

The Abbeville Messenger.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. Schedule of trains between these cities.

SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD. Schedule of trains between these cities.

CONDENSED TIME CARD. Magnolia Passenger Route. Schedule of trains from Greenwood to Atlanta.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. Schedule of trains between Charleston and Columbia.

COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD. Schedule of trains between these cities.

LAURENS RAILROAD. Schedule of trains between Abbeville and Laurens.

W. R. WHITE, PROPRIETOR. THE ONLY TWO-CLASS HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY. Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, a Passenger Train will run as follows...

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD. Schedule of passenger trains between these cities.

W. F. SHELMAN, Traffic Manager. J. N. BASS, Superintendent. Schedule of passenger trains.

A. M. AIKEN, Cokesbury P. O., S. C. Dwellings and Furniture, Barns, Stables and Contents.

D. L. MABRY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office formerly occupied by Judge Thomson.

PERRIN & COTHRAN, Attorneys at Law, Abbeville, S. C.

W. C. REEVE, JAS. H. RICE, L. W. SMITH. BENET, RICE & SMITH, Attorneys at Law.

"Millions Love Him Still." DEFENDING MR. DAVIS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Debate on the Resolution to Print Gen. Sherman's "Historical" Documents—Spirited, but Courteous, Retorts of Southern Senators to the Coarse Abuse of Sherman, Ingalls and Other Exasperated Republicans.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution heretofore offered by Senator Hawley, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for a copy of the historical statement concerning the public policy of the executive department of the Confederate States, filed by Gen. Sherman.

Senator Harris said that if Senator Hawley thought any action of the Senate was proper with regard to the paper or papers referred to, he would not object to the call, but if no such action was to be taken he could see no object in the call for the papers.

Senator Vest regretted the introduction of the resolution, not that he would oppose the largest publication of the History of the Confederate States, but because the Senate would be making itself, indirectly at least, a party to the controversy that had been going on in the public press.

Senator Morgan inquired whether it should deny to Jefferson Davis the right to send his reply to the war department. While it may be true that Mr. Davis acted in open warfare against the United States as President of the Confederacy, it was not true that he was any more distinctly an enemy of the United States than Morgan or other Senators now on this floor had been.

Senator Ingalls said that whenever any question arose in which Jefferson Davis was involved the Democratic party would be found on the side of Jefferson Davis. He had heard the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) repeatedly air the same sentiments that he had expressed to-day.

Senator Ingalls replied that the occasions had been frequent when the Senator from Alabama (Morgan) and his associates of the Democratic party had in debate in the Senate taken sides with Jefferson Davis. They had always endorsed him, always approved his course and had declared that there was nothing wrong in his record that would convince posterity that he was not a man of honor and a patriot.

and a patriot, by the votes of those who loved Jefferson Davis. So long as men were found to stand on the floor of the Senate and declare that Jefferson Davis was a man of honor and a patriot and that there were millions of men in this country who loved him to-day, it would be in vain to stand upon the rostrum in the political forum and declare to the people of the United States that the animosities engendered by the war had been buried forever.

Senator George maintained that, although laboring under political disabilities, Jefferson Davis was still a citizen of the United States. Senator George had his opinion, and a very decided one, with regard to the controversy under discussion, but the passage of the resolution would not help it. He was perfectly satisfied to have that controversy go down to history and be settled according to the judgment of history.

Senator Hawley did not coincide with the view that, by passing his resolution, the Senate would be taking sides in a private quarrel. Personally, however, he did not hesitate to say that, in the controversy between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Sherman, he was on Gen. Sherman's side all the time.

Senator Harris inquired what good would be accomplished by printing the paper referred to in the resolution. Senator Hawley said in reply that there was matter in it that to his mind established, beyond controversy, the fact that before the war there had been a conspiracy in Washington, by which certain Senators had decided upon a Confederate Government, had appointed a committee of Senators to go South to attend to the preliminaries of its formation, and agreed that others should remain here to prevent such legislation as might interfere with the success of the conspiracy.

Senator Sherman said that from a feeling of personal delicacy growing out of his relations to one of the parties to the controversy, he would have preferred not speaking on it, but some Senators seemed to treat it as a controversy between two citizens. It would be a matter of surprise to Gen. Sherman that it was of that character.

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Messrs. Davis, Slidell and Mallory, to carry into execution in the South the plan adopted, and that other Senators should remain in Congress so as to prevent any legislation that might hinder or delay the proposed measures. If that was not conspiracy what in the name of God was it? Gen. Sherman had also produced a letter from Aleck Stephens, the associate of Mr. Davis in which Mr. Stephens says that Mr. Davis had abandoned his States Rights doctrine, and that he was seeking to subvert the very Government established by the Confederate States.

Senator Sherman asked should not these papers be printed? Did they not show the motives that led to the great civil war? Did they not tend to show that the probable termination of the rebellion, even if the United States arms had not suppressed it, would have been the eventual establishment of despotism in the Southern States.

Mr. Davis was now an old man. Senator Sherman did not desire to say anything unkind of him, did not desire to wound his feelings, but, Great God, said the Senator, will it ever be disputed in a thousand years that in the war and before the war Jefferson Davis was a conspirator and a traitor to his country? Never, I trust.

Later, Senator Sherman added: "Whenever, in my presence, Jefferson Davis is treated as a patriot I must enter my solemn protest. Whenever the motives and causes of the war are called in question I must assert that it was a causeless rebellion, entered upon with bad motives, and that all the men who led in that movement were traitors to this country of ours."

Senator Lamar said he had but just stepped into the chamber and had not heard the resolution read. He presumed it referred to the publication of some papers relating to the war now on file in the war department. Without knowing, he said, the position occupied by his friends, he would say that he had no objection to any publication that would throw light upon the true character of the movement for the separation of the States of the South from those of the North.

That question, as the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had properly remarked, was a question of historical truth, and was to be ascertained and decided by the facts of history as read by future generations. Whether it was the conspiracy of a few ambitious individuals or the uprising of a whole people to preserve, as they thought, their autonomy and their institutions, was a question which Mr. Lamar was willing should be remitted to the verdict of posterity.

No Senator had more respect for his military sagacity or genius than had Mr. Lamar, but General Sherman had been betrayed by his feelings and by misinformation into an allegation and charge against Jefferson Davis which he could not sustain, which no man could ever sustain and which was not the truth.

That allegation was that he saw a letter from Jefferson Davis asserting that if a Southern State should secede from the Confederacy he would put it down by military coercion of the Confederate Government. There was no question of historical fact in relation to the character of that movement as between Mr. Davis and Gen. Sherman. It was outside the record, and when the Senator from Ohio said there was no personal controversy between these two distinguished gentlemen his statement came in direct conflict with the assertions of Gen. Sherman himself, who, when interviewed by a representative of the press in St. Louis with regard to Mr. Davis' denial, refused to make a statement, saying it was a matter between himself and Mr. Davis, not a matter for the press.

Its personality was established by General Sherman himself, and the discussion that had been brought up in the Senate could throw

no light whatever on the naked, bald issue of fact whether Gen. Sherman saw a letter written by Jefferson Davis to a Senator now in the United States Senate, saying that he would coerce a Southern State if it should attempt to secede from the Confederacy.

"I assert, sir," said Senator Lamar, "that no such letter is in existence, and in my opinion no such letter was ever written. In saying that," he continued, "I wish to disclaim here any reflection whatsoever upon the veracity of Gen. Sherman. That is not my purpose. What I do mean to say is that he has been misled and misinformed, and when the truth comes before him that he has made an assertion even against a political enemy which he cannot sustain, it would comport better with his high character and position to acknowledge an inadvertent and unintentional injustice than to change the issue before the American people and raise a question as to the character of the Secession movement.

As a reason for his belief, Senator Lamar said that he had been throughout a friend of Mr. Davis, and had been often in consultation with him, and if Mr. Davis varied his opinion from the beginning of the Secession controversy to the end, and to their importance of maintaining the movement upon the consent of the people engaged in it, and not upon any force, his most intimate friends were ignorant of any such receding of opinion. No man had stood more firmly than Mr. Davis by the doctrine that it should be a government based upon consent, not force, through all the eventful scenes of the struggle Gen. Sherman then was simply misinformed. No letter of the character referred to was ever written by Mr. Davis, for no such letter could have been written by entertaining the views he did.

"One other thing, sir," said Lamar, in conclusion, "we, of the South, have surrendered upon all the questions which divided the two sections in that controversy. We have given up the right of the people to secede from this Union. We have given up the right of each State to judge for itself of infractions of the Constitution and mode of redress. We have given up, sir, the right to control our own domestic institutions. We fought for them and we lost in that controversy, but no man shall in my presence call Jefferson Davis a traitor without my responding with a stern and emphatic denial."

Senator Vest said that the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) could indulge in no debate without becoming personal. That Senator was a verbal horror and an oral terror. One of the offences known to the old common law was that of being a common scold the punishment for which was a ducking. He would not, however, prescribe such a punishment for the Senator from Kansas. The Confederate States, Senator Vest continued, were dead. The soldiers who fought for the Confederacy and those who fought for the Union slept side by side, having illustrated with matchless deeds the valor and heroism of both sections. Above them might be put the ancient epitaph:

"The knights are dust,
Their swords are rust,
Their souls with God, we trust,"

and with that there should be an end of acrimonious discussion of the issues involved in that terrible conflict, but the Senator from Kansas sought to impute to Senators disloyalty to the oath that was taken to the Constitution of the United States. The Senator had said that he (Vest) had been in the habit of alluding in a spirit of boastfulness to the fact that he had been a member of the Confederate Senate. It was not true. The records would show that he had made such allusions upon only two occasions. Once in his eulogy upon Senator Hill, with whom he had served in the Confederate Senate, and again to-day in order to assume a full share of the responsibility which was sought in certain quarters to be put upon Mr. Davis. The Senator from Kansas had said that he (Vest) had received his credentials from the Governor of the State of Missouri, elected by a majority of 35,000 in a time of profound peace, and his election was by a Legislature elected in a time of peace. He would say now to the Senator from Kansas that his (Vest's) credentials to the Confederate Senate, as also those of the United States Senate, had never been disputed by his own constituents, and the Senator from Kansas would know what he meant.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the matter went over till to-morrow, and the Chair laid formally before the Senate the unfinished legislative business, being the inter-State Commerce bill, but it was displaced by a motion for the consideration of executive business.

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