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Political.

WHO FREED THE SLAVES?

A Trenchant Letter from Ex-Governor Perry to Gov. Chamberlain.

To His Excellency Gov. Chamberlain:

Sir:—With all due deference to the high office which you fill in South Carolina, I shall reply to some of your statements in your campaign speeches as reported in the newspapers. The colored people have been told over and over again by their unprincipled leaders that if they voted for the Democratic party, they would be thrown back into slavery again and all their political rights taken from them. I do not charge you, sir, with having uttered so flagrant a falsehood, but you did say at Lancaster, Marlboro' and other places that the Republican party set the negroes free, and that they ought to, in gratitude for their freedom, stand by and support that party. Now, sir, this assertion, in point of fact, is not true, and, as a lawyer, you know it is not true. The State Convention of South Carolina, representing all the slaveholders of the State, did almost unanimously, in 1865, abolish slavery, and declare in their constitution that it should never exist again in the State. The Legislature of South Carolina soon afterwards adopted the amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that slavery should never again exist in the United States. In this way, and in no other, was slavery abolished in South Carolina.

You know very well, sir, as a constitutional lawyer, that neither the President by a proclamation nor Congress legislation had any right or authority under the Federal Constitution to abolish slavery in the States. No one would have dared to assume such a proposition before the Supreme Court of the United States. Hence it was urged by the authorities at Washington, knowing that President Lincoln's proclamation emancipating the slaves was mere *brutum fulmen*, that the States themselves in conventions should abolish slavery, and accept the amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that it should never exist again in the United States.

Now let us analyze this great interest and tender regard which you say the Republican party have had and will have for the colored people. We will find that it exists solely and ever has in the advancement of their own interest and their noted jealousy of the Southern people. The African slave trade was introduced by them solely for gain, and thousands of them made fortunes by it. Vessels were fitted out in all their ports and sent to Africa to kidnap the poor negro and sell him as a slave to the Southern planters. Was there any kindness in this to the colored people? They owned slaves themselves and kept them till the population of the Northern States became so dense that slave labor was no longer profitable. Then they sent so many of their slaves south as they could and sold them. Ultimately their own interest prompted them to abolish slavery in their several States. Was there any tender regard for the colored race in all this conduct? They saw that by the cultivation of rice and cotton in the Southern States with slave labor they prospered and wealth and had control of the Federal Government. This excited their jealousy and hatred, and under the pretence of philanthropy and humanity they commenced their abolition movement for the purpose of consolidating the non-slaveholding States and wresting the Federal Government from their hands. Was this kindness to the negro or selfish ambition and hatred on the part of the Republicans? The Northern Democrats had no sympathy in this movement, and denounced it as fiercely as we did at the South.

The colored people have been told a thousand times, and perhaps by you, that the civil war was carried on for their emancipation! that all the fraternal blood shed in this contest, and all the lives that were sacrificed, and all the thousands of millions of dollars expended were to set them free! When history informs us that after the war had been waged for a length of time, Congress declared almost unanimously that this bloody war was only to restore the Union as it was before the war, with slavery as a necessary consequence! Did this show any regard for the poor slave? Were his interests or his rights at all considered? They did nothing for them. All they wanted, all they were fighting for, was the restoration of the Union! When the slaves of Maryland fled from their masters and went into Gen. Butler's camp for protection, he sent them back to their owners. How much regard was there in this for the freedom of the slave? It was thought at that time that any interference with slavery would defeat the restoration of the Union for which alone they were fighting. They cared nothing for emancipation. It was not then in their war programme.

Again, when a parcel of colored troops tendered their services to the

government, President Lincoln refused to receive them! He told them that they belonged to a different race, and could not with propriety be incorporated into the army! This was showing great respect for the colored people! The hope had not then been given up of restoring the Union, as it was before the war, with slavery in full blast. In the course of time, as the civil war progressed, the Republican party saw that there was no hope of bringing the Southern States back into the Union except by conquest and subjugation. Then, for the first time, their kindred and consideration for the negro began to show itself. President Lincoln issued a proclamation, declaring the slaves free in all the States that did not lay down their arms and come back into the Union. This proclamation showed that they cared nothing for the slave or his interest, but only as a power to preserve the Union, for which alone the war was commenced. They were willing for him to continue a slave if this would end the war. Giving up all hope of restoring the Union by consent of the Southern States, they began to think how best they could conquer and destroy the South. Then the idea came into their minds of enlisting the negro in their army, and by that means increase their forces and greatly weaken the defence of the Southern States. Was there any love for the colored people in putting them as they did, in the front of the battle? They thought only of their own interest and their own success through the slaughter of the colored troops!

When the war was over and the conquest of the Southern States was accomplished, they did not think of giving the right of suffrage to the colored people! Governor Morton expressed the views of the Republican party when he declared himself opposed to this extension of the right of suffrage. President Johnson, when he gave me my instruction as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, directed me to confine the right of suffrage to white persons who had taken the oath of allegiance. He did not include a single colored man in South Carolina! And so it was in all the Southern States. I myself thought that colored men who could read and write, and paid a tax on five hundred dollars' worth of property, should be allowed to vote. The Republican authorities at Washington thought differently at that time. But a sudden change came over them when they found that all the Southern States had gone Democratic and elected Democratic Governors, members of Congress and Senators. They then determined to enfranchise the negroes and disfranchise the white people in order to give all the Southern States to the Republican party. Was there any regard for the colored people in all this? Was it not their own interest and their own party purposes which prompted them to bestow this boon on the negro? They required five years' residence before a foreigner was allowed to vote. This was to enable him to become acquainted with our laws, our constitution and form of government. He had likewise to produce in court a certificate of good moral character. How different was their conduct all at once towards the colored people when they adopted the idea of entrusting the Southern States by means of the freedmen. Without any preparation or education or certificate of moral character, the whole of the freedmen were declared citizens, with the right of suffrage!

This is the pretended sympathy of the Republican party for the negro. It is false in every particular. They never had any sympathy for him except where their interest prompted them to have. They were, in the first place, actuated by a base and sordid interest in sending their vessels to Africa and kidnapping the poor negro and selling him as a slave. They were actuated by their own interest when, finding that his labor was no longer profitable, they set him free. They consulted their own interest and not the interest of the negro when they took him into their armies, and declared that the Southern States should not be restored to the Union till he was set free. They were actuated by the same motive when they gave him the right of suffrage. And they are now actuated by the same principles and the same feelings when they tell the colored people to vote for the carpet-baggers and sealawags who represent the Republican party in the Southern States.

Your Excellency knows full well the corruption of your Republican party in South Carolina. You yourself have denounced it and tried to reform it. The Legislature has elected men so infamous to seats on the bench that you have refused to commission them! Time and again you have voted their fraudulent bills, and tried to stop their roguery and plunder! Why, then, do you ask the ignorant and credulous negro to sustain those rogues and plunderers whom you have thus boldly denounced? They, such men as Moses and Whipper, Bowen and Neagle, and Leslie and Whittemore

and their satellites, are the Republican party of South Carolina! The great masses of the colored people are too ignorant to understand the political principles of any party, and they have been led astray and turned against their Democratic friends, with whom they were born and raised, by just such speeches as you made to them at Lancaster, Marlboro and other places. I am sure, sir, you have too much regard for your reputation to tell the colored people, as your Republican understrappers do all over the State, that if the Democratic party get into power in South Carolina they will be thrown back into slavery or deprived of their political rights and privileges. You know, sir, that the Democratic party now has the control of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. And in all these States the colored people are better off, more secure in all their rights, more prosperous and more of freemen than they are in South Carolina under Republican or Radical rule. It has been said that all mankind are governed by love or fear. You seem disposed to govern by the former principle and your understrappers by the latter.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours,
B. F. PERRY.

South Carolina Politics.

From the New York Herald.

If the republican leaders have not lost their senses they will make haste to warn Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina. He is playing with fire. He is evidently stirring up trouble in order that he may have an excuse for calling on the federal government to interfere in the election. Fortunately this is a trick which has been played so often in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Alabama and elsewhere in the South, that it is now understood in the North, and if the Northern republican leaders are base enough to play into Chamberlain's hands, to allow him to use them for his purposes, in the hope that his victory will help them—if they do this, they will between now and November cause a revolution in public sentiment against them all through the Northern States. This is not Mexico. The war ceased eleven years ago; and all sensible men in the North believe that it is now time to let Southern States manage their own affairs, and believe this because they see that wherever federal interference has ceased peace has come at once.

Governor Chamberlain issues a proclamation ordering armed bands to disperse. The correspondent of a republican newspaper relates that he has made his proclamation on the report of United States marshals, whom, it seems, he sent to make investigations for him; and the same correspondent, evidently in Chamberlain's confidence, adds that the Governor means, if his proclamation be not obeyed, to call on President Grant for troops. Why? Suppose for a moment that there are armed combinations in the State actually raising and defying the laws—though this is denied by three Judges of the Supreme Court, all republican. But suppose it true: Has Governor Chamberlain used his powers to disperse such combinations? Evidently he has not. Apparently he does not mean to. He has issued his proclamation, we are told on republican authority, from his headquarters, Columbia, "with the intention, if the organizations do not disband at once, of proclaiming the State to be in a condition of domestic violence, and informing President Grant of that fact and calling upon him for military aid." We warn the republican leaders that Mr. Chamberlain is drawing them toward a pitfall which may prove fatal to them. He is evidently an unscrupulous man; all his recent actions have shown that he does not want to keep the State in peace, but that he means to have turmoil. When the excitement incident to the election had gone to a certain pitch the Governor, whose most important duty as conservator of the peace was to remain in the State, coolly left it for a tour in New England. On his return he stopped in Washington, and from there issued reports, since proved false, of violence done to negroes in South Carolina and of a dreadful condition of lawlessness. Meantime there is evidence that negroes in different parts of the State have banded together for lawless purposes; but the Governor takes no notice of this. And now his assertion that there are in some parts of the State armed organizations defying and obstructing the laws is at once and flatly contradicted by a number of republicans, among them two Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. One of these remarks:—"I have seen no violence. On the contrary, so far as I have had intercourse with gentlemen of your party, I have observed less disposition to excited statement and personal bitterness than during any of the previous political campaigns of this State. I sincerely hope that the fears of many of the community will be permitted to disturb the peace and injure the good name of the State, are groundless. I am satisfied that it is the

intention of the leading members of your party to prevent such a state of things, and I believe they have the ability to do so." Another, Judge Mackey, also well known as a republican, relates some facts which should show Northern republicans what is the animus of Chamberlain, and how he is conducting the election. He shows that the Governor, himself a candidate for re-election, has managed to obtain a board of State canvassers of election, a returning board, and ninety-six commissioners of election in the several counties, seventy of whom are Chamberlain's declared partisans, while of the last number some forty are county treasurers and auditors or trial justices, holding lucrative offices by his appointment and removable from office at his pleasure, or are known to him as declared candidates for office, endorsing his ticket, who unsent themselves if they make a declaration of the election which sets the candidates opposed to Chamberlain and his ticket.

Here is evidence enough to justify the assertion of Judge Mackey that Chamberlain is really engaged in a conspiracy against the State. Is it not a monstrous and dangerous stretch of power to so constitute the electoral returning board and the body of commissioners of election that the majority of these persons are in fact to decide upon their own cases? But, in addition to all this, the Governor, candidate for re-election, now proposes to call on the federal power for troops to help him carry out his scheme. It is very difficult for any one to believe that he is not an unscrupulous and very dangerous demagogue. If he means honestly why does he not call upon General Hampton and the other Democratic leaders throughout the State to assist him in restoring and maintaining the peace, which he says is not only menaced, but broken? These gentlemen have broken themselves in the most solemn and public manner to see fair play between the two races. Governor Chamberlain has on a number of occasions publicly admitted that they have given him valuable and unpartisan help in managing the affairs and maintaining the peace of the State. They would not dare refuse him now, even if they wished to, which we do not believe. If there are such disorders as he pretends, but as other reputable and equally eminent republican citizens deny—if there are such disorders, why does he not call on the democratic leaders to help him in putting them down? It would be his first act if he were sincerely desirous of an orderly community and a fair election.

The real condition of South Carolina politics we perceive to be this: The democrats are united and the republicans are divided. Mr. Chamberlain has not, evidently, the confidence or support of a good many prominent republicans. This probably endangers his success, and he seems to imagine that in this emergency he may resort to the same means which Governor Ames so effectively used in Mississippi, which Governor Kellogg has used in Louisiana, and which have been used until they failed in other Southern States. One of Senator Spencer's deputy marshals, Perrin, shot a hole through his own hat, cried out "Ku Klux!" and summoned United States troops; and when he had thus obtained their aid he proceeded to make arrests of prominent citizens and to intimidate the democratic voters of two large counties. In what way does Governor Chamberlain's proclamation differ from Perrin's shout of "Ku Klux!" except that Chamberlain's cry is exposed at once, and by members of his own party?

We have several times urged the colored voters of South Carolina to support General Hampton and the democratic State and local tickets. We cannot see how they can do otherwise. They are citizens of the State; their welfare is involved with that of their white neighbors. Certainly, if they reflect, they will see that Mr. Chamberlain has utterly failed to give the State peace, prosperity or good government. Gen. Hampton, a man of influence and character, solemnly promises himself and his associates on the democratic ticket to give the State honest government and to secure to the colored people every right. Why should they not take him at his word? We suspect that many of them intend to do so, and that this accounts for the last and desperate expedient of Chamberlain's which has been so promptly exposed by members of his own party.

We warn the republican leaders that they had better very quickly get such men as Chamberlain and Packard adrift. They cannot afford to support them. In Louisiana, the democrats have already appealed to Attorney General Taft against Packard's system of illegal and arbitrary arrests. They do not only ask for speedy trial, Mr. Patton, chairman of the Conservative State Committee, writes to Mr. Taft: "I am directed to request that for the better protection of the citizens in their right to speedy examination

and bail, the United States Marshals and deputy marshals be instructed by your department to take the accused persons, when arrested, before the nearest or most convenient United States Commissioner for preliminary examination. The practice has been to bring such persons to this city from remote parts of the State, often several hundred miles distant, leaving the parties, when bailed, to defray their expenses home. This, coupled with the consequent prolonged absence from home at a critical moment to the crops and business, inflicts an unnecessary hardship upon the accused which will be obviated by recourse to the United States Commissioner at Natchitoches, Shreveport and elsewhere. We deem the request, under the circumstances, a reasonable one, and in the interest of the execution of the law, according to your instructions. We ask of you a favorable consideration of this application." We have not heard what reply Judge Taft has made to this reasonable request; but now comes Governor Chamberlain and stirs up strife in the hope that he will be able to command federal troops. These things will not do. They are revolutionary, and if the national republican party countenances them, a great multitude of voters, who are now slowly making up their minds, will be rightly impelled to vote the democratic ticket in November.

Moultrie's "Magic Pageant"—Governor Chamberlain and the Rifle Clubs.

At the first glance the inconsistency and the impudence of the Rifle Clubs are not fully apparent. Only when the previous conduct of Governor Chamberlain is recalled, does the absurdity of his present course become evident.

Section 14, Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes of South Carolina, after directing that the organized militia shall be divided in division, &c., contains a proviso in these words: "Provided, that there shall be no military organizations, or formations for the purpose of arming, drilling, exercising the manual of arms, or military manoeuvres, not authorized under this Chapter, and by the Commander-in-Chief." &c.

Governor Chamberlain, in his proclamation, says: "And whereas, it has been made known to me as Governor that certain organizations and combinations of men exist in all the counties of the State, commonly known as Rifle Clubs; and whereas such organizations and combinations of men are illegal and strictly forbidden by the laws of this State."

On Wednesday, 28th June, 1876, a parade occurred in Charleston, at which all the Rifle Clubs of the city were present, and marched through the streets. The newspapers of the next day, in speaking of the parade, mention the fact that in the line of the parade were companies with Gen. J. B. Kershaw, Governor Chamberlain, &c. They also mention the fact that, on the parade in rear of Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, Major G. Lamb Brist, of the Palmetto Guard, then introduced Governor D. H. Chamberlain, who, in behalf of the State, extended a welcome to the visitors. &c. He further mentions that, at Major W. J. Gayer's residence, after Governor Chamberlain's address before the Rifle Clubs, "Among the distinguished guests present was Governor Chamberlain." Also, "the members of the Charleston Riflemen, who had been dining in the piazza, marched up to the door of the dining-room and gave three cheers and a tiger for Governor Chamberlain. The Governor acknowledged the compliment," &c. "This compliment from the citizen-soldiers of Charleston to a man who was not a South Carolina man was especially gratifying, and it nerved him to say that he would pledge himself to support that candidate for Governor of the State who should carry the banner of reform." And finally the fact is stated, that on that night at Liberman Hall, where the Palmetto Rifle Club entertained their guests, "Major G. L. Brist presided. On his right hand was Gen. Wade Hampton, and on his left was Governor D. H. Chamberlain. The Chairman then announced the second toast, 'The State of South Carolina,' and called upon Governor Chamberlain to respond. Governor Chamberlain was warmly greeted. He said: 'We would not do to the swelling words of patriotism to say, or to the magic pageant which we all see with honor as they witness it this morning. The influence and feelings still remain in our hearts to night.'"

A large number of Rifle Clubs, therefore, existed at that time, and Governor Chamberlain participated in their public parade, with arms in their hands, drilling, exercising the manual of arms and performing military manoeuvres; he publicly addressed them, not once, but several times, and as citizen-soldiers of Charleston. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more public and avowed recognition of their legality, or more plainly to evince that they were performing these various acts with his knowledge, assent and consent, and consequently were authorized by him.

It would be difficult for Governor Chamberlain to persuade the companies from Boston and New York who, upon that occasion, visited Charleston and saw him taking a prominent part in the magic pageant which made his heart swell with honor, that the Rifle Clubs with which they were then associated were illegal organizations and combinations. It would be difficult for Governor Chamberlain to persuade the people of the United States who, on the 4th of July, 1876, saw at least one of these Rifle Clubs parading before Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, amidst the plaudits of the United States, placed in its hands by the Government of the United States, and on motion of a representative of South Carolina, that such Rifle Club was an illegal organization or combination. And as that one is, so are the others. And it will be difficult for Governor Chamberlain to persuade himself that the Rifle Clubs which, for so long a time, and so openly and publicly, and unchallenged by any Executive, have existed, are illegal organizations and combinations. Or, if he does so persuade himself, he must publicly confess that he willfully neglected his duties, while Attorney General of the State, in not taking the proper steps to suppress such illegal organizations and combinations. And he must so publicly confess that, for many months during which he has been Governor of the State, he has willfully refused to do his duty in requiring the laws of the State to be enforced.

Any of these difficulties is as great as that of reconciling Governor Chamberlain's public participation in the magic pageant of the Rifle Clubs, on the 28th of June last, with the announcement now made, as of a recently ascertained fact, and whereas it has been made known to me as Governor," &c.—*News and Courier.*

Two Governors.

Last April there was trouble in the iron district of Ohio. A riot arose, which the sheriff, a Democrat, found it difficult to master. He called upon the Governor in the following despatch:

Massillon, April 15, 1876.
To the Governor of Ohio:

From reliable information I have no doubt of the imminent danger of mobs and riots of a dangerous character in the neighborhood of Massillon, and I am satisfied that no posse which I could secure would be able to afford protection against the same to persons and property. I respectfully invoke the aid of the Governor to prevent the threatened mobs and riots, and to enforce the laws.

J. P. Rauch,
Sheriff of Stark county.

Governor Hayes responded promptly; called out the militia, issued a proclamation ordering the rioters to disperse, and quiet was restored without difficulty or delay. Compare this with the conduct of Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in the Ellenton affair. He hears of a riot in which his own political adherents were clearly at fault, and instead of aiding the sheriff, a colored man, he calls for United States troops, puts the blame on the whites, who were at the time all through acting as a sheriff's posse and had the colored sheriff actually with them, and issues a proclamation whose only consequence must be to stir up more strife and bitterness, and with the declared purpose of calling for more United States troops. Which of these two is the American way?—*New York Herald.*

MR. NORDHOFF ON THE CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTH.—"The men who have mislead down there, who have succeeded in bending the colored voters together, and thus in making upon one side ignorance, untruth and a political superstition, have been for the most part Federal office-holders. It is not only the higher officers, such as United States Marshals and the Postmasters of the larger cities, who thus interfere in the local politics of these States. Every paid Federal office-holder, if he is only a Deputy United States Marshal's deputy, is a politician. The power of the Federal Government in the South is something which we do not realize here at the North at all. Nobody pretends to resist a United States officer, no matter how low the grade of that officer may be. A deputy United States Marshal could go into a Southern town to-day, and drag the most prominent citizen of the town out of his bed into the street, and if it were known that he was a Federal officer nobody would pretend to resist him. This great authority has been shamelessly misused throughout the South by a set of political gamblers, who call themselves Republicans, and most of whom would more properly have been called robbers."

Judge E. B. Hoar has consented to run as an independent candidate for Congress in the seventh district of Massachusetts, against Gen. B. F. Butler. The Boston papers express great pleasure at the prospect of Butler's possible defeat.

The Party that is Coming to the Front in South Carolina.

H. V. REDFIELD.

In Tennessee the whites are largely in the majority and the blacks take no part in the government except to vote, and it makes no difference how they vote, as between the races, as the whites are two to one in the majority. In South Carolina the blacks are largely in the majority; they are the governing power, and thus it happens that one Southern state is very quiet, and all moves along well, while the other is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and will be until the whites come to the top. The blacks submit to the majority; the whites do not. And it is an error to suppose that the rising generation in the south will submit to be ruled by the blacks, but that black majority what it may. The black majority in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana will be overcome—if not in one way, then in another. Nothing can keep the whites under except a war each generation. The generation that is thoroughly whipped out will submit, but the next and the next will revolt, and so on forever. Revolt, I mean, against local black government, just as they did in Mississippi last fall, and just as they are doing now in South Carolina. Suppose they should succeed in overthrowing the local government here, and the federal authority should set it up again, how long would it stay? Until Uncle Sam got his back turned. Nothing less than a standing army—continued application of force—can sustain the government of the republican party in any of the cotton states.

Well, suppose the democrats should elect a president, what then? The black governments in the cotton states would fall like blocks of cards.

You must recollect that there is now a generation in the south who took no part in the war—they have come upon the boards since—and it is this generation of young Americans that are taking such active steps towards "redeeming" South Carolina. But gain the victory the Democrats certainly will—if not at this election, then at the next. It is merely a question of time.

Hampton's Record.

The *News and Courier* gives the following extract from a letter written by Wade Hampton just after the war. It speaks for itself:—

"As it is of the last consequence to maintain the same amicable relations which have heretofore existed between the whites and the blacks, I cannot too strongly reiterate my counsel, that all classes should cultivate harmony and exercise forbearance. Let our people remember that the negroes have as a general rule behaved admirably, and that they are in no manner responsible for the present condition of affairs. Should they, in the future, be misled by wicked or designing men, let us consider how ignorant they necessarily are, and let us, only the more, try to convince them that we are their best friends. Deal with them with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Do this, and the negroes will not only learn to trust you, but they will appreciate the fact, so evident to us, that we can do without them far better than they can do without us."

"On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South, and I believe that this opinion is entertained, not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of this same class among the blacks. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by an Act. The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro, and I think it is the part of wisdom that such action should be taken by the Southern States. We have recognized the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all possibility of doubt, denial or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner, and as fully, their political rights also."

The *Spartanburg Herald* has seen a private letter from New York which says: "The prospect looks decidedly better than when I was here last month. I think now that Tilden will carry this State by between 50,000 and 75,000. I was at his review on yesterday, and I never saw a more enthusiastic reception than that old Samuel J. received as he rode along in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was dressed in a black suit of citizens' clothes, rode a elegant horse, and as gracefully as our General Lee did in his palmetto days. Tilden is the best rider I ever saw, and the old fellow looks game. The troops cheered him heartily. Eight brass bands, with sixty-four men in each band, were in the procession."

The Marion Democrats expect to make the Republican meeting, on the 24th instant, lively with their clinching refutations of Radical falsehoods.