repentance of past blunders,
no repudiation of bad associates, can
save you and your party from the
wrath of the people!

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH DAY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLUMBIA, August 28.—Sloan, from
the Committee on Agriculture, made
an unfavorable report on the bill to
compel owners of stock to keep them
within safe enclosures, and the bill
was indefinitely postponed.

Also an unfavorable report on the
bill to protect agricultural resources
of the State. The bill was postponed
until the regular session.

Hayne offered a resolution requir-
ing the Judiciary Committee to in-
quire into the various Acts, incor-
porating Railroad Companies within
the limits of this State, and ascertain
whether the General Assembly has
power to establish a schedule of prices
for the transportation of persons and
property over the same, and report
by bill or otherwise as soon as con-
venient.

The bills to charter the Chatham
Railroad, to re-organize the State
Penitentiary, and to establish Justice
Courts, were each read a third time
and sent to the Senate.

The bill to provide for the election
of Electors of President and Vice-
President of the United States and
of members of Congress, was passed—
that feature which prohibited
any person to be an elector, who was
a Representative in Congress, or
held any office under the United
States Government, being first strick-
en out.

The bill to incorporate the Citi-
zens' Saving Bank, was amended so
as to prevent the incorporator from
establishing any branch bank, and to
require them to pay up \$50,000 of
the capital, before the operations of
the bank were commenced, and was
then passed. The bill also makes the
directors and stockholders responsible
in double the amount of the shares
held by them.

A communication was read from
Neagle, the new Comptroller-General,
asking an appropriation of two
thousand dollars, for the contingent
expenses of his office, and that of the
Treasurer.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

The reading of the tax bill was
completed, and the bill sent to the
House.

The bill to prevent discriminations
between persons, on account of race,
color or previous condition, was taken
up, and pending its discussion the
Senate adjourned.

SUMTER, S. C., August 26, 1868.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier.

GENTLEMEN: In the Sumter Watch-
man, of this date, an article appeared,
thus concluding:

"We have been informed upon
authority, which we cannot for a
moment doubt, that the negro R. B.
Elliott, the most violent and inec-
dient of the speakers, sketched by
our correspondent, accompanied by
one of his colored companions, walk-
ed over to the residence of (Chief
Justice) Moses, after he had con-
cluded his speech, and was politely
received by him at his front porch,
and invited within, and went in. We
feel that further comment is unneces-
sary."

On Saturday morning, the person
referred to, called at the steps of my
house and handed me a letter from a
gentleman in Columbia, on a matter
of mere business, in which they were
interested. I requested him to call
in the afternoon, and I would give
my views in relation to it. The meet-
ing, as I to-day understand, adjourned
about 3 o'clock.

I was not present at the delivery of
the speeches, and did not know any-
thing that had been said by either of
the speakers.

About half-past 5, while I was with
my family, in our sitting-room in the
back part of the house, a servant,
who had answered the bell, told me
that some one at the door desired to
see me. I went to it, and found Mr.
Elliott with a man who had formerly
belonged to me. I asked them into
my office, (which is one of the front
rooms of my house, almost immedi-
ately adjoining the front door,) where
all persons are received who call to
see me on business. When the busi-
ness was concluded, the two who had
called retired.

If any inference is drawn from
these facts that I would tolerate social
equality, or, from other expressions
of the article, that I would do any-
thing to countenance a tendency to a
breach of law or order, justice to my-
self demands that I should (as I do)
repudiate the conclusion as inconsis-
tent with any conception of right,
and at variance with the tenor of my
whole life.

F. J. MOSES.

Tim Hurley—late "carpet-bagger,"
but now "trunk-ite"—asserts that he
has known Elliott all his life, and he
declares that the aforesaid individual
has always demeaned himself as a
gentleman, and would never have
entered Judge Moses' mansion with-
out an invitation. It is to be hoped
that the action of the father in this
matter, will not recoil on the son,
and damage his Congressional pros-
pects.

One of the finest plantations on
the Arkansas River recently sold for
five cents per acre.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW BETWEEN

GEN. ROSENCRANZ AND GEN. LEE.—A
correspondent of the Richmond
Whig, writing from the White Sul-
phur Springs, on the 22d inst., gives
what purports to be the substance of
an interview between Gens. Rosen-
cranz and Lee. The writer says:

"Gen. Rosencranz, who is a very
fluent talker, and who expresses his
opinions with a soldierly want of re-
serve, as your correspondent knows,
said that there were many honest,
well-meaning men in the North and
West who have been led to believe,
by the misrepresentations of the
Southern correspondents of the radi-
cal press, as well as by the speeches
of the leaders of that party, that the
people of the South are just as hos-
tile to the Union now as during the
war, and as much embittered against
the Northern people as they were
when both were in arms; that they
hate the negroes with a deadly hate
because they have been freed, and
but for the strong arm of the mili-
tary would reduce them to a state of
practical slavery, and perpetrate all
manner of outrages upon them. He
proposed, therefore, that the general
officers of the Confederate army,
representing as they do the valor,
the chivalry and the truth of the
South, unite and lay before the
Northern people, in a tangible form
that cannot be disputed, the true
state of the feeling as he had found
it everywhere in his travels South.

"General Lee denied that the peo-
ple of the South are inimical to the
Union. This is their universal senti-
ment as far as he has been able to
ascertain it, and his opportunities
have been many, from frequent con-
versations and extensive correspond-
ence with representative persons in
all parts of the South. As to their
animosity to the negro, nothing
could be further from the fact, and
why should there be? Said he, there
is no rivalry between the races, but a
reciprocal interest growing out of the
fact that each is dependent upon the
other to a great extent—one needing
employment and the other employees.
Apart from this, they had been reared
together, and there is a natural affec-
tion and sympathy between them.

"Gen. Lee gave his cordial approval
to the patriotic object which General
Rosencranz has in view, and is so
zealously prosecuting."

General R. had subsequently a
similar interview with the Hon. A.
H. H. Stuart and the Hon. A. H.
Stephens. The correspondent of the
Whig adds:

"No plan has yet been decided
upon; but it is probable that some
distinguished gentlemen known to
the whole country, will be requested
to prepare a paper in accordance with
the suggestion of Gen. Rosencranz,
which shall set forth clearly and fully
the real state of feeling now existing
in the South. This will be printed
and forwarded to all the general
officers of the Confederate army, and
such representative Southern states-
men as it is deemed desirable should
sign it, for their signatures. At the
same time they will be requested to
add such comments as they may
think proper."

MOSES DOES SOME GROUND AND
LOFTY TUMBLING.—A correspondent
informs us that at the Republican
caucus, held in Columbia, on Sat-
urday night, for the purpose of no-
minating Circuit Judges, J. J. Wright,
the colored Senator from Beaufort,
was nominated by Randolph, colored.
The nomination was seconded in a
set speech by Speaker F. J. Moses,
who said that the time had come
when the colored man should hold
office; that he was prepared for the
issue, and ready at all times to make
it; and that if such a platform would
cause the defeat of Grant and Colfax,
he for one was ready to meet defeat.
This caused some surprise, as when
at the beginning of the session
Whipper (colored) nominated Elliott
(colored) for Speaker, Moses violent-
ly opposed the nomination, and said
that such measures would cost the
party half a million votes. The dif-
ference is that Moses, after his elec-
tion as speaker, ran off to Charleston
to avoid voting on the social equality
bill; and then, to curry-favor, cries
out in secret caucus for office for the
black man, while Whipper was open
and above board, and declared in
open session that the negroes ought
to have office, because they had the
majority and the greater intelligence.

It is said that Moses wants to go to
Congress, because greenbacks are
better than bills receivable.

[Charleston News.

RAVAGES OF THE CANADA FIRES.
The loss caused by the recent fires in
the Canadian forests is computed at
several millions of dollars. At Bis-
set's Creek, about 150 miles above
Ottawa River, a large lumbering
depot, comprising fifteen or sixteen
buildings, has been completely de-
stroyed, with an immense stock of
provisions, everything being con-
sumed. On the Gattineau, too, the
destruction has been most extensive,
the townships of Lowe and Hincks,
and some others, having been almost
overrun with the devouring element.
Similar devastations are reported on
the North bank of the Upper Otta-
wa, and also at several places through-
out the Province of Quebec. Ex-
tensive fires are raging, also, in the
forests on the North shores of Lakes
Huron and Superior.

Local Items.

POSTPONEMENT OF LECTURE.—On
account of the inclemency of the
weather, yesterday evening, Right
Rev. Bishop Persico's lecture, for the
benefit of the Ladies' Industrial As-
sociation, has been postponed until
this evening, at 8 o'clock. The lec-
ture will be delivered, as per previous
notice, in Carolina Hall. Subject—
*Therapeutic change introduced by Chris-
tianity into the world as beneficial to the
individual, but more specially so to
woman.*

A white carpet-bagger, whose name
has been published in the *Phoenix*,
for several weeks, among the colored
members of the so-called Legislature,
admitted, yesterday, that the reason
why he had never made the correc-
tion, was because he was ashamed of
the company, and that his friends
abroad would not recognize him.
Satisfactory.

Our readers will consult our co-
lums for advertisements of schools
and colleges, with perfect assurance,
that those which advertise most
liberally are, as a general thing, most
worthy and deserving of patronage.
At least, we commend them, because
they evince a disposition to live and
let live. They wish the people to
know who they are, what they are,
where they may be found, and what
they can do.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thurs-
day morning, a culvert on the Co-
lumbia branch of the South Carolina
Railroad, about thirty-five miles from
this city, at the True Blue planta-
tion, was washed away, together with
some sixty feet of the track. The
break was discovered before the trains
approached the spot. The trains re-
mained on either side, and passengers
and freight were exchanged with but
a slight detention. The damage has
been repaired.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We
are called upon to announce the
death of an old and universally re-
spected man, and a native of Colum-
bia, Mr. Aaron Miles, who for many
years has followed the occupation of
a tailor. Mr. Miles was in his seven-
ty-second year, and had, with the
exception of about fifteen years, we
believe, resided in Columbia. His
disease was consumption, which con-
fined him to his bed for many
months. He was regular in his
habits, prompt in his business en-
gagements, and a consistent member
of the Methodist Church. We have
frequently heard the old gentleman
say, that he recollected perfectly
well, when the spot upon which the
Phoenix office now stands, was a
swamp. In fact, he remembered Co-
lumbia when she was in her infancy.
He leaves a number of children
and grand-children. Mr. Miles was,
we believe, the oldest native residing
in Columbia at the time of his death.

REPORTED DIFFICULTY IN UNION.
John Bates and five other colored
men arrived yesterday from Union,
to ask military protection against the
whites. Bates, who is the same man
with whom the special officer sent by
Gov. Scott, on the occasion of the
late disturbance in Union, conferred,
had been in Columbia to consult
with members of the Legislature,
and returned to Union on Wednes-
day. At Santuco station, where Bates
and his friends got off, they were met
by a large party of negroes, who
were waiting to hear their report.
A parley ensued, when, as they de-
clare, thirty or forty armed white men
came up and talked politics. When
the negroes left, the white men pur-
sued, keeping up a continuous firing
for some time, as the story goes.
Bates asserts that several negroes
were killed; but it is generally
thought that the only damage was the
slight wounding of three or four.
After a conference with the Gov-
ernor, Col. Bamford, Post Commander,
decided to send an officer to Union,
this morning, in company with Bates,
to investigate the matter.

It is understood that the Governor
will issue a circular in a day or two,
saying that he has been informed that
there are organizations of illegal
bodies of armed men, who are intro-
ducing arms into the State; and call-
ing on all good citizens to refrain
from disorder, saying that, all the
power of the Executive will be used
in preserving the peace.

We have been requested by one of
the members to state that a meeting
of the "State Central Club," will be
held in this city, on Tuesday next,
the 1st of September. It is impor-
tant that every District should be
represented.

What the citizens of this State are
subjected to under the present Gov-
ernment, may be learned from the
fact that the so-called Legislature
passed a bill on Wednesday, the 19th
instant, to repeal the charter of the
town of Hamburg. That such a
measure should be proposed, without
consultation with the town authori-
ties, would lead the people of the
State to suppose that they had vio-
lated the charter, or were not able to
conduct municipal affairs in a proper
manner; but this, we are assured, is
not the case. On the contrary, it
may be stated, that such charges
have not been made; but the military
commanders—Gens. Sickles and
Canby—did not, in any manner, in-
terfere with the government of the
town, nor with the present Council,
which was elected in February, 1867.
The State Legislature gave a perpe-
tual charter, in the year 1835. That
such a charter should be annulled by
another Legislature, without consult-
ing the people, or showing that there
was sufficient cause, is peculiarly
aggravating. A correspondent in
Hamburg advises the people of other
towns and cities to be on their guard.

Hamburg was once a prosperous
place; the bank was as sound as any
in the State; but through freshets
and fires has lost a great deal of prop-
erty. It is essential that the people
should have a municipal government,
when a large city like Augusta is so
near, in order to protect the citizens
from rowdiness and incendiaryism—
which might be perpetrated with im-
punity if there was no authority to
check it.

There are other considerations
which it is unnecessary to specify.
This uncalled-for action, on the part
of the Legislature, is deprecated by
the thinking portion of the commu-
nity.

We learn that a petition has been
sent to the acting Governor, signed
by nearly all the white inhabitants
of the town, to veto the bill to repeal
the charter of the town of Hamburg.
It is asserted that a freedman by the
name of S. J. Lee, who is now a
member of the so-called Legislature,
was the originator of the charter busi-
ness.

The spots now visible on the sun
are said by astronomers to be large
enough to cover two bodies the size
of the earth. Tremendous.

A NEW PLAN.—A certain clergy-
man has adopted a novel plan for
raising money in his church. Instead
of the old and disagreeable fashion
of pulpit begging, he lets the Lord
prefer the request for money in the
very words of divine inspiration. To
this end envelopes to receive the con-
tributions are placed in every pew,
and on them are printed such scrip-
tural texts as these: "Give and it
shall be given unto you;" "Cast thy
bread upon the waters;" "He that
soweth sparingly;" "Charge them
that are rich," etc.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post
office open during the week from 8½
a. m. to 7 p. m. On Sundays, from
4 to 5 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails
are open for delivery at 4½ p. m., and
close at 8½ p. m. Charleston night
mail open 8½ a. m., close 4½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at
8½ a. m., closes at 2.45 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5½
p. m., closes at 8½ p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special at-
tention is called to the following ad-
vertisements, published for the first
time this morning:

Mrs. B. E. Levy—School Notice.
Fisher & Lowrance—Seed Rye, &c.
Meeting Typographical Union.
I. Sulzbacher—Come One.
Hugh S. Thompson—School.
James S. Chambers—Corn, &c.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of Per-
ry's victory will be celebrated at Put-
in-Bay, by the following survivors,
on the 10th of September: Usher
Parsons, Surgeon, and the only living
commissioned officer of the flag-ship
Lawrence; Stephen Champlin, com-
mander of the Ariel, who fired the
first and the last gun in the memora-
ble battle, now of Buffalo, N. Y.;
John Norris, of the Caledonia, now
of Petersburg, Ky.; and Dr. W. T.
Talliaferro, of the Somers, now of
Cincinnati. Others are expected to
be present.