THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

1778 1868

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

COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, August 15, 1868.

Canvassers Appointed.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted by the recent State Convention, the following gentlemen are appointed by the State Central Executive Committee 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.

The Mountain Democracy Take the Field—Large Democratic Mass Meeting at Greenville Court House.

We learn that, on Thursday evening last, an imposing demonstration took place at Greenville, under the auspices of the local Democratic club. A long procession, attended with music, rockets, transparencies, banners and torch-lights, marched through the streets of that town, and finally halted in front of the old Court House, where the speakers' stand had been erected for the occasion. About 2,500 persons, more or less—amounting to about two acres of good Democrats—gathered near to hear the addresses.

General Easley, the chairman of the evening, after some appropriate remarks, introduced in succession General Hampton, Colonel Thomas, Hon. A. Burt, General McGowan and ex-Governor Perry.

The vast crowd, filled with patriotic enthusiasm, gave a hearty response to the sentiments of the speakers, and paid them the compliment of the closest attention. The manner in which General Hampton was received, showed that he was the idol of the up-country as well as of the low and middle country of the State.

Colonel Thomas, in the opening of his speech, took occasaon to deny that General Hampton's political addresses were open to the criticisms that a mendacious press North had passed upon them. He remarked, that acquainted with General Hampton's private counsels, as well as with his public utterances, he was prepared to say, that Gen. H. was arousing the public mind of the State only to the peaceful triumph of the ballot—that his track in war had been fiery, and was attended with the symbols of victory—but that now the white-robed messengers of peace hovered around his pathway and cheered him on, as he was leading the gallant Democracy of the State along the road that pointed to a Democratic triumph, and that led to a State redeemed and a Union restored indeed—and that the laurels that decked Hampton's brow as a warrior, were to be entwined with the civic garlands of a high statesmanship.

Mr. Burt, as usual, spoke in a vein of great eloquence and polished elocution.

Gen. McGowan alluded in touching language to the closing scenes at Appomattox—commended the magnanimity of Grant and his men on that occasion, and affirmed that, had the matter of restoration been left to the soldiers of the Union and those of the Confederacy, our differences could have been settled promptly and justly and satisfactorily. In conclusion, the General made an onslaught on the *personnel* of radicalism, and excoriated the class of Southern recreants, whom, he thought, would be pilloried in history.

Ex-Governor Perry alluded to the cheering signs of the times—to the Democratic victories of Kentucky and Montana, and predicted as glorious triumphs in November next. He, too, paid his respects to those popular favorites, the carpet-baggers and the scalawags, but expressed his willingness to make every allowance for the deluded colored people, for whom he entertained no feelings save those of kindness and just consideration.

In conclusion, Gen. Easley proposed a resolution of ratification of the acts of the New York Convention, which was adopted; after which, with cheers for Seymour and Blair, and for "all the speakers," the crowd broke up.

The affair was a decided success, and the fires kindled will, we trust, burn on until the whole country catches the generous contagion, and lights the way to the White House for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Compensating Advantages.

What philosophers call the "law of compensation," is receiving daily new illustrations. One of the latest we have heard is from a gentleman of this State, whose plantation is far removed from any railroad, village or Court House. Land in that vicinity has consequently borne a smaller value than in more favored sections. But this state of things is rapidly undergoing a change. Not that facilities of transportation are less desirable now than formerly, but all these advantages are counterbalanced by the absence of political agitators, and disturbers of the peace. Whether it is a fear of the K. K. K., in the intervening swamp, or simply an aversion to travel so far from the iron highway, we do not know; but it is certain that Randolph, Whittemore, DeLarge & Co. have never reached that happy country. Consequence, no mustering, no muskets, no nocturnal political howling; good crops, and, as far as that can be affirmed of any part of the South at present, a reasonably fair prospect for the future. Among the immunities just enumerated, we came very near adding, "no hog-stealing;" but, upon reflection, found ourselves unable to say so conscientiously. If, when the angel Gabriel blows his trumpet, there are no negroes in the swamp after other people's hogs, we should suggest that he might proceed with the inauguration of the millennium.

The prospects of the Democratic party are hourly brightening, and its success in November next may be considered certain. A friend, says the Washington *Express*, has lately been traveling through portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and he saw in every direction and among all classes of people, unmistakable evidence of the approaching downfall of the radicals. In 1864, large numbers of soldiers were furloughed and allowed to return home, on condition that they would vote for Lincoln. They are now determined to vote the Democratic ticket; and it is safe to say that fully three-quarters of the soldiers will vote the same way. Among the farmers and workingmen generally, there is a feeling that there is something wrong; that the cost of living is too high, and their taxes entirely too large, and they are determined to have a change in November. We have no doubt they will get it.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* telegraphs as follows, relative to the money difficulties of the so-called legislators:

"Scott is unable to procure the loan authorized by the Legislature, and can only borrow $25,000 on sixty days' time, and then the loan is to anti-date, so as to mature before the Presidential election. The finances of the State are looking very blue, and the radicals are already frightened about the prospects of being paid in bills receivable, which will undoubtedly depreciate."

The Charleston papers assert that Marshal J. P. M. Epping used very incendiary language at a Republican meeting in that city on Wednesday last. Among other things, he declared that "the military bill now before the Legislature will not do for us; we want two regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery, officered by tried army officers, and we can keep the rebels quiet. They will not show fight when we have this force in Charleston—they will all run." Epping has been at loggerheads with his party, and is making these strong declarations to induce his colored radical friends to flock around him again.

Stephen H. Phillips, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts, now holds the same office in the Sandwich Islands. He gets $10,000 a year, in gold, and is a member, *ex officio*, of the Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLUMBIA, August 14.—Whipper introduced a bill to fix the amount of the bonds of County officers. It places those of Coroners at $2,000; Clerks of Courts at $10,000, and Sheriffs at $10,000; except in the County of Charleston, where the amounts are made larger. The bonds of other officers remain as now prescribed by law.

Driffle introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the tax-collectors of the State, who have failed to make returns as required by law, have leave, until the 1st day of November next, to complete the collection of taxes and to make their final return, and that they be and are hereby exempted from the penalties imposed by law for such failure; provided, however, that they do pay over to the Treasurer, by the 1st day of October next, all moneys which have been or may be collected up to that day.

Resolved, That all executions which have been or may be issued against defaulting tax-payers be suspended and stayed until the 1st day of November next.

Lewie introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Whereas, reports are in circulation to the effect that funds for the purpose of paying the per diem and mileage of members have been received, or are expected for that purpose, and are now being speculated on to the detriment both of the private interest of members of this body and the credit of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Five be appointed to investigate the subject and report to this body, at its earliest convenience; said Committee to have power, if they see fit, to send for persons and papers.

A resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee from the two houses, to inquire and report what business was of the most importance for the General Assembly to transact at the present session.

The rest of the session was occupied in reading bills already noticed, and in the discussion of the militia bill, which was bitterly contested at every step by the Democratic members, who fruitlessly endeavored to encumber its passage by dilatory motions. Pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Jillson introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the Penitentiary, which was read the first time and appropriately referred.

Cain introduced a bill to fix the amounts of the bonds of County officers. It is the same as that introduced in the House.

The bill to make appropriations to meet the expenses of the General Assembly, was passed.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the House bill to provide for the recording of certificates of sale issued to purchasers of land by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners, in Beaufort County, was considered, the bill taken up, read the second time and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Charleston was taken up and passed, with an amendment requiring persons offering to vote for municipal officers to establish a thirty instead of ten days' residence, as proposed by the bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS RELIEVED FROM DISABILITIES.—We copy from the Washington *Chronicle* what purports to be a full and correct list of the residents of South Carolina from whom Congress has seen fit to remove the "political disabilities:"

SOUTH CAROLINA—UNDER THE ACT APPROVED JUNE 25, 1868.—W. M, Harrison, Drew; James R. Berry, Pulaski; C. C. Bowen, F. J. Moses, Jr., R. M. Wallace, John D. Ashmore, Thomas J. Mackey.

UNDER THE ACT APPROVED JULY 20, 1868.—Jacob Kibler, Henry Summer, John P. Kinard, E. P. Lake, W. W. Houseal, Newberry; H. P. Hammond, Greenville; Elihu Moore, Lancaster; S. B. Clowney, Fairfield; Lewis Dial, Laurens; H. H. Kinard, A. P. Kinard, Newberry; J. C. Miller, Charleston; H. Beatie, Greenville; S. W. Maurice, Williamsburg; D. L. Thomas, Beaufort; F. C. Gowen, H. C. Markley, Thomas Cox, Greenville; William B. Johnston, Richland; Metts Williams, G. W. Williams, York; John Twitly, Lancaster; Matthew McDonald, Abbeville; A. G. Baskin, D. B. Miller, Richland; C. R. Rutland, J. Bottom Smith, Daniel Burton, York; Walter W. Herbert, Thomas Jordon, Fairfield; Thomas E. Dudley, Bennettsville; Alexander McBee, Greenville; J. B. Tolleson, B. F. Bates, Spartanburg; William M. Thomas, Greenville; James A. Black, Abbeville; Willis Allen, Spartanburg; John S. Green, Sumter; Elijah U. Horner, Edgefield; H. W. Lawson, Abbeville; Dr. Robert Lebby, Charleston; C. W. Dudley, Bennettsville; John L. Neagle, Columbia; James Johnson, Hugh Craig, James Martin, T. J. Bell, W. C. Beaty, S. D. Goodlett, Peter McCole, Stuart Harrison, James L. O[illegible] W. F. Durisol.

Velocipedes.

Something like a year ago, I described the new mode of locomotion by velocipedes, and was probably laughed at for predicting that the days of the horse, except as a luxury for the table, were drawing to a close. Since then, the velocipede has made its way in the world. It has entered so completely into the every-day life of people, it has become so useful an element of conversation, that one wonders how the world did without it. Every family will soon have its velocipede. We are having races organized in every direction, the same as for horses and boats. Young men think nothing of running out to their country-houses of a forenoon, at a distance of thirty or forty miles. The most expert make their twelve miles an hour, and at that rate, we shall soon hear of velocipedes with cow-catchers!

We have, also, marine velocipedes. For a placid lake or river, no more charming invention was ever thought of. The first one may be seen on the Lake of Enghein, twelve miles from Paris, and was constructed at Saint Denis. Imagine two *perissoires*, (a suggestive word, from perish,) each ten feet long, (two snow shoes, so to speak,) held together by iron rods, at a yard's distance, and between these the propelling wheel, about a yard diameter, with paddles eight inches long and four wide. Then behind, and almost on a level with the top of the wheel—why would not a screw be easier to propel?—a saddle for the driver, and to the wheel on each side driving cranks for the feet, the wheel and seat covered with sheet iron to prevent wetting. Over the wheel is fixed a swivel handle of iron for the hands, and to the ends of this handle the tillers for the two rudders.

With this simple machine, which is more difficult to upset than a boat, and which is always ready for use, since it requires no oars or detached pieces, a man may outrun a boat, he may carry messages, go a-fishing, or drive it for pleasure or exercise. It backs and turns, with the slightest movement of the foot, and, as the feet are always resting in place, there is no time lost as in the lifting and adjusting of oars. The two perissoirs—we may as well make an English word of it at once—are six or eight inches in diameter, and made of mahogany about the thickness of book-binders' boards. This new invention is destined to a great success in all aquatic localities.

But we have still another invention, which will do more for the decadence of the horse than the velocipede, for this latter machine has two serious enemies—mud and rain. An inventor has perfected (at least, so it is claimed,) an idea which has ruined more men than the world will ever know of. He has perfected a small steam locomotive for one person, for the streets and common roads, by which a man may, for half the money and in half the time, make his daily visits of business or pleasure. With this mode of locomotion, his dignity will be saved, for there are four wheels and a cover, and it does not look as cheap as a velocipede.

[*Paris Cor. New York Times.*

THE VITAL POINT.—The people of the North are fast coming to appreciate the true bearing of the issues involved in the pending campaign. The Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* thinks they are learning the lesson which Æsop taught in his fable of the body and the members, and they are getting sick and tired of seeing one section of our common country kept under the foot of a pitiless party, in order that that party may be kept in power. From every hustings in the North the able Democratic speakers are thundering it into the ears of the people, that they can only be relieved from the terrible burdens of taxation and the stagnation of business in that section, by restoring the self-government, which is the life and the prosperity of this.

"How can you expect, my fellow-citizens," said General McCook, in his powerful speech at Dresden, Ohio, last Saturday, "How can you expect prosperity in the North, unless there is prosperity in the South? You might as well expect that you could perform the labors of your farm if your right arm were paralyzed and your right leg in the same condition. You might as well expect to have a healthy action of your intellect with one-half of your brain paralyzed, as to think that that we of the North can ever be prosperous in our resources, can ever be sound and substantial in our financial arrangements, as long as we deny the right of self-government to the people of ten States of this Union."

HON. W. S. MULLINS IN NEW JERSEY.—On the 15th ult., the Democrats of Newton, New Jersey, held a meeting, at which our fellow-citizen, Hon. W. S. Mullins, was present. After giving the leading points made by Colonel Mullins, the *Herald and Democrat* closes its report of the meeting with a very complimentary notice of our talented statesman.

The badge to be worn by the North Carolina "loyal melish" is to bear these initials: "N. C. S. M," which the *Sentinel* supposes to mean "Negro Carpet-bag Scalawag Militia."

Local Items.

We have been requested by the Superintendent of Water Works to say that the water will be shut off, South of Lumber street, for a few hours, this morning.

ARRESTED.—Robert Dubard (a noted thief) and Thomas Green, freedmen, were arrested, yesterday, charged with stealing from Mr. Earle. At the time of the arrest, the younger thief (Dubard) had a watch belonging to a colored man. Two others belonging to the gang—Robert Kinsler and Peter Howell—were overhauled last night. They have been locked up.

Judge (so-called) Willard was engaged, yesterday, in hearing an application for *habeas corpus* in the case of the State *vs.* John Perry, a citizen of Edgefield, charged with the murder of a Federal soldier during the march of Sherman's troops through South Carolina in 1865. The case was argued by W. K. Bachman, Esq., for the prisoner; Attorney-General Chamberlain for the State. Judge Willard will, it is understood, announce his decision this morning.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton received in this market, was from the farm of Mr W. L. Coleman, of Lexington. It was the Zeporah variety, and rated middling fair. It was purchased by S. T. Agnew, Esq., at 32c. Mr. A. is in the market, and will pay good prices. Messrs. Gibbes & Blakeley commenced picking, yesterday.

The trotting match over the Congaree Course comes off this afternoon. As the weather is pleasant, and the horses in good condition, an interesting race may be anticipated. It is probable that there will be other matches arranged. Omnibuses will leave at 2 and 3 o'clock, to convey passengers to and from the race course.

The time of starting has been changed, and the first heat of the trotting match will be scored at 5:15. An efficient police force will be on the grounds to preserve order.

TAXES AND EXECUTIONS NOT EXECUTED.—A gentleman informs us, that, conversing a few days since with the tax collector for St. Matthews' Parish, that official told him, that he had issued nearly 1,600 tax executions, (now in the Sheriff's hands,) for the years 1865, 1866, 1867. Over one-half of these are for last year; and the greater part of them for capitation tax of freedmen. A fine look-out for raising that million and a half by the present "so-called."

MR. PRESIDENT, WHAT CONSTITUTES A CARPET-BAGGER?—Pending the discussion in the Senate, yesterday, of the bill to amend the charter of the City of Charleston, so as to require only ten days' residence within its corporate limits, besides regular citizenship, to qualify a person to vote for municipal office, the shrewd little Leslie, the Senator (so-called) from Barnwell, administered to his fellow-carpet-baggers a very severe castigation, taking for his text the pertinent inquiry which heads this paragraph.

A response was furnished very promptly by Hayne, a mulatto from Marion, who told Leslie to gratify his curiosity by looking in a mirror. Leslie answered, that he knew he was looked on as a carpet-bagger, and expected to be as long as he kept the company he was then in; and proceeded to administer a rebuke to his fellow-Senators (so-called) for their partizanship, which was as just as it was scathing and unanswerable. Of course, exception was taken to his remarks, and he was called to the bar and publicly censured; but he took the dose with that imperturbability for which he is pre-eminently distinguished.

WHITE LABOR VS. BLACK.—A correspondent, traveling on the South Carolina Railroad cars, a few days ago, in conversation with a gentleman from Orangeburg, was informed that Dr. Barton, a well-known citizen of that District, was making a fine crop this year. There is in this nothing remarkable, seeing that nearly all Orangeburg is doing likewise. But what is remarkable is the fact that Dr. B. is making a finer crop this year with four white laborers, than he did last year with twenty negroes.

FOR LIGHTWOOD KNOT.—We are authorized to state that a special train will be run over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, this day, for the accommodation of visitors to the barbecue at Lightwood Knot Springs, leaving Columbia at 9.30 a. m., and returning at 4.30 p. m.

Tickets can be obtained at the stores of Messrs. W. B. Stanley and Campbell & Jones, until 8 A. M.; after which time they can be purchased at the Ticket Office.

A ROMANTIC LADY.—An ear-witness reports the following dialogue as having taken place, yesterday, on the South Carolina Railroad train:

Romantic middle-aged lady, from the West—(Knocking at the window, and beckoning a colored train hand)—"I wish you would get wild flowers for me at every station w stop, as I am desirous of studying the *flora* of the country. Take them up tenderly, touch them with care, for I want to press them, and put them in my *herbarium.*"

Colored Freedman—(With eyes staring and mouth wide open, displaying a profusion of ivory)—"Yes m'm."

Freedman looked much bewildered, clearly thinking his interlocutor had but recently escaped from a large brick building in the Northern part of Columbia. He could not have been more puzzled if he had been listening to a lecture in Greek on the differential calculus. He kept shy of the lady, not coming near the car again during the remainder of the journey.

DESTROYING THE ANTS.—The following is said to be a sure way of ridding houses and closets of these little pests:

Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some white sugar and place it where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding hot water, which will wash them out—dead. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant. We hear a great deal of complaint of these miniature pests, and it was only a day or two ago that we overheard several ladies taking on so about the ants eating pies and getting into everything so terribly! They now have the remedy in their own hands.

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 attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:

P. W. Kraft—Guns, Pistols, Etc.
Dr. O'Connell—Lost.
Fisher & Heinitsh—Queen's, &c.
E. E. Jackson—Remedies.

STANTON.—Mrs. Surratt seems to have been avenged even in this world. Preston King drowned himself. Conover and other swift witnesses are in prison. Baker is with Pluto. Stanton's condition is thus portrayed by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette:*

"Ex-Secretary Stanton is said to be rapidly reaching a state of actual imbecility. He mopes and wanders around in his own immediate neighborhood—not even noticed by those who were his former tools. He is prematurely old and feeble."

Look out, Bingham! your turn approaches!

LOTTERIES AND GIFT CONCERTS.—Congress, at its recent session, passed an Act relating to post offices, one of the sections of which is as follows:

SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to deposit in a post office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, co-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever, and that postmasters receiving what they have reason to believe to be such letters or circulars, shall send them to the dead letter office.

Marriage has a decided effect upon the duration of human life, as a Scottish physician has just proven by some very curious researches. It appears that, from twenty years to the end of life, the average term of existence of married men is fifty-nine and a half years, bachelors reach only forty. In other words, after the age of forty, married men have the chance of living nineteen and a half years longer than bachelors. Among the women, the difference is less, but it is still quite marked. A word to the wise is sufficient.