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THE MOSES "MASS MEETING."

FAINT APPROVING ECHOES OF THE JUDICIAL INFAMY.

The "Grand mass meeting" of the "Union Republican party," at White Point Garden on Saturday, for the purpose of sustaining the action of the Legislature in the recent judicial elections, was a small affair. It consisted chiefly of Custom House and Court House officials and corrupt members of the Legislature, with a good sprinkling of old maumas and street boys. The meeting was called for 12 M., but at this hour the Battery was almost deserted, and the enthusiastic speakers, whose preparation for the occasion had been going on for two or three days, were crestfallen at the idea of having to bottle up their rhetoric, or else let it out on a few women and children. At 2 o'clock the Battery presented the same appearance, and the committee of arrangements got desperate and sent off one of Sheriff Bowen's attaches on horseback to scour the byways and hedges to summon all to the pow wow. This lemon colored dragon worked faithfully and first endeavored to get the military, who had been celebrating Emancipation day, to come down but they made excuses, except a company of about twenty "Possum Rangers," bearing the euphonious title of "Scott's United Blues," who marched down without music to the battery, followed by a small crowd of women and children. This was a start, and the committee of arrangements thought they had better begin before these left. F. J. Pugh was elected president, and A. T. Stevens secretary, of the meeting, and the music stand, from which the speakers held forth, was occupied by about a dozen of the Custom House and Court House ring cliques, together with Representative Pinckney, Senator Jones and Representatives Nesbitt and Thompson. It was now after 4 o'clock P. M., and the crowd had increased to about one hundred and fifty. Pinckney, the "rural" member, better known as the "Santee orator," first stepped forward and began as he said, his little "hirangu." He said that the time for action had come; the Legislature had in its great wisdom seen fit to elect Circuit Judges and one Associate Justice, which were

ACCEPTABLE TO THE MAJORITY of the people, and it was their duty, in spite of the Broad street Organ, to see that the will of the people was respected. He wanted the thing done peaceably if possible; but done at all hazards if necessary. They wouldn't have to fight themselves, because if the white people started a row Uncle Sam's boys would soon put them down. This so-called mass meeting at the Hibernian Hall the other night was nothing more than an expression from Broad street that they intend to exterminate our race. When such men as Presley get up and breathe a spirit of war, regardless of the rights of the people, what does it mean but that they intend to carry us to war that they may win the next State election. If this is the case you may teach your children to

PREPARE FOR WAR in time of peace. You have a so-called Governor, named D. H. Chamberlain, whose intention is to sell us out; but I tell you we have the power to impeach him, and as one of the members of the Legislature I tell you if we make up our minds to do this all the money in Broad street won't save him. The Broad street clique came up with their money to bribe us, and wanted to make us vote for that red-hot fire-eating Democrat, Meetze; but they couldn't buy Pinckney, no, and I don't intend to bow in submission until every Republican

is swept from the field. Broad street had declared war to the knife against the negro, and she is waiting to hear the re-echo of her work from Northern journals. I say to you that you have a Governor who is trying to sell us out, and that this very same traitor, this Daniel H. Chamberlain, ought to be in the penitentiary. He is a traitor to the Republican party, and he will be a traitor to the Democratic party. We have got to watch him close. I am going to make every vote in Hellhole Swamp tell against these Democrats at the next election.

WE WILL WIPE EVERY DEMOCRAT FROM THE STATE. If Broad street wants war, Uncle Sam will fight for us, and I tell you what I know, that Broad street and Daniel H. Chamberlain will both be taken care of when the Legislature meets again. This meeting in the Hibernian Hall was nothing more than to start Ku-Kluxism again.—They will drive the negroes from the polls and kill every one, if necessary, to carry the next election. Broad street is supporting the Ku-Klux business, as she did before. It means our total annihilation or the next election for the Democrats. But don't be scared. We've got the national guard and we have the United States troops to help us. The government at Washington will take care of us. I voted for W. J. Whipper, and I'll do it again.

The requisite amount of applause of this effort was made up by the vigorous rapping and stamping of the crowd on the stand, and the next speaker was "Red-Hot" Jones, Senator from Georgetown. Jones said that he was very sorry that he had not had the time to prepare an elaborate address, and he was sorry to see so few present, but this he could account for from the fact that a Congressman, who was paid to be at Washington, was in the city trying to break up the meeting. This is one of the most important occasions at which you have been called upon to attend. I stand here as a Union soldier with three wounds on my body, and stand here to day ready to be carried home foot foremost if necessary. This is one of the proudest days that I have witnessed in South Carolina.

THE NEGRO who has been run down as incapable and illiterate has proved himself the equal of any and every race upon the face of the globe. The great trouble has been that the negro has been too godlike up to this time to elect negro judges. I stand here to day, as I did two years ago, denouncing D. H. Chamberlain. I advocated Green against Chamberlain because I knew Chamberlain to be a traitor. I only wish to God Green had been elected. Chamberlain proposes to sell out the Republican party for social recognition in South Carolina.—He proposes to bind us hand and foot and make us worse slaves than we ever were. I admit that the Republican party has made grave mistakes, but the election of these judges is not one of them. In the last campaign the Democrats were a' down on Chamberlain; they called him a thief, a rogue, and everything else, and now they hold out their arms to him as the great reformer. Now why, in the name of God, can't Moses and Whipper reform too. If there is to be a general selling out, we propose to be parties to the sale; and before we will allow a baldheaded Massachusetts Yankee to sell us out, we'll elect Hon. A. G. Magrath for Governor, and Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm as Lieutenant Governor. If Whipper has been guilty of fraud, why don't they prove it? We don't propose to be influenced by what has been done in Mississippi or Georgia. We

PROPOSE TO DIE HERE.

Chamberlain is fool enough to believe the Democrats are going to vote for him. You can't trust these white men, because they curse the negro every time they bow to him. I say to you, organize; also sleep on your arms, and keep your powder dry.

Nesbitt was the next speaker. This new champion of Whipper, it will be remembered, was elected on the Independent Republican ticket, and placed in public position by the white votes of the county. Up to this time he has generally run with the decent members of his delegation, and it was somewhat a surprise to see him numbering himself with the renegades, who now are, McLaughlin, Davis, Pinckney, and finally Nesbitt. This speaker talked a good deal, and endeavored to tell his hearers that the time had come for action. The Legislature had elected W. J. Whipper Judge of the first Circuit; it was the duty of every colored man to see that he took his seat. He voted against Whipper, because he thought it was his duty to do so. He had found since that he had been wrong, and was now as ardent a supporter of Whipper as he was then opposed to him. It was the duty of every honest citizen to support him, because

THE LINE OF COLOR

had been drawn. It has come down simply to a persecution of Whipper on account of his color. What are we to do? The Legislature must be sustained and Whipper must take his seat. Now how are we to do this? [Pinckney here cried out: "Fight, that's the way we'll do it." But this was not relished by the crowd, who yelled out in concert "N! N! Not let's fight." The old maumas shook their heads knowingly, and sagely remarked to each other, "I tell you, my sister, these are troublesome times."]

Primus Green here asked Nesbitt why he had voted against Whipper. Nesbitt hesitated for some little time, and endeavored to get out of it by starting off on a new tack; but Primus pushed his question, and after some little conference with his friends on the stand, Nesbitt gave as his reason for voting against Whipper, that he thought Whipper was a partisan. This answer delighted the crowd on the stand, who seemed to consider it a complete quietus. Green wanted to know why he didn't think Whipper would be a partisan now. This question, however, was not answered, and Green satisfied himself with asking Nesbitt how much he had been paid for turning renegade.

W. H. Thompson was the last speaker, and by this time it was nearly dark. Thompson said that they proposed to offer resolutions countermanding the resolutions passed by the Broad Street Clique, at the Hibernian Hall, which sustained Chamberlain. They proposed to sustain the action of the Legislature, and repudiate Chamberlain.

The secretary, A. T. Stevens, then read the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves, without regard to consequences, to support and maintain the laws of the State and the United States, to uphold and support the action of the Legislature and the Courts, and to this end we pledge our very existence.

It was by this time very dark, and the little band of malcontents "folded their tents like Arabs and as silently stole away."

Gen. Sherman is gradually approaching the condition of Falstaff when he hacked the dead body of Hotspur. For our part, we care very little what Sherman says, since he publicly confessed that he deliberately and basely lied about General Wade Hampton.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

Special Dispatch to The News and Courier. The Voice of Sumpter.

F. J. MOSES, JR., SHALL NEVER SIT AS JUDGE.

SUMPTER, January 3.—The meeting of the citizens of Sumpter County to take action upon the election of F. J. Moses, Jr., of this place, and W. J. Whipper, to be judges of this and the first circuit, was held in the Masonic Hall to day, and was a splendid turnout of the substantial citizens of the whole county. The officers were T. B. Fraser, President; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. B. Witherspoon, John W. Stuckey, H. E. L. Peebles, W. E. Mills, A. A. Solomons, J. D. McFadin, J. D. Blanding, S. L. France, Dr. M. Reynolds, J. H. Cooper, L. W. Dick, Dr. J. A. China, J. M. Pitts, D. J. Winn, Dr. F. A. Beckham, W. G. Kennedy, F. M. Mellette, Samuel E. Wilson and Jno. W. Dargan; Secretaries, Jno. J. Dargan, Robt. L. Cooper.

President Fraser opened the meeting with a clear and explicit statement of the position and the issue. He was very forcible and pointed, and declared it was one of the purposes of this meeting to announce to F. J. Moses, Jr., that he shall never take his seat as Judge in our Court House unless placed there by Federal bayonets.

E. W. Moise read the following preamble and resolutions, and spoke to them with great power and eloquence.

Whereas, the Legislature has elected W. J. Whipper and F. S. Moses, Jr., to serve as judges for the first and third circuits of the State; and whereas the Governor has refused to commission them. Be it resolved

1 That this meeting denounce the action of the Legislature in this matter as ruinous to the people and destructive of good government.

2 That the people of Sumpter County cannot submit their legal affairs to the judicial charge of F. J. Moses, Jr., a person who is generally regarded as being devoid of the necessary legal attainment, and who is also notoriously corrupt.

3 That we regard the action of the Governor in withholding commissions from these persons as patriotic, justifiable and right.

4 That Governor D. H. Chamberlain has illustrated by his conduct the noble ends which may be achieved by a stranger, who differs from many of us in matters of political faith, but who unites with good men of all views in measures of earnest reform; and this people will sustain him to the end.

5 That we condemn and abhor the action of those representatives of Sumpter County who voted for the judicial iniquity, and we do solemnly declare them to be unworthy of the public confidence.

6 That a union of all men of all parties be formed for the purpose of hurling them from place of power.

7 That we regard Judge A. J. Shaw as being now duly in office for a term of four years from the date of his election, and this meeting demands that the franchise which he holds, for the good of the people, be not surrendered by him without their consent.

8 That in the opinion of this meeting, the judicial election has brought us to a point beyond which endurance must cease to be a virtue.

9 That, invoking the blessings of Divine Providence upon our resolutions, we now appeal to all patriotic citizens, white or colored, of all shades of political opinion to assist us in an effort to restore good Government to the State, by securing to all persons their full legal rights of person and property, without infringing the sacred privileges of others, and especially do we appeal to and rely upon the aid and assistance of those

leading men of the country who control the national parties, in this last struggle against degradation and disgrace.

J. S. Richardson seconded the preamble and resolutions in a very effective speech, pronounced with all the grace and oratorical finish of one of the best speakers in the State.

Chas. H. Moise supported them in an earnest address, in which he demonstrated the absolute impossibility of any legal proceeding which could reach Governor Chamberlain. He quoted decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1801 to this time, showing that no court in the whole country could compel Governor Chamberlain to issue the commissions to Moses and Whipper. He closed his remarks with these words: "Should F. J. Moses, Jr., by any legal trickery, attempt to ascend the steps of the Court House to take his seat as Judge; I, Charles H. Moise, forty six years of age, with a wife and ten children to support, am ready to unite with a band of determined men, and with muskets on our shoulders, defend that temple of Justice from such a desecration."

James D. Blanding followed in a patriotic speech, pledging himself to exhaust all peaceful means to prevent Moses from sitting as Judge, and, if failing at that, then to resort to force if necessary.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to sales day in February, when we will enter up a thorough organization.

All the speakers alluded to Governor Chamberlain in the most grateful and complimentary manner. He was described as the "hero of the crisis," and we adopted him as our standard bearer in the fight against corruption.

The proceedings were marked by the greatest harmony and unanimity. The hall was filled, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. It has been rumored that the colored people would break up the meeting, and that Senator William E. Johnston would insist upon speaking in support of Moses but it was all gammon. Although there must have been 2,000 colored people in town, not a word was said nor an act done by any of them to justify the whites in resorting to force, for which they were fully prepared, to protect their meeting.

We have made a glorious beginning and intend to win next November.

JUNIAS.

Is "the Color Line" to be Drawn?

AN OHIO VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

A rumour has begun in South Carolina which will end in the white people getting control of the State, as they now have control of Mississippi. The means to be adopted to overthrow negro rule in the Palmetto State may not be precisely the same as that which proved successful in Mississippi, but the result will be similar.

I have not patience to write of the stupendous folly of the blacks of Carolina in elevating to the highest judgeship of the State those notorious persons, Whipper, Wiggins and Moses. Wiggins I know little of, but that there should be a legislative body on earth who would deliberately elect to important judgeships such fellows as Moses and Whipper, surpasses my comprehension. Governor Chamberlain does not use too strong language when he speaks of it as a "horrible disaster." I hardly know how to convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the blackness of the characters of Moses and Whipper, and their unfitness for the bench. The very thought of two such persons as judges of the two most important circuits in South Carolina is startling. Intelligence and property recoils from the thought. But as the Legislature which elected these fellows has neither intelligence nor property, we have in that the only rational solution of their action.

Pick out two of the most notorious

ward bummers in Cincinnati—men as ignorant of the science of law as a hog is of astronomy, men of no standing in the community, and no character save that of idleness—and elevate them to the bench in two of the most important Ohio circuits, Cincinnati and Cleveland, for instance. How would you feel about it?

This man Moses is the worst of the lot. He is a more corrupt man than Whipper, the negro who has been elected Judge of the Charleston Circuit, the most important in the State. Whipper is an ignorant negro, and it is doubtful if he ever read a law book, but he is not steeped in iniquity like Moses, who is known over the country as the robber Governor. He is notoriously corrupt, and besides being in no wise qualified for the position of judge. With Moses and Whipper on the bench, the South Carolina Courts will degenerate into bargain and sale shops. The scales of justice will incline to the side of the highest bidder.

These judges were elected by the Legislature in the absence of Governor Chamberlain. Had the Governor been at the capital he might possibly have defeated it, as he still has some little influence with the skillet heads of the Legislature.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT? The whites are aroused, the color line is drawn, and before long you will hear of a "great Democratic victory" in South Carolina like unto that in Mississippi.

The Governor has refused to sign the commissions of Moses and Whipper upon merely technical grounds—something that he would not have thought of doing, as he says himself, had these judges elect been decent men. But how he is to carry out his point I fail to see. There seems no escape from Moses and Whipper on the bench but the complete overthrow of the so called party which elected them. And that is what is coming. I say to the reader, and hope he will remember it hereafter, look out for Democratic gains in South Carolina! For a long time the whites have wanted a sufficient excuse to rise up and overthrow the African government under which they live, and now they have it. Not a white Republican in the State, from the Governor down, nor a Republican journal, pretends to justify the election of these notorious men to the bench.

Governor Chamberlain has tried to make the Legislature behave itself—often going into caucus and talking to them with tears in his eyes, but to little purpose.—although Chamberlain was elected as an ultra-Republican—defeating the Liberal Republican whom the Democrats supported—he can't control the African Legislature.

The campaign in South Carolina next year will be very bitter, if not bloody: The whites will now draw the "color line," and at the same time throw all the blame upon the blacks. We know what the color line means. If any there are who don't comprehend the term, they can have light by spending a few days in Mississippi.

H. V. B.

Furman University.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The Board of Trustees of Furman University hereby announces, that according to the certified report of C. H. Judson, Treasurer, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars has been secured, in good, reliable bonds, towards a permanent endowment of said University. Henceforth, for a term of ten years, the University will be opened to all competent to enter, free of any charge for tuition in any of the regular schools.

The conditions of the bonds having been complied with, on the part of the University, obligors will be called upon and will be expected, literally to fulfill their part in the prompt payment of the instalments, and of the interest as they mature.

JAMES C. FURMAN, President.
FRED. W. EASON, Secretary.