Choice Poetry.

PER PACEM AD LUCEM.

I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be A pleasant road : I do not ask that Thou wouldst take from

Aught of its load ; Beneath my feet;

Of things too sweet.

For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord,

Though strength should falter and though heart should bleed-Th ough peace to light.

I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou shouldst shed Full radiance here;

Give but a ray of peace that I may tread Without a fear. I do not ask my cross to understand,

My way to see :

Better in darkness, just to feel Thy hand And follow thee. -Joy is like restless day; but peace divine

Like quiet night; Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall

Through peace to light.

TALK WITH HAMPTON. LIGHT THROWN; UPON; BIVERS

DARK SUBJECTS. The Proposition of Judges Settle and

Denny to Sell out Chamberlain in South Carolina was Carried Three Years Ago .- Two Policies for 1880, Conciliation or Fraud--Five Thousand Dollars that the Vational Dena Bears the Whole Cost of her Deliverance--A Final Word to Gen

WASHINGTON, December 21 .- The evident and widespread interest which has been manifested in regard to the matter of an alleged bargain for the with Irawal of the Tilden electors from the Democratic ticket in South Carolina during the campaign of 1876. in luced me to apply to Senator II ampton, a few days ago, for a statement of the actual facts in the case

several conversations since had with him upon this subject, other facts were brought out incidentally, which I requested to be allowed to make

Tue following narative is the resuit of my application, and must be understood as presenting only the substance of his replies to my numerous inquiries.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1880. Senator Hampton said that, in the absence of all his papers, and after so long a lapse of time, a great many details must have escaped his memory and he could, therefore, only give the general facts as for as he could recollect them. I regret exceedingly, he continued, that these questions concerning the Tilden matter have been reopened. I can see no good that can arise from the discussion at a time when the Democratic party in South Carolina requires to be united in order to be successful. My position with reference to its duty and interest has been that all the gentlemen who had been nominated, either for Governor or for any other office for the next canvass should have their names fairly brought before the public and presented to the Convention. The duty of selecting the standard bearers would devole upon that Convention and its action should be binding. I have not expressed in public any preference for any man in the State to fill any particular office, and have only indicated, in general terms, my views, that we should hold to the policy which was so successful in 1876. It is no longer an experimental one; it is the only one that has ever carried the State-the only one that could have carried it, and is the only one that carr it in fu-

TWO WAYS TO CARRY THE STATE. We have a majority of fifteen thousand colored voters, and it must be palpable to every sensible man that there are but two ways to carry the election. The first is to secure enough of these colored votes—as we did in 1876-to give success to the Democratic party. The second is to suppress that majority by fraud. Between these alternatives I think there can be no question, not only as to the duty, but the wisdom of choosing the first. It is the only one that has been successful; it is the only one that is right or that can be made right.

My belief in the canvass of 1876 was that by appealing to the colored people, and showing them that their inthe white people, we could secure the planation that at the hard allegiance of a large number of them, we held in Abbeville the executive could not answer them, and I have is said he knows how Hampton's management of them, we held in Abbeville the executive could not answer them, and I have and the result justified that belief. committee sent word to us that a never answered him except on two jointy was so heavily increased—the Bulletin. Many colored men in every county proposition had been made to them occasions. One of those was at first by shooting and driving the neexerted their best efforts to promote concerning the withdrawal of the Greenville. In reply to his remark, gross from the polls, and the second Four, if not five, of the seven the Democratic cause, and hundreds Electors, and one of the committee, in substance, that "the next thing we by the importation 25,000 Georgians Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal voted the Democratic ticket at the Col. J. A. Hoyt, came up to consult should hear of the Hampton Democ- from over the border.—Chicago Trib- Church South have been in the minelection. My hope was that when I with us in reference to it. Neither racy would be that they were wining une, (Republican.)

tion of the laws would be so impartial and the improvement in the affairs of the State be so marked that the colored men would recognize the fact that their interests were ours, and a large number of them be thus won to give the Democratic party their cordial and steady support. That this hope, too, was justified is I do not ask that flowers should always proved by the fact that the Republicans placed no State ticket in the field in 1878, and gave me the assu-I know too well the poison and the sting rance-which was the strongest inducement to me to become a candidate again-that if I would allow my name to be used there should be no opposition to me, and it was further proved by the fact that nearly 45,000 negroes voted for me in the election of that year. There are only about 75,000 white voters in the State, and as there was but one ticket and it received over 120,000 votes. it is manifest that nearly 45,000 colored men voted with us of their own good will. I believed that by pursuing in '78 the same policy as in '76, we would be successful, and we

FRAUD AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

As to the other alternative. In the first place, it would be clearly wrong; and in the next place, would ultimately react on our own people to such an extent that everything like purity of elections would become a farce and mockery; and, in the third place, it would inevitably subject all who perpetrated any fraud to persecution and punishment by the United States Government. For 1876--Hampton's Reply--The Way these reasons, while not expressing a preference for any particular men as candidates, I have thought it of the last consequence that we should nom morracy did not Pay--South Caroli- inate a ticket fully representing the conservative ideas that gave us success in the canvass of 1876. These being my general views as to its policy and recognizing the absolute necessity for our party to remain united and harmonious, I have earnestly deprecated and do deprecate all agitation that could tend to disintegrate them, while the vote for Presidential the party, and all issues which would | Electors was canvassed by that board eem to be merepersonal ones.

THE ATTACKS ON HAMPTON. Acting upon these considerations,

have been made of the attacks that should have remained silent so long as they were confined to South Carolina or were given currency only in known also as throwing new light that State. But when the charge upon a subject in which the people of was made directly by Gen. Gary in the State will always feel the deepest the New York Herald, that I had proposed to him to "sell out Tilden;" that "the shameful proposition" had been made by me with a view to securing my own election, and that I at Abbeville, which has never been had been unfaithful to the Democrat- denied. I have said, simply, that Tilden, the Democratic party and posed in any way to sell out Tilden, myself personally, to pronounce it charges had been made by "A Tilden Democrat," in an Augusta paper, in January 1877, and were promptly refuted by Col. A. C. Haskell, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and Gen. McGowan who related what really had occurred and exonerated me from any possible im-

putation of infidelity to the National Democratic party. Col. Haskell was correct in his statement, then published, that I had written to Mr. Tilden concerning this very matter, asking what were his wishes on the subject, and expressing our willingness to withdraw our electors if there was any possibility of our canvass injuring the National Democracy. But at no time did it ever enter into our consideration to form any alliance, direct or indirect, with the Republican party. All that was said or done was in the interest of Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party, and with his knowledge. Not hearing from Mr. Tilden in reply, I wrote to Mr. Marble, who answered promptly, saying that we had con-

HAMPTON'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

ed we would continue it on the same

In further evidence of my disposition regarding this matter, it should be remembered that before I was nominated in 1876 I declared in the Convention that I considered it of more importance to secure the success of the National ticket than that of the State, and that if any of our friends thought my nomination would be prejudicial to the National Democratic party I would not accept it. I urged the Convention not to nominate me under such circumstances, and withdrawing from the body in order to leave them entirely untrammelled in their action, did not return until the nomination was unanimous-

ly tendered to me. THE ABBEVILLE CONFERENCE.

should be Governor the administra- | Judge Cooke nor Judge Mackey had | and dining with the colored brothers ever said a word to me on the sub- and sisters," I replied as nearly as I can AN ect. Judge Mackey had not yet so remember, that "if he had said that much as announced his adherence to I was doing anything to lower the our party, and if I remember aright, standard of the Democracy he had was not at Abbeville. Judge Cooke, as is well known, had only joined us true." If he had not intended to

took no part in any consultation. I do not know by whom the proposi- to correct the injury, which I did. tion was made to the executive com- THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSITION TO mittee, and had even forgotten who brought it to us, until reminded recently that it was Col. Hoyt. He can give the facts. There was no "meeting" held that night, and, of course. I did not preside over any meeting. Gen. Toombs, Gen. Mc Gowan and myself were together in Gen. Toomba's room, but instead of

Toombs readily offered unconditionally to give in \$10,000, out of his own pocket, to aid us in our canvass for the whole ticket. The proposition concerning the Electors was dis cussed among other matters, and we came to the conclusion, as Gen. Mc-Gowan has announced, that we would not entertain it. Nothing more was ever said about it, and the character of the canvass was not changed in the slightest degree. The Presidential Electors accompanied me to every meeting that washeld in the State, and the two tickets were carried as

offering us \$10,000 if we would con-

sent to withdraw the Electors, Gen.

far as possible together. THE DISCREPANCY IN THE VOTES east for Mr. Tilden and myself can be accounted for in two ways. In the first place the returns for the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in South Carolina are required to be scaled by the managers of election to be opened only by the Legislature, and did not, therefore go before the Returning Board. There was no chance of tampering with publicans. Another very good reason for my vote being larger than I have studiously refrained from re

Mr. Tilden's is that many white Re publicans, as well as some of the and the Democratic State ticket. Re publicans of character in Columbia, Charleston and Beaufort voted for me, and the difference (about 600) was even less than we expected.

GEN. GARY'S LAST INTERVIEW. In his last interview Gen. Gary changes the issue and attempts to prove that there was a consultation ic party or Mr. Tilden, I thought it the charges that I made the proposineumbent upon me, in justice to Mr. tion referred to, or that I had proor that I was unfaithful to the Nauntrue, as I have done. The same tional Democratic party, were utterly and absolutely false, and I reiterate

> erview that his statements in the first, in regard to the meeting at Mrs. Norwood's, have been "corroborated by Gen. McGowan since the appear- expense of the cauvass was borne by partment are in favor of women ance of my reply to him." I have just received the following telegram from Gen. McGowan :

through the Executive Committee which was brought to us at Abbeville and promptly declined. That the canvass went on precisely as it had done before-not one vote being affected by the rejected proposition. That I knew Governor Hampton to be as true to the State and the Democratic party as any man in South Carolina. I am out of politics, and cannot be induced to appear in print, but I thought you should know the ducted the canvass well, and he hop-

SAM'L McGOWAN."

GEN, GARY says again that he "submitted to be gagged in 1876, and to be dictated to should and shouldn't speak." The deep."-Raleigh News. executive committee, however, made the appointments, and I believe selected the speakers. I had not indicated to them anything in reference to it, and if they did not invite Gen. Gary to speak, they must have had so. If he did not canvass the State, it was not from any advice I gave, and if he wants information upon ...is point, the committee could doubtless give him very satisfactory rea-

said what was impertinent and un-

tnat afternoon. Coming out to our make those reflections, he could have meeting at a late hour he announced disclaimed them, which he never did. from the stand, for the first time, that The people of Greenville had realiz he proposed to sustain our ticket. No ed that Gen. Gary had done much one knew of his position towards us harm to our party, and through the until that moment, and he certainly chairman of the executive committee wrote to me to go there and endeavor

> SELL OUT CHAMBERLAIN. In farther evidence of the fidelity with which we sustained the Democratic party, I may relate, what has never before been published, that when Judges Denny and Settle (Republicans) were in Columbia, and the question of the recognition of our rovernment was in agitation, they said to me at one time that if I would, on any public occasion, say

that I thought the State had been parried for Hayes, the troops would be removed and I would be recogniz ed. My reply at once was that "I would not do so to be made President of the United States, but that if those two gentlemen, who had access to the returns, which we had not, would take Gan. Gordon and Bradley Johnson and go over the returns with an expert, I would then say just what the returns showed. Judge Settle laughed and said : "We have had one deal with that pack of cards and have thrown it away!" (Meaning, evidently, that they had already gone over the returns and were not satis fied with the result.) Gens. Gordon

and Johnson will doubtless remem-

ANOTHER EVIDENCE was this. There was no question o my election because we had received exact returns from our own can ass ers and we knew that when the vote were counted before the Legislature they would show a majority for our State ticket. But when some of Mr. and desired to bring the question as gentlemen borrowed \$5,000 from the bells, the bells, the bells!"

them for their services We were twelve o'clock at night. In fact we

arged to do this, and were assured tional Democratic Committee. That Shating in the morning. money has never been repaid. It is of interest to state in this connection that this sum, and for this legitimate purpose, was what Gen. Gordon alduded to in one of the now famous

CIPHER DISPATCHES. The lawyers were employed in Mr. Tilden's interest alone, and we rath-

It is a fact which should be disof that important and trying canvass were for it, and forty-nine against which was so earnestly prosecuted in it. There are forty-nine in the the interest of the Democratic party, medical department, and thirty-three

our own people.

desires me to say (as I should have making his will, debated a few days behind them, as he is now," &c.

General Joseph E. Johnston was lately in Raleigh, and a gentleman asked him rather pointedly why the Southern army did not take Washington after the first battle of Manassas. Rising on his toes, he replied: "There were two reasonsmyself and the Potomac River. I had reached that age that I knew an American soldier could not ford by Hampton where and when I river a mile wide and eighteen feet

Governor Seymour does not want the Democratic nomination, and, so far as he is personally concerned, will some very good reason for not doing will, he will not refuse his party's in a nut-shell .- Washington Post,

Gary could, if he would, throw

For the Advertiser. COGEFIELD BOY WRITES FROM FAR-OFF MICHIGAN.

BOR Mich. Dec. 22, 1879. Entrone : Please allow me recein your valuable paper for a short letter. We have a suspension the University for two weeks. Most of the students, or at least a great many of them, I presume, will go newed energy to do the work of good students for the remainder of the term. But while so many can avail thems lves of that privilege, there are a number of us who will be compelled to remain and spend the holidays n Ann Arbor. There will be no necessity, however, for such not to pa's the time both agreeably and rofit bly. There are many beauti al and interesting young ladies in

brands and museums. ry kind, A I five experience hospitable and social my arrithe joung men from South Carolina antil the close of the war. to attend the University; " more of the Edgefield boys," he said.

to the Presidential Electors before going and coming from the depots, the Supreme Court, we employed bloaded with dozens of passengers;

are rattled to sleep at night and rat-

Skating and coasting afford amuse ment for enite a number of the young people. Huron River and the surrounding hills are very popular resorts for the young men and ladies in the afternoons and evenings.

The question of woman suffrage is talked a great deal in Ann Arbor. The young ladies in the departments er weakened than strengthened our of Literature and Medicine had a own cause by taking any part in the meeting last week to see how they stood on the question. The result was as follows: There are fifty-three tinctly stated that during the whole in the literary department, and four

we secured not one single dollar of were for it, and sixteen against it. aid outside of the State. The whole presume all the ladies of the law desuffrage. I heard a most interesting court case, of undue influence on the In conclusion, Governor Hampton part of the wife over her husband in "I have not seen but have heard done of my own knowledge) that the ago by three young men and a young of Gen. Gary's card in the Herald. telegraph operator erred in his read- lady. The young lady is a resident When directly interrogated I stated, ing of the dispatch which was sent of Ann Arbor. Laying aside that what I have before stated in my let- to the New York Herald in reply to womanliness and modesty which are ter, that a proposition was made Gen. Gary's first interview. Gover- such essentials of the geutler sex, she nor Hampton wrote: "It was believed made a bold, but deliberate appearthen, as it is now, that this article, if ance in court, and acquitted herself not written by Gen. Gary, was at least most admirably. Being a lady, and inspired by him," &c. The operator knowing, better than her opponents, made the sentence read: "He was the great persua-ive faculties of woman, and the unlimited influence which she is capable of exerting over the opposite sex, she presented to the court in every hue and tinge all the charms and fascinations of woman and the weakness and simple-mindedness of man in yielding slowly and unconsciously to her desires. Judge Cooley said the case had been very ably argued on both sides, but he would render his decision in the lady's favor.

GARY IS. HAMPTON.

When Gen. Gary makes attacks on Hampton he wages war against his own popularity and makes the success of make no effort to obtain it. But, if his cause an imposisbility. Hampthe Convention nominates. him, as it; ton is a patriot whom the people revere and love, and any thruste, com- 6 inch, \$22.00. 7 inch, \$27.00. ing from any source, will meet their 8 inch, \$30.00. 9 inch, \$34.00. stern disapproval. Admitting for the moment that Gary's charges are true, the difference in the two men seems to us to be; that Hampton some valuable light upon the wiping sought to relieve his people of a sons why he was not invited to do out of a natural and legitimate Re- thraldom worse than death, while ING STOVES, GRATES, and so. As to my "taking the initial publican majority and the creation Gary seeks to advance his own instep" in epposition to him, it is well of a Demogratic majority far in ex- terests, even if the liberties and hapknown that during the whole of my cess of the possibilities in the case. piness of his people must be sacrificed heavy. As to this specific charge of time term as Governor, Gen. Gary made He knows how the business was in order to attain the end in view. pre, and showing them that her in and place, Col. Haskell gives the exterests were identical with those of and place, out the mass meeting the white people, we could secure the planation that at the mass meeting me in the Senate, where he knew I to keep that count, "solid," and it temper of his people. He has been

DEATH OF WADE HAMPTON, JR.

Major Wade Hampton, Jr., son of Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, died on Monday, at his plantation, in Washington County, Miss., of a malarial disease known as hæmaturia, after an illness of only a of the exercises in all the schools of few days. He is survived by a young wife, to whom he had been married but a short time. Although overshadowed in fame

home, to see their girls, and return and reputation by his father's disin January with glad hearts and re- tinction as a soldier and a civilian, Major Hampton had likewise an honor. able record worthy of his family name. The Hamptons of South Carolina are descended from General Wade Hamp ton, of the Revolutionary army, who was the grandfather of Senator Hampton. The father of the latter, Colonel Hampton, was an aide de camp on the staff of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The mother of Major Hampton was a the car, and there will be a number daughter of General F. P. Preston, of of parties, sociables, festivals, Christ- Virginia. Of the four children borne nas trees, &c., &c.; and all will be by her he was the enly survivor, conored with invitations to some of younger brother (Captain Thomas them And if there is any one here Preston Hampton) having been killwho has empress orders from his sweet | ed in 1864 in the action at Burgess, heart at home not to speak to any Mill, near Petereburg, Va., while girl in Ann Arbor, he may pass the fighting in his father's command. On time sleighing, skating, or in the li- the same occasion and at the sam spot, while assisting to raise his falpresent with his stuff, Major Hamp

ton was severely wounded by the val here last September, Mr. Bur- Federal fire. He was at that time n tt, the Steward, give me quite a a member of the staff of Joe John warn reception, and at the same time ston, and continued to serve with expressed his desire to have more of distinction in the Confederate army We can add but little to the abov-

extract from the New York Herald I have been told by a great many Last summer Major Hampton was that the weather has not been as cold married to Miss Kate R. Phelan here as usual, but I should not like She is the daughter of Hon. George to experience any colder than we have R. Phelan, who was Confederate hat for the last two months. Snow State Schalor from Mississipi. At is rather a general thing than an ex | ter the war he settled in Momphis, seption. The almost universal mode where he practiced with a ccess his pro. of conveyance at this season is in fession until his death a few years. sleighs. Buggies, carriages and wag | since. Hon. George R. Phelan, Jr., ons have all been set aside for sleighs. who was a member of our last Legis-Sleighs built on the order of an lature, is a brother of Mrs. Hampton. Tilden's friends came to Columbia onnibus and drawn by a pair of As Miss Kate Phelan she is well high-mettled steeds may be seen known in Narhville, where she spent a portion of last winter.

The death of Major Hampton will counsel for that purpose, and several And the jingling and the tingling of the be deeply lamented by his many friends and acquaintances in every who only knew his estimable wite, will be extended to her in this sad bereavement .- Nashville American.

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called in for the imajority of tenhale discussions if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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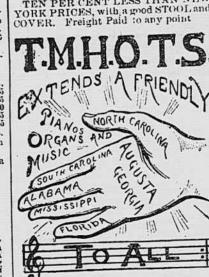
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