

# THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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## Communications

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 2, 1876.

DEAR SENTINEL: Since you were over here last week, I have been trying to get to write you, but until the present I have had no time—thinking about not going to the Centennial, and being scared because of "Mrs. Nix," suddenly taking leave for that detestable exposition, and a thousand and one other excuses, is my excuse. I am just as poor as an Editor. Of course all editors have had to stay at home and work on—work over—so poor that they can see nothing like other people; and now I can more fully appreciate the duties of all you editors. An editor has to stay at home to look after other people's business, and certainly as a consequence all such are poor. Well, other people will not look after themselves, and it becomes an editor's business, and he must look to it or all would be lost. If an editor did not stay at home, who would announce every body's name in the papers who goes to the Centennial and when he returns. Why, no body would do it, and therefore the editor must stay home, work hard and die poor, without a monument to his grave to mark the spot of him who served every body but himself, and could not serve himself because of serving every body. And right here, while I think of it, I would remark: A Doctor is just like an Editor. Look at the two words that represent us. Although they start out differently, yet they end alike—die alike, poor. If you do not believe it, look at the three words: Editor, Doctor, Poor—all end in "or." The difference between the two hardest-to-do—without personages—Editor, Doctor—is, the Editor has to stay at home to serve every body, and the Doctor has to go every where to serve every body. In their remuneration they are just alike—they serve every body for nothing. Perhaps the reason I am too poor to see "Philm York," is because I am both of the "quill" and the "pill." Notwithstanding every body has gone, or is going Centennial-ward, there is lots of thrift in Greenville. What it is doing the lively I cannot see; for every body says there is no money, and yet I passed—stopped a moment—the great boot and shoe store of that very worthy "Tar-heel," W. Boyd, second door above the bank, and there at one glance I discovered that all who have feet (except Editors and Doctors) must wear shoes, even if shod by the purse of dishonesty; and to "Boyd's" (a house-hold word here) is the place to get any thing your numerous readers may desire, from a cork sole to the finest boot or gaiter. I can recommend every body, the old woman and the cook to go to Boyd's; and then without taking time to breathe, I would say, as a favor to yourselves, and all who read this article to call and see that tried old servant, O. A. Pickle, where you can find any thing you want in the clothing line, and if he has not got a ready made fit, you can just straighten yourself up and he can measure your physiology and make you a fit as you like. He can be found second door above the Mansion House. He also sells goods of a dry kind on a broad, straight, long line.

Now, MR. SENTINEL, we are having a grand one-sided political campaign in Greenville, as the rads have not put in an appearance since our great Hampton meeting on the 7th ult., although one said to me that a vast lot of banners and other paraphernalia had been ordered made in New York, for a grand jubilee here. I do not think those banners will ever be paraded in our streets. Why, sir, just last week the Democratic Club of this city invited the rads to meet in discussion, but not a one

showed his head or crooked his little finger, unless it was in the darkness of some cave, in the "Devels Den" or "the Giants Coffin" down under the Falls. But enough. Be good to your self until you hear once more from your friend.

NIX CUM AROUSE.

**The New York Herald on Hampton.**  
A NORTHERN COMPARISON OF THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—ADVICE TO SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED MEN.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, instead of attending to his duties, says the New York Herald, has been visiting the North, and, on his return to Washington, which seems to be his headquarters, he gives out that he has heard of the murder of from thirty to one hundred negroes in the State during his absence. "From thirty one hundred" is a vague phrase. Its use confesses a shameful amount of ignorance in the Governor of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, to protect the lives of the citizens, and to see that lawlessness is punished. The people of South Carolina are asked to vote for Governor Chamberlain—to re-elect him to his place. But why should they? At a time of great excitement he leaves the State, abandons his post of duty and returns only to send out a vague report of the killing of some of its citizens. Evidently he is not a fit man for Governor; he is not even a safe man.

Gen. Wade Hampton is his opponent, the nominee of the Democratic party. What does Gen. Hampton say about the peace of the State? He is making an active and thorough canvass and everywhere, from every platform and stump, he pledges his word that, if he is elected Governor, he will "observe, protect and defend the rights of the colored man;" he solemnly promises to "render to the whole people of the State equal and impartial justice," and, to make this promise specific, he adds: "If there is a white man in this assembly who, because he is a Democrat or because he is a white man, believes that when I am elected Governor, if I should be, I will stand between him and the law, or grant to him any privileges or immunities that shall not be granted to the colored man, he is mistaken, and I tell him now, if that is his reason for voting for me, not to vote at all."

These are the honest sensible words of Gen. Hampton. What has Gov. Chamberlain said or done to match them? What did he do on the heels of the Hamburg massacre? He ran to Washington to appeal for help.—What does he do in the middle of the canvass? Promise equal and exact justice to all citizens? Guarantee that he will "observe, defend and protect the rights of the colored man?" Not at all. He leaves the State for a visit to New England.

Why should the colored men of South Carolina vote for Mr. Chamberlain? What has he done? What does he propose to do for them? If they are sensible men they will vote for General Hampton. He at least makes them a definite promise. He makes it for himself and for the gentlemen who are on the ticket with him. Not only that, but he warns every man who does not agree with him that all the people, colored as well as white, shall be equally secure in life, liberty and property, that he had better not vote for him. If we were asked by a South Carolina colored man how he should vote, we should tell him, "vote for General Hampton; add him and his to the responsibility they are willing to assume. They are men of character, men of property, old citizens of the State; go and shake hands with them; tell them you will trust them. Vote

for Hayes for President if you like. It is natural that you should prefer a Republican President, particularly if you are going to try a Democratic State Government. But vote for Gen. Hampton and the Democratic State ticket. Chamberlain has not protected you, and depend upon it, if Hayes is chosen President, he is not going to listen to Chamberlain or any other Southern Governor who runs up to Washington to tell his tale, when he ought to be on the spot to see justice done between you and your white neighbor. Hayes does not believe in Federal interference in the South.

That is the advice we should give to South Carolina and also to Louisiana colored men. If they only took time calmly to consider the matter they would see that while the Southern Republican politician lives upon "outrages," and prospers the more the colored men are wronged or slain, the Southern Democrat must perform maintain peace and order; for if he does not the whole North hoots at him and demands that the Federal power shall upset him. Arkansas was full of crime and disorder until the Democratic Gov. Garland came into power. It has been peaceful ever since, and no complaints come from there, under his wise rule, of wrong to Republicans or colored men.

### Death of General Bragg.

The sad intelligence of the sudden death of Gen. Braxton Bragg comes to us from Galveston, Texas, where he died on the 27th inst.

General Bragg was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1815, and graduated at West Point in 1837. He served with great distinction in the Mexican war, under Gen. Taylor, with the rank of Captain, and resigned his commission in 1856. He then retired to private life until the breaking out of the late war.

He entered the Confederate service, and in 1861 became a Brigadier General, and commanded the forces at Pensacola till February, 1862.—The May ensuing he succeeded Gen. Beauregard as commander of the Army in Mississippi, with the rank of General. Afterwards, moving from Chattanooga, in August, he invaded Kentucky with a large army, and threatened Louisville. He was opposed by an army under General Buell, with whom he finally fought a severe and indecisive battle at Perryville, October 8, 1862. After this battle he retired in the night towards Tennessee with commissary stores taken at Lexington and other places. In December of the same year he fought the severe battle of Stone River. He then retired to Tallahoma, followed slowly by Rosecrans, and thence to Chattanooga. He attacked the Union army on the 19th of September, 1863, at Chickamauga, with great success. He was driven back by General Grant at the battle of Missionary Ridge, November, 1863, and on the following December was relieved from his command.

General Bragg was wholly free from the spirit of the military adventurer, and united himself with the Southern cause from conviction and a genuine patriotism. The discipline he sought to establish in the untrained army of the West, rendered him generally unpopular. But it was needed, and his course deserves high commendation. He is criticised for a want of enterprise, and for over caution in the campaign into Kentucky and after the battle of Chickamauga. He was a gentleman of simple, unpretending manners, pure character and clear mind. He was respected wherever known for these qualities.

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### Plain Truth about the Southern States.

It is reported that after the October elections a considerable number of prominent Republican speakers are to be sent into the Southern States to address the people there.—This looks at first sight like an excellent and even a patriotic movement. It is always useful to bring the people of the different sections face to face. When they see each other they see that neither is as bad as the other thought. Last year Colonel Lamar and Senator Gordon went up into New Hampshire to speak for the Democratic party, and their presence drew large audiences of people curious to see these famous Southern men—just as, no doubt, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Schurz and Senator Morton would draw great crowds in the South to see them.

But, after all, if we had to advise the Republican leaders we should urge them to leave the Southern States unvisited during this canvass. Indeed, we should go further and tell them that if they were wise they would give up every Southern State to the Democrats for this election.—The South has been a constant and increasing embarrassment to the Republican party. The party has acted upon the superstition that it must somehow make and keep those States Republican. They seem to it the prize of war, to give up which is to give up the result of the war. We speak of this as a superstition, and it is nothing else. In reality, the Republican party would be far stronger to day if it had had courage four years ago to cut adrift the Southern wing of the party and let the Democrats assume the responsibility of the political settlements in those States. What harm could have come to the country? Not the least.

The Democratic party South is not composed of monsters and barbarians; those Southern States which have, in spite of Republican struggles and intrigues, become Democratic are almost the only peaceful and prosperous ones; which proves sufficiently that the Southern Democrat, thrown on his responsibility, seeks, as he must, to secure honest and lawful government for his State. He cannot help doing so, for he owns nearly all the property in his State and has a larger interest in its prosperity than the Republican by far.—The credit of Democratic Georgia is as good as that of the Federal Government. Arkansas is peaceable and prosperous under Democratic rule, while South Carolina and Louisiana are unquiet and wretched under Republican control. Alabama, long thought to be no better than Louisiana, became quiet as soon as the Democrats gained the ascendancy.

That is to say, the Republican rule in the Southern States has not been a success, but the contrary; and the failure has been caused mainly, if not altogether, by the fact that so-called Republican of the Southern States have been the constant pets of the Northern Republican politicians; they have been nursed and coddled; their qualities have not been questioned; their faults and crimes have been condoned; they have been bolstered up by extraneous forces, by Federal troops and Federal interference of various kinds. They have not ruled on their merits, or because they were able, stronger, more capable than their opponents, but because they were allowed to call for Federal troops when they chose; to sell their support in Congress and in national conventions for partisan and dangerous legislation, intended to bolster up their continually falling influence in their section. They have played upon the humane fears and the ignorance of Northern Republicans until their wretched and selfish misgovernment in the South has brought the national Republican

party into disrepute and danger of defeat. And, after all, they who have done this are not Republicans in any true sense. They are merely political adventurers, whom the honest and real Republicans in their States dislike and fear with all their hearts.

Whatever effort the Republican party makes in the South during the present canvass will inure solely to the personal advantage of this class of men. Whatever success the party may secure down there by its efforts will be the gain of the Kelloggs, Packards, Spencers and Chamberlains. That is now unavoidable.—Those people have the machinery in their hands; they are the candidates for office, and they cling to office with a death grip. Reform in the South lies not in their further success but in their utter and disorganizing defeat. If the Republican leaders of the North understood the Southern situation, those of them who are conscientious and patriotic men would shake off these Southern baronets, and those who are not conscientious would still for expediency's sake, drop these adventurers, whose alliance has been and must continue to be an embarrassment to the national party.

Suppose an honest Republican speaker sent into any Southern State, except North Carolina, and what would he find? Unless he kept his ears stuffed with cotton and avoided all intercourse with men he could not help learning that every speech he made there was made in support of men no better than Tweed and his ring; he would hear from the decent and honest Republicans whom he would meet that they deplored nothing so much as the success of the persons for whom he was appealing; he would find in Alabama that the real Republicans of the State have been either driven out of the party or silenced within it by Spencer and his gang of Federal office holders.—He would find in Louisiana that honest Republicans, though they vote for Hayes, refuse utterly to vote for Packard and his gang. He would find in Mississippi that honest Republicans are abused and villified by the thieves who have the machine there. He would find in South Carolina, in Florida everywhere, except in North Carolina and Virginia, that duty to his country and his party made it impossible for him to take part in the canvass, and that if he spoke conscientiously he must advise honest Southern Republicans while voting for the national ticket to support and help elect the Democratic-local ticket.

The policy we suggest will be scouted by Republican partisans; but it is, nevertheless, the true policy for the party. It is the policy of prudence as well as wisdom. In the Southern tier of States—in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas—there is to day no Republican party worthy of the alliance of the national party or in whose fortunes it can take part without injuring itself. If Mr. Hayes is chosen President he can, if he is wise and intelligent, as we believe him to be, easily form a respectable party there; but he will have to begin by cutting adrift the so-called Republican leaders in those States in a body and letting the infected wreck float away. Why is it not better policy in the Republican leaders to do this now, and thus relieve their chief of an embarrassment? We can appreciate the feelings of those who urge that it would be better for the country, and better even for the Southern States, that the Republicans should rule in the Federal administration for another four years, especially with a President who seems to be in earnest about reforms and who is said to understand the

Southern situation. But if the condition of Republican success in November is the continued maintenance of such Republican State government as obtained in Louisiana and South Carolina, and of such so-called Republican politicians as aim to rule in other Southern States then we should unhesitatingly welcome a Democratic victory; for there is no danger of a Democratic Federal administration so serious as the continued misrule of the South by demagogues calling themselves Republicans and having the countenance of the Federal administration. We advise the Northern Republican leaders, therefore, to send no speakers to the South, unless it be to Virginia and North Carolina, and to let it be at once and frankly understood that they mean to cut loose from the Packards, Spencers and Chamberlains.—New York Herald.

### Troops that are Not Wanted in the South.

Company D of the Eleventh United States Infantry arrived in this city on Sunday, and were obliged to lay over until Monday. They were from Fort Worth, or some other post in Texas, and on their way to the Indian country in Dakota. A meddlesome Radical politician met the boys soon after they had pitched their tents on a hill above the depot, and called out:

"Hurrah, boys, for Hayes!"  
Not a solitary cheer responded.—One of the sergeants stepped out of the crowd and remarked:

"You have made a mistake; we don't cheer for Hayes; we are Tilden men."

"What! you do not mean to say you oppose the men who give you food and clothing?"

"Yes, we do. We are tired of Grant and his gang, and as for our food and clothes, we will excuse him for that if he will let us loose."

"Oh, nonsense, boys you don't mean to go back on Grant and Hayes?"

"Yes, we will go back on any man who keeps two thirds of our boys in blue down in "Dixie" to keep white men down beneath the niggers, and who sends a handful of us North to be killed and scalped by the Indians, armed with guns and bullets furnished by Grant's brother, Orvil, and his deputy post traders; and I will bet you a keg of beer that three-fourths of my company are Tilden men."

"I will take that bet."  
A vote was taken, and the vote in Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, stood: Tilden 40; Hayes 4.—Kansas City Times.

Senator Patterson is in Washington, sniffing battle from afar. He not only sups, but breakfasts and dines on horrors. At whatever cost of poring over a most voluminous correspondence from the seat of war, the Senator is determined to have his daily wholesale murder of inoffensive blacks, and as "there is nothing mean about him," the whole country, through the kindness of the press, shall share in his repast.

If we were asked by a South Carolina colored man how he should vote, we should tell him, vote for General Hampton.—New York Herald.

In every Southern State the colored people are abandoning the Republican party by thousands. Many more would openly declare themselves now, but for the intimidation and murders of the Black Leagues, but will vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

An old lady thinks the Bonds must be a family of strong religious instincts, because she hears of many of them being converted.