

THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

VOL. VI.

PICKENS, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

NO. 4.

Democratic Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Congressional Democratic Committee here, who are engaged in distributing political information, documents, and speeches, keep up constant and very extensive correspondence with all parts of the country, and necessarily seek to be well informed as to the prospects of the Presidential election. Great pains have been taken to form a sound judgment, by seeking facts in detail through the local organizations, discarding enthusiastic reports, and rejecting loose estimates of supposed strength.

Entire confidence in the election of Gov. Tilden is felt, and unless all the signs should prove false, or an unexpected reaction occur, his majority in the Electoral College will surprise some of his friends as much as his most pronounced opponents.—The drift of public opinion is favorable, and if the October States do not disappoint expectation the Presidential contest will virtually end with the election of that plain and honest farmer, "Blue Jeans" Williams, as Governor of Indiana. The figures to work out the general result are as follows:

FOR TILDEN.		FOR HAYES.	
Alabama	10	Illinois	21
Arkansas	6	Iowa	11
California	6	Kansas	5
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	13
Florida	4	Michigan	11
Georgia	11	Minnesota	5
Indiana	15	Nebraska	3
Kentucky	12	Nevada	3
Maryland	8	N. Hampshire	5
Mississippi	8	Pennsylvania	29
Missouri	15	Rhode Island	4
New York	25	S. Carolina	7
N. Carolina	10	Vermont	5
New Jersey	9		
Oregon	3	Total	129
Tennessee	12		
Texas	8		
Virginia	11		
West Virginia	5		

DOUBTFUL.	
Colorado	3
Louisiana	8
Ohio	22
Wisconsin	10
Total	43

Whole Electoral College.....369

Necessary to elect.....185
According to these figures Tilden would have twelve votes to spare, and Hayes would require fifty six to elect. Conceding to him the four States classified as doubtful, he would still be short thirteen votes. Where are they to come from is a question which the Republican managers have not been able to answer to their own satisfaction.

The most interesting points at this time are Indiana and Ohio. No doubt is entertained by the Congressional Democratic Committee as to a decided majority in Indiana for Williams. The estimates generally agree upon 15,000, though there may be a margin of 5,000 either way. At the outset of the canvass the Democrats did not count upon Ohio at all as one of the necessary elements to elect.—Previous distractions on the currency had wrought bad feeling and divisions. Now they are united heartily, and the Republicans are giving ground in the manufacturing counties. The Germans are substantially united for Tilden in the cities and towns where they are mostly found in large numbers. They have cast off Schurz as a leader—at least for this occasion. The reports are encouraging, and the result will be close; but the State is put down as doubtful.

Wisconsin is included in the doubtful list, though the accessions to Tilden are numerous, and the Germans are zealous in his support. The accounts from there claim the State for the Democrats decisively.

No fear is entertained of the votes of Florida, North Carolina, or Mississippi, which the Republicans

have treated as uncertain. North Carolina will give Tilden not less than ten thousand majority, and it may reach double that number.—Peace prevails in Florida and Mississippi, and that is the best assurance of a Democratic victory in both States.

But for the corrupt Returning Board in Louisiana, no doubt of any kind would be admitted in regard to that State. If frauds can control the vote, and the vote is essential, they will be perpetrated. But the belief is general that the Democratic majority will be so overwhelming that the managers will not venture upon this experiment. Colorado is claimed by both parties, but as it is about to emerge from a Territorial condition, the Federal patronage becomes an important factor in determining the result, and will be used without scruple, in view especially of two new Senators.

No serious attention is given by the Democratic Committee to the newspaper reports about West Virginia, which originate with the Republicans. That State is booked for eight or ten thousand for Tilden.

While no claim has been made for South Carolina it is known that the colored defection is large enough to justify great expectations; and the recent local elections prove that in spite of threats and violence by the Republican leaders many blacks are separating from the fold, joining Tilden clubs, and voting the Democratic ticket. This is the view of the situation taken here by the most prudent members of the Congressional Democratic Committee, though some of them make much larger estimates, and include States that are usually conceded to Hayes.

If the October elections favor Tilden to the extent anticipated, a stand may be looked for among the Republicans, which cannot be arrested by any artful management. A decided Democratic victory in Indiana, though success may be easily achieved without it, would be the signal for a still grander triumph in November.

The popular impression that Mr. Tilden's friends have contributed liberally of the sinews of war, and the stories circulated to that effect from Vermont and Maine preceding the recent elections, are entirely unfounded. The want of means for the most legitimate purposes has been all along, and is to-day, one of the serious embarrassments of the campaign. When the whole truth is written and the actual facts are known, the public will be astonished at the economy with which this national canvass has been conducted on one side at least.

Intolerance and Intimidation.

"The jeers, sneers, insults and ostracism which a black man meets when he joins the Democrats are far greater than anything a white man has to endure when he joins the Republicans, says the Cincinnati Commercial. You cannot get it out of a black man's head that one of his colors has any right to be a Democrat.—They regard him as a traitor, and treat him accordingly. He has no society, no friends. He is turned out of church if he happens to belong to one, and the women will not talk to him. Of course the whites have no use for him, except to get his vote and pay him the price, and see that he protected from the fury of his race. This they do. But he becomes an outcast to all intents and purposes. In time the blacks may get over this narrow view of things, and understand that a black man has the same right to be a Democrat as a white man has; but at present they do not view it. They regard the black Democrat as a traitor and treat him as such. I took a position near the old

Court House, close to a large crowd of colored people, to see what effect the first appearance of Democratic darkies would have. Zounds! Such speeches and epithets! I should hate to be a Democratic darkey in this town—would much rather risk my chances as a white Republican. Of all the hooting, shouting, jeers and insults you ever heard, these poor black devils in the Democratic procession caught it. It was the clearest case of attempted intimidation I ever saw in the South. I did not know but what it would lead to a row, but the whites made no fuss about it, except one man who left the ranks long enough to tell the blacks 'not to intimidate these men,' 'they have a right to join us,' and 'you are acting like d—d fools,' or words to that effect. The races seem to be on rather good terms in this part of the State, and the blacks here, as everywhere, think it perfectly right and proper for a white man to be a Democrat, but if one of their color joins the Democrats he meets a storm of abuse and insult."

Hayes Tax Returns—The Accusations Stated Briefly and in Order.

1. With a full knowledge of the requirements of the law, R. B. Hayes has persistently neglected to list his property subject to taxation.
2. He has for three years made false oaths as to the value of his property above his just debts.
3. He has sworn that in 1864 his property was worth only \$2,531, when that portion of it liable to be taxed turned \$60,000.
4. He has refused for three years to list his gallery of paintings and a diamond that fell to him as a residuary legatee—\$5,000.
5. He never paid any money toward the Fort Stevenson purchase, although he says he did, for the purpose of explaining the remarkable falling off in the exhibits of figures from 1873 to 1874.
6. He had in 1874-'75-'76 about \$9,000 worth of credits, in the shape of mortgages, which he did not list, and, more than this, perjured himself by swearing he was not possessed of them.
7. He had three horses in 1874, and swore he had but one.
8. He had three watches in 1874, and swore he had but one.
9. He has had the use of thirty odd thousand dollars left as bequests by his uncle, for which he makes no return.
10. He has disregarded the law, and made no return to the Probate Court of Sandusky county for the executorship of his uncle's will.
11. In short, Rutherford B. Hayes has been guilty of false swearing for the past three years, and has swindled his country and the State of Ohio out of a large share of their just revenues.

Chamberlain in the Pillory.

The Columbia Register of the 15th instant, has the following:
After the nominations were made, Cain, of Edgefield, Humbert, old "shuv 'em up," Frank Carter, of Kershaw, Swails, of Williamsburg, our own lovely Mirmort, of Riehlund, and Harriott, of Georgetown, made speeches endorsing Chamberlain, and Strecker, and Hampton, of Chester, old Soap Grease and Elliott, all negroes, made speeches in opposition to Chamberlain.
The whole affair, as we predicted before the convention assembled, was cut and dried before the temporary chairman of the convention was elected. The whole of the afternoon and most of the evening was taken up by Elliott and his partner, McCants Stewart, a young negro lawyer, in presenting the claims of the respective candidates. This little sham fight between Elliott and his

partner was evidently arranged before the convention assembled, both being engaged in a sort of mutual admiration of society business, occupying the time of the convention for about four hours; "the distinguished gentleman" and "my highly esteemed partner" repeatedly falling from the lips of the "distinguished gentleman" who has just addressed you."

Elliott, in his speech, bitterly denounced the Governor, and produced and read a letter written by the latter several years ago, in which he expressed a willingness to run for office if "niggerism in South Carolina could be gotten rid of."

The denunciations of those opposed to the Governor were very bitter, little "runt" Miller, of Beaufort, being particularly severe—denouncing the Governor in round terms, and the editor of the Union-Herald, whose reputation he lugged into the debate, as "the arch thief of the Freedman's Bureau."

A Colored Leader's Views.

Maj. Martin R. Delany, by invitation addressed a colored Democratic club in Charleston on Friday night. When he was introduced he was received with three cheers and a tiger.

He addressed himself particularly to the colored men. He reminded them that the white race by long and severe cultivation had attained a higher degree of civilization than that which had been attained by them.—He had responded to the call of his colored brethren because he was not ashamed of his race. He denounced the idea that colored men should not ally themselves with the Democratic party because it was the Democratic party who had held them slaves. Democracy he reminded them, meant simply the right of the people to rule. On a question of principles there is no difference there was no difference between Republicanism and Democracy—it was due to ignorance on the part of the Radical leaders that the word Democrat had become such a bugaboo among the colored people. To be a Democrat was only to insist upon one's right to rule. The passage of the fifteenth amendment made every colored man a Democrat, because it gave him the right to rule.

There was two parties in every country, and it was well that it was so. It was the duty of all men to look at these parties and see for themselves which had been faithful in the carrying out of its principles. He spoke not a word about Republicanism; he only spoke against those men who perverted Republicanism for their own selfish aims and to fill their pocket. [Applause.] His advice to his race would be to accept any good officer who was tendered them without regard to his politics, and he would say this in a Republican or Democratic meeting. There could be no equality of rights if a colored man was not allowed to join the Democratic party. [Applause.] White men had the right to become Republicans; why should not the colored man have the same right to change his politics? The fact that colored men had all been Republicans had done more than anything else to injure them. Again, they had been taught to believe that everything done by the Republican party was right, from the stealing of a watermelon to assassination. He was here to utter his unqualified condemnation of such teachings, and no number of lying suits could deter him from uttering that condemnation.
He wanted to see one great party formed by the native whites and blacks of South Carolina, for the common prosperity of her people.—[Applause.] He would not rest until this was done, and he didn't care a fig for the name it went by. It was

the height of presumption for adventurers from abroad to come here and tell the labor of the country that they must not strike hands with the capital of the country. What was wanted was union, friendship, confidence and reliance, and that was what they intended to have. [Applause.]

These fellows who tell his race that the worst Republican was preferable to the best Democrat were fools and rascals. Was it not better for the colored people to accept the friendship of the Democrats, if they could get it on no terms? It was better to live on terms of friendship with one's neighbor than for both to be afraid to go out without being shot. Instead of this some were trying to get up a war of races, which they could never get up. [Applause.] He never had been a radical Republican, nor never would be, because to be one he must be in favor of every rascality that took place. He was an independent Republican.—He saw General Hampton's address, and his kindly expressions to the colored race had entirely satisfied him. He knew he was earnest. But while he would state that his first preference would be for Governor Chamberlain, he saw nothing that would prevent him from voting for General Hampton.

At this point Stepney Riley interrupted the speaker with the suggestion that the Governor had, at a speech in Sumter, announced himself as a Radical Republican.

The Major replied that the Governor was probably at that time in deep water, and probably floundered. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Tilden's Income Tax.

The long expected defence of Governor Tilden in the fraudulent income return allegations is nearly completed, says the New York Herald, and will probably be given in full for publication within a few days. Much speculation has been indulged in as to its nature, both parties regarding it as of vital importance in foreshadowing the result on election day; but the Governor has wisely kept his own counsel and speculation alone has hitherto revealed the secret. The Herald, however, is authorized to announce, on information not wholly unconnected with the Republican party, but deemed, nevertheless, entirely authentic, that the following is the line of defence advanced by Governor Tilden:

In 1861, the period of the alleged false returns, his two brothers, Henry and Moses, lately deceased, were in the chemical manufacturing business in Lebanon, but financially embarrassed to such a degree that ruin was inevitable unless prompt and ample relief came to hand.

In this crisis Governor Tilden advanced at different dates large sums of money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, out of his earnings, all or nearly all of which was lost. This, he claims, left his income at the figure given in his sworn statement, and this is the defence to the charge of perjury. The document when published will, of course, be more voluminous, but it is believed that the essential points are embraced above.

FINE TALK FOR A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Among the persons in attendance upon the Radical convention last Monday, says the Winnsboro News, were United States Marshal Wallace, with his deputies, Canton and another whose name we did not learn. Canton was talking largely, and on one occasion told some colored men that should Hampton be elected they would all be put into slavery, and that the white people would be worse off than ever. A gentleman standing near over-

heard this remark and, going up to Canton, in the most emphatic terms gave the lie to his statement. The deputy then attempted to wriggle out of his strait by denying that he had made the charge. But this would not pass. The gentleman at once called up Noah Johnson, one of the the negroes to whom Canton had been talking, and asked him whether the deputy did make use of the remark as charged above. Noah promptly and bluntly said that Canton had uttered the speech. The gentleman referred to reiterated his charge, and Canton calmly collapsed.

This incident shows the character of the United States officials placed in authority in South Carolina. A deputy marshal sworn to impartiality is found haranguing a crowd of colored men, and poisoning their minds with infamous and deliberate falsehoods. It is such men that the national government, at the earnest request of the Radical crew, headed by Chamberlain and Patterson, design to place in almost despotic authority over the people of South Carolina.—We trust our exchanges will pass Canton around, that people may mark him and watch him.

Those eminent carpet-bag Reformers, D. H. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, and Honest John J. Patterson of Pennsylvania, who were lately at sword's points, have reconciled their differences, and are now working together as harmoniously as two pickpockets for the maintenance of carpet-bag rule in South Carolina. Honest John is the statesman to whom is ascribed the frank remark that there are "five years of good stealing yet left" in the Prostrate State, and under the new alliance the above named patriots are fully capable of making the most of the situation, provided they can keep the State Government under their control. But it really seems that even South Carolina may be redeemed from the grasp of its plunderers this fall. There are dissensions within the Republican party which remain unhealed, and, as in other Southern States, the negroes are deserting their former leaders in large numbers.—Wade Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is popular with the colored men, for in the slave holding days he was noted for his kind treatment of the negroes, and he is respected by all classes as a man of unquestionable integrity. Having fully accepted the results of the war as final, and declared his devotion to the old flag, he will draw largely from the Republican vote, while he will have the enthusiastic support of the property-holding classes, who hope in his election to find relief from the shameless robbery to which they have been subjected since the war. Recent municipal elections in districts where the blacks largely outnumber the whites, have been carried by the Democrats, and a remarkable change in sentiment is manifesting itself in many parts of the State.—New York Sun.

CHICAGO, September 15.—A Yellowstone dispatch says Terry has broken up his force. Two regiments winter at Tongue River. The Montana troops, including the Second Cavalry, left for Fort Ellis, four hundred and twenty miles off, through hostile bands and in cold weather.—The Twenty second Regiment will be at Glendive Creek till November.—The cavalry will winter at Fort Lincoln. This ends the Sioux campaign.
At Standing Rock a count shows that four thousand rations have been given to seven thousand Indians. At Red Cloud several thousand Indians are missing, supposed to have joined the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Hon. Randall Gibson, member of Congress of Louisiana, arrived here to day. He says the Democrats will carry the State by thirty thousand majority.