than six months.

Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more subscribers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for subsequent insertions less than three months. No advertisement counted less

ting:
Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.

THE TILDEN CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air, Dixie.

In the land of corn and the land of cotton Radical rogues are ripe and rotten—

Look away! look away!

All too long have the rascals ruled us—

For Uncle Sammy Tilden! On Tilden's side I'll stand with pride,

Honesty now is what's the matter;
All the thieves we'll force to scatter—
Look away! look away!
Driving the rats from the Treasury buildin'
Clearing the track for our Sam Tilden— Look away! look away!

Chorus.-So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc. Whiskey rings and revenue robbers, Salary grabbers and railroad jobbers-Salary grabbers and railroad jobbers—
Look away! look away!
Leeches that stick to the public pockets,
All must go up and away like rockets—
Look away! look away! CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc. North and South are again united, Equal and free, and no one slighted— Look away! look away! Tuck in your shirt that's dirty and bloody; Such a foul fraud can fool nobody— Look away! look away!

CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc Justice and truth have long been scanted. Honesty now is the thing that's wanted Look away! look away!
Look alive, then, and be sure to remember
Vote for reform, boys, next November—
Look away! look away! CHORUS.—So I mean to vote for Tilden, etc.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

THE OPENING OF THE SECOND CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC-THE ASSEMBLAGE OF MAGNATES-THE CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY-SCENES ABOUT TOWN-REPOSE AMONG THE WONDERS ever heard of on any public occasion. OF THE ART GALLERY.

Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligencer

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1876. At last the long-expected day has come and gone, and we have reached our hundred years. Nothing has occurred in the least to mar the general harmony of the occasion. Our motherland, forgetful of the strife and bitterness of past conflicts sends one of the foremost gentlemen of England to do us honor. Germany, unmindful that we are annually depriving her of millions of her choicest sons and daughters, flashes her greeting across the sea, and bids us a hearty God speed. Our old-time cousin and friend, Canada, loving, as she does, her institutions and her Queen, nevertheless, through her Press Association-representing no less the patriotism than the intelligence of the New Dominion-joins in cheers for the young Republic and hoorays for Yankee Doodle. It is especially gratifying that this should be so, and that nations representing even the despotisms of the world rejoice in our success.

the eve of the third of July. The whole city was in a state of breathless expectation for the night parade which was to precede the ceremonies of the fourth. Towards evening on the third the population residing in the upper portions of the city and its environs turned their faces towards the scene of the procession. Street cars were crowded, horses struggling for life, conductors swearing, men quarrelsome, women screaming and scolding, till it really seemed as if the utmost limit of human patience had been reached Wagons and carriages, of all characters and styles, festooned with flowers and decked with gay ribbons, constantly flitted by. Arriving at the junction of Broad and Chestnut streets, the scene defied description; a struggling mass of humanity choked every avenue and crowded every street; policemen struggled with fate and the crowd, and, notwithstanding the locust and the majesty of the law, fate and crowd generally got the upper hands. By nine o'clock the line of the route was all ablaze with various colored lights, rockets filled the air by the thousands, and Old Gloryilluminated by the red glare of innumerable port-fires-streamed out upon the night like a star of hope to the shouting thousands, who, for the time being, were forgetful of everything but the approach ing completion of the Nation's hundred years. In my brief space I cannot attempt to describe the procession, any more than to say it was a grand success; and as the new clock on the old Independence Tower announced the hour of twelve, which sounded like the requiem of the departed century, the street in front of the hall, for many blocks either way, was illuminated with a blaze of glory-cannon thundered, steam whistles screamed, people shouted, drums beat, small arms rattled, till it really seemed as if the roof was gone up or the bottom was dropped out, or something dreadful had happened, till, finally, completely exhausted with their own noise, the din ceased, and peace reigned once more. Sleep laid his leaden mace upon the eyelids of weary thousands, and for two or three hours there was comparative calm. With the first streaks of the coming day, however, was heard the low roar of a great city waking into active, busy

The street Arabs, whose liberty is restricted through all the rest of the year. set off all sorts of pyrotechnic abomina tions, and discharged rusty old pistols, regardless of the clubs of impotent policemen or the badges of embryo detectives. It was, indeed, a day of glorious liberty, to indulge in cheek and impu dence, without any of the consequences that ordinarily overtake these infractions of the code civile. The fourth was ushered in with the usual national salute and ringing of bells. The morning was one of the loveliest of the year-the air was balmy, cool and bracing-just such a day as every one wished to see. At nine o'clock there was not standing-room on Chestnut street-a dense mass of people filled every available space along the entire route. Crack regiments from every portion of the Union participated imperative than this.





ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876. BY HOYT & CO.

Official Report of Attorney General in the military display. The President of the United States was absent, but Generals Sherman and Sheridan, his COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12, 1876.

famed lieutenants, honored the occasion Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor. and the Vice President of the United SIR: According to your request of Monday last, I have visited Hamburg States ably presided in the absence of his for the purpose of ascertaining the facts connected with the killing of several men chief. A space about Independence Hall was roped off and guarded by a there, on the night of the 8th of July. cordon of police, and no one unprovided information has been derived My information has been derived chiefly from Trial Justice Rivers, and with a pass was allowed within the from the testimony of persons who have been examined before the coroner's jury charmed circle. I will not inflict the ceremonies on my readers. Suffice to now in session, and from those who resay there was a poem by Bayard Taylor, ceived wounds from the armed body of

which would be delightful reading when white men who had taken them prisone has plenty of time, under the cool From this information, the following shade of an umbrageous tree, with a facts seem to be clearly established:

During the administration of Governo cooling lemonade at your elbow, but a sore trial of patriotism under a broiling Scott a company of State militia was organized at Hamburg, of which Prince Rivers was captain. This company was known as company A, 9th regiment Na-tional Guard of the State of South Caro-M. Evarts, filling five mortal columns of the Ledger. Even patriotism has a limit, lina. Arms were at that time furnished to it, and some ammunition. This company, previous to May, 1876, had for some time but few names on its rolls, drilled rarely, and scarcely kept alive its could get rest and refreshment between organization. But in May of this year number of members increased to

about eighty, and one Doc. Adams was

sun, with the thermometer at 120° .-

Then came an oration by the Hon. Wm.

and I inwardly resolved that if I atten-

ded the next Centennial I would bring a

hammock and a slight lunch, so that I

the acts. The great Exhibition was com-

paratively deserted during the forenoon

of the fourth. The halls looked empty

and silent, which, of course, must have

een a great disappointment to the Cen-

As the procession entered, the police

seized all the doors facing Memorial

Hall, and with their bludgeons preven-

ted anybody from going in or out for

nearly an hour and a half. They were

as much prisoners as if they had been in

the station-house, and it was not till the

last T. A. B. had passed that anybody

By another stupid arrangement, the

fireworks at Fairmount Park were not

set off till long after dark, though it

must have been evident to the managers

that a storm was impending, and they

were finally let off in a shower of rain,

when thousands were drenched who

might have enjoyed the fireworks, and

had been set off at the proper time.

However, the day passed off, as a whole

successfully and pleasantly, with fewer

ccidents than might have been reasona

bly expected. On the evening of the

fourth, Dom Pedro and the Empress

attended a reception at the mansion of

were also present Sir Edward Thornton.

man, and Sheridan, Vice President Ferry,

Governor Hartranft and distinguished

representatives of the Foreign Commis-

sions. The Army of the Cumberland

has had its reunion this week, at which

touching resolutions were introduced to

the memory of the brave Custer, whose

untimely death is so universally de-

It is with a feeling of inexpressible

relief that I turn from the tumult of the

past week to find an hour of peace in

the noble Gallery of Arts. I feel that

this is the opportunity of my life, and,

once past, it will not come back again.

I pity the man or woman who can look

pon this wonderful collection and not

eel bettered by the contact. There are

many stolid and ignorant people who

come to this Exhibition, and I have yet

to see the first one from whom something

in the collection did not wring out an

unbidden cry of pleasure and surprise.

have a higher opinion of my kind for

the last few weeks-they are better than

gave them credit for. The collection

pecame too colossal for one building, and

second had to be put up, larger in area

than the first. This annex, as it is

called, is full of priceless gems of art.

Near the south door is the statue of a

child listening to the ticking of a watch,

a most delightful conception, beautifully

worked out; and not far from it, one of

those marvellous creations that wreath

the sculptor's brow with undying im-

mortality. It is the Flight of Time, by

Barzaglia, of Milan. Time is flying

past; he clutches his hour-glass, and

will not be stopped; a female has seized

him and endeavors to impede his flight,

but he speeds ruthlessly on; her fingers

are buried in his flesh; the rush of the

winds as he tears along, sweeps back her

garments, that seem to flutter in the

wind. The plumage on the wings of

time, and the drapery on the female

figure, are miracles of art only seen once

Tell your readers not to forget the

plendid Italian mosaics—rich landscapes

of the ruins of Rome, equal in splendor

of color and tints to the finest pictures

in the collection. And beware of French

restaurants! all within the grounds

charge the most extortionate prices. So I warn all people coming to the Exhibi-

tion-if you see a sign having anything

Poor GIRLS .- The poorest girls in the

aught to work. There are thousands of

hem. Rich parents have petted them;

hey have been taught to despise labor

and depend upon others for a living, and

are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends, as it often does.

and miserable woman on earth belongs to

this class. It belongs to parents to pro-

ect their daughters from this deplorable

condition. They do them a great wrong

should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls

swiftly round-the rich are very likely

Skilled to labor is no disadvantage to th

daughters to work; no reform is more

to become poor, and the

French about it, give it a wide berth. BROADBRIM.

was allowed to go out.

chosen captain. On the 4th of July, the company drilled on one of the public streets, in the town of Hamburg. The street on which they drilled was between one hundred they drilled was between one hundred ennial managers, who expected to take and one hundred and fifty feet wide, but in sixty or seventy thousand dollars, at it was little used and was overgrown with east, on that day. Toward the afternoon grass, except in that portion which was used as a carriage road. While the commatters brightened a little, and people pany was thus drilling, Thomas Butler egan to come in who had been to the and Henry Getzen, his brother-in-law, celebration down town. At two o'clock came along in a carriage and demanded that the company should make away for the Catholic T. A. B. made its appearance them: Adams halted the company, reat the gate, several thousand strong, to monstrated with Butler and Getzen for assist in the dedication of the T. A. B. thus seeking to interfere with the com-pany, and called their attention to the fact that there was plenty of room on fountain; and right at this point one of the most stupid things was done that I each side of the company to pass.

Finding them unwilling to turn out of their course, Adams finally opened ranks and allowed them to drive through. This incident seems to have angered Butler and Getzen, who made complaint militia company for obstructing the high-way. The trial justice on the following day issued a warrant against Adams, as he was the captain of the company, and had him brought before him for trial. During the progress of the trial, Adams was arrested by the trial justice for contempt of court, and subsequently the case was continued until 4 o'clock Saturday

afternoon, July 8.

At that time, Butler and Getzen, with General M. C. Butler, who had been em-ployed by Robert J. Butler, father of the former, as their attorney, repaired to the office of the trial justice, but Adams did

have been snugly in their homes, if they not appear.

General Butler inquired as to the nature of the charges against Adams, and asked if the trial justice was to hear the case as trial jastice, or in his official capacity of major-general of militia.

To this the trial justice replied that he

was to hear the case as a trial justice, but if the facts showed that a military offense had been committed Adams would have to be tried by a court-martial Mr. Drexel, the great banker, at which General Butler then stated that he

thought the case might be arranged, and at his suggestion time see the parties. this the trial justice did not see General Butler at his office, but learned

In the meantime the trial justice had been informed that some 200 or 300 armed white men were in Hamburg, and that a demand had been made by them that the militia should surrender their arms. After a consultation with Messrs. General Butler. He rode up to the back gate of Rivers' house. The two had a conversation in which General Butler said that he had given orders to have the guns given up in half an hour, and the

time was nearly up.

Rivers asked if some other arrangement could not be made to which General Butler replied in the negative.

Rivers then asked if he would not consent to have him receive the arms, box them up and send them to the governor. To which Gen. Butler replied, that he would box them up and send them to the overnor, and if he, the governor, should return them to the company it would be at his own risk. Rivers then asked if they would give a bond for the arms, to which Gen. Butler said, that he would stand the bond, and turning to another person—I think R. J. Butler—asked if e wouldn't go on a bond also, to which e replied that he would.

Rivers then asked for time before fire should be opened on the militia, so that he might have a conference with the militia officers. This was acceded and Rivers then went to the building known as the Sibley building, in the second story of which the company had its armory and drill room, and where it was then assembled, and told Capt. Adams what might be expected if he should refuse to give up the arms. no right to the guns; that the company held them, and he proposed to hold them unless Gen. Butler showed some authori-

ty to take them. o Gen. Butler, with whom was Robert J. Butler. He told them the decision to which the company had come. Robert J. Butler said that Gen. Butler was his attorney; that he had come to If the company would settle the matter. apologise for the insult to son-in-law he would do nothing more, but the whole matter was in Gen. Butler's hands. Gen. Butler said that, as the men would not meet him, he would have no more to do with them. Gen. guarantee the safety of the town should he militia surrender their arms. He said that would depend on how the men

behaved themselves afterward. This statement is confirmed by S. P.

on the armed body of white men in the town were concentrated on the bank of the river near the Sibley building. Soon after they were broken off firing Men who were in the building say was commenced by the whites firing upon the building. Adams gave his orders not to shoot until he directed them to. The company had very little ammunition, and all they had was a portion of that issued to the company when it was first organized.

After the firing had begun it was re turned by the militia, and one of the attacking party, McKie Merriwether, was shot through the head and instantly killed. After this a piece of artillery, said to belong to the Washington Artilery, of Augusta, was brought over from Augusta, and four charges of canister were fired from it upon the armory but vithout injuring any one. The persons in the armory escaped from the rear by means of ladders and hid under floors of adjacent buildings or wherever else they

The first man killed by the whites was

James Cook, town marshal. He had been in the armory but was not a member of the company. He had gone into street from the rear of the Sibley building, and was at once fired on and fell dead instantly, pierced by five or six

Afterwards the whites began their search for the members of the company. They succeeded in getting about twentyfive colored men as prisoners, some of whom were never members of the company. As fast as they were captured, they were taken to a place near the South Carolina Railroad, where a large party of armed men stood guard over th None of those thus captured had arms

Subsequently, and at about 2 o'clock a. m. six men took A. T. Attaway out of the "ring." He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was then told to turn round and was shot to death

David Phillips was next taken out and

was similarly killed. Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the by-standers Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Butler, and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran, and was shot at as he ran, one bullet striking him in the right leg, below the knee.

Afterwards Albert Myniart,

Parks and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company. Nelder John Parker, who has been commonly referred to in the newspaper reports as John Thomas, was corporal in the

When he was arrested and taken to the spot where the other prisoners were, he recognized among the party two gentleof Augusta, named Twiggs and Chaffee. He appealed to them for pro-They said he should not be hurt. He states that Gen. M. C. Butler asked f he was one of the d-d rascals. The reply was in the affirmative. He was hen shot in the back. Messrs. Twiggs and Chaffee then said if he was shot again they would shoot the ones who did it. They took him off and had him taken to Augusta. He was shot before Attaway was killed. He may recover from his

prisoner. He says he was taken before General Butler, who, at the time, was in I there for the first time ascertained the the street near the Sibley building. This

Threats were made to shoot him. General Butler directed that he be taken to with the former. He was among the sion than an utter stranger prisoners who were let loose and told to I learned after reaching member of the company.

that John Swaringen, of Edgesield county, had charge of the prisoners. He states that he saw General Butler before the men were killed who asked him what he was doing, and told him he would have enough of it before he got through. He was shot in the arm near the elbow

when he was about twenty paces distant from the crowd. The ball is still in his arm and he suffers much pain. He also states that some of the young men from Georgia remonstrated against shooting

the prisoners, but in vain. Besides the killing and the men herein named, the party broke open several stores and houses, and, in some instances, robbed the inmates.—
They took from Mr. Charles Roll, the citizen, a gun which he had in his store, and his private property. From an old colored man, named Jacob Samuels, in his employ, they took a watch and set fire to his house. They broke open the house of Trial Justice Rivers, and did much damage as well as robbed him of his clothing. They obtained kerosene oil and attempted to set fire to a house, but were prevented by Col. A. P. Butler from doing so. The ropes of the public wells were cut and some fences were torn

So far as I can learn, the primary object of the whites was to take away from the militia their arms.

states that on Friday, the 7th instant, he had a long talk with one Harrison Butler (white,) on Broad street, Augusta. But-ler told him that if Rivers did not give orders for the militia to give up their arms they would take them any way on

On Saturday, rumors were abroad in Hamburg that there were armed parties coming in to take the guns, but little credit was attached to them.

One of the white citizens of Hamburg heard a conversation between David Phil lips and Gen. Butler in the afternoon. Phillips talked very "big," as the gentle-man said, and Gen. Butler told him that they wanted those guns and were bound to have them.

In the afternoon Col. A. P. Butler wen to the various stores in town and told the proprietors that they must not sell any iquor to his men. In spite of this, howthe storekeepers to furnish them liquor. From the same person they obtained kerosene oil to use in setting fire to a

The whites were armed with guns and small arms of various kinds, and many of them had axes and hatchets.

It is proper to state that the intendent of Hamburg, Mr. Gardner, was informed by Gen. Butler, in an interview with him, that the arms of the company must be given up.

Trial Justice Rivers is now holding an

inquest and taking the testimony of witnesses. Until their verdict is rendered it will be impossible to tell who were engaged in the attack on the militia and subsequent killing and wounding of the colored men.

It may be possible that a careful judi-

cial investigation may show some slight errors in some of the minor details stated in this report. But, making due allowance for such errors, the facts show the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand without lawful excuse or justificatwenty or twenty-five prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more severe-

thus satisfying their vengeance, many of the crowd added to their guilt the crime of robbery of defensiless people, and prevented from arson by the efforts of their own leaders. Yours, very WILLIAM STONE.

New York has a firm named Day & Knight. It is a strong, safe firm. Day may break, but Knight will succeed

Attorney-General S. C.

THE HAMBURG COLLISION.

den. M. C. Butler's Connection with the Riot—An Advocate of Peace, Law

disturbance in Hamburg, that it is due to

Editors Columbia Register: Certain newspaper editors and reporters have done me so much injustice by false reports in reference to the recent

myself to make to the public a statement of my connection with it. On Friday evening, July 7, Col. Thos Shaw, with his brother, the Rev. Wm. Shaw, was at Edgefield Court House to see Mr. H. W. Addison and Mr. A. J. Norris and myself on business. After transacting it, Col. Shaw said to me that Mr. Robert J. Butler, who lives near Hamburg, in Aiken County, desired me to be at Hamburg on the following even-

ing, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock, to represent professionally, his son, Thomas Butler, and son-in-law, Henry Getzen, in a trial to be had before Trial Justice Prince Rivers. Mr. Butler has been a lucrative client of mine for many years. of the case to be tried, and he said he knew nothing except what he had heard -that these two young men had had an altercation with a company of negro militia in the streets of Hamburg on 4th of July, and that Mr. Robert Butler had complained to Rivers, the Major General of Militia and Trial Justice, and that he supposed the trial referred to that

I accordingly left Edgefield at 9 o'clock next morning in a buggy. When I had gone about seven miles on the old stage road, I met Dr. Geo. Wise, who inquired if I had heard the news from Hamburg I replied that I had heard nothin special, but was on my way to Hambur to attend a trial before Rivers. He sai the information had reached his neighborhood that the negro militia had threatened to lynch Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen if they were not convicted and that several young men had gone in that direction.

When nearing the town, I sent word to Mr. Robert Butler to meet me in Ham burg, and give me the facts of the case in he wished use to appear. Mr Butler did meet me in a short time, and character of the trouble.

I had nothing whatever to do with the matter up to that time-knew nothing but what I have stated. My business the others. He recognized among the crowd one Captain Carwile and — Dunthing about me but one law book, and bar, of Augusta; said he had a long talk had no more idea of there being a colli-

I learned after reaching Hamburg that run; as they ran they were fired at and he was shot in the head. He was not a town as the attorney of the colored militia, and sent for him with a view of ar-Willis Davis, one of the members of the company, was taken to the place where were the other prisoners. The men stated Sparnick met me, and, I think, will do me the justice to say that my earnest effort was to prevent any further if possible, and he appeared equally

Mr. Robert Butler then interposed an said to Mr. Sparnick that if these men would make acknowledgments for their abuse and maltreatment of his son and son-in-law, he would be satisfied. I said

nothing about any apology myself.

It was then proposed that we hold a conference with the officers of the militia company and Prince Rivers, and see if river, in order to attend an examination the administration of the government saying he had influence with the negroes, and he thought we could arrange it. He went off, as I supposed, to bring his tion, and, after a patient hearing of

clients but did not return. Sam Spencer, a negro man, came to Robert Butler, his son and son-in-law, and said that he desired to see me privately. I at once went into Mr. Dam's so much excitement, and I expressed regrets at it, when he said that he thought nasmuch as Trial Justice Rivers was to hear the case, he would prefer not to propriety of that position, and he then said that the officers of Doc Adams' militia company would meet me, but did not like to come to Mr. Dam's store, as the delay which characterized the inthere were armed men there, but would meet me at his (Spencer's) office if agree able to me. I said certainly I would meet them at his office, and alone if they

preferred. He then went off and did not The time appointed for the trial having arrived, I proceeded, with my clients, to the Trial Justice's office. Rivers was not in, and after a time his clerk went for him, and he opened his court. I inquired as a preliminary question whether e was sitting as a civil or military officer. He replied that that depended upon the facts, as they would be developed; that he was then acting as a peace officer. I remarked that I was indifferent as to the character of the court, as we only desired to arrive at the facts, and inquired if the accused parties would be present. He said that he did not know, but would have them called, which his constable occeded to do from the door. About amount of testimony elicited.

this time Sam Spencer came in, and said to me that he thought if the trial could be suspended, the matter could be settled. I replied that he must see the Trial Justice, and if he would suspend, I had no bjection. Whereupon Rivers announced the case suspended for ten minutes, and I was invited by the Intendant of the town, a negro man named Gardner, to the Council Chamber, for the purpose of meeting the militia officers of company. I repaired at once to that place, and remained there about a quarter of an hour. Nobody appearing but Gardner, with whom I had some talk as to the necessity of something being speedily done, and that I thought the est solution of the matter was that these people should deliver up their arms as a means of settling the present difficulty and a guarantee against a future recur-rence; he said he knew nothing about it; and waiting, as I thought, enough, I got in my buggy and went over to Augusta on business having no relation to the Hamburg matter; and while there, was questioned by a number persons as to the status of affairs in Hamburg, to whom I replied that I thought a collision between the whites and blacks imminent and likely to take

After despatching my business, I was returning through Hamburg, on my way to spend the night at Mr. Robert Butler's, two miles in the country, and leave for home early next morning. When about half away across the bridge, I met a delegation of four negroes—Pixley, Edwards, Spencer and Sims-who stopped me, and said that, if I would go to Spencer's office, the officers of the militia would meet me and endeavor to stop the impending trouble. I agreed went directly to the appointed place and waited there some twenty or minutes, but one of the officers, Cart ledge, appearing. He said he would do s power to induce the militia to disband and give up their guns, and

Whilst I was in Augusta, a body of men rode into the town (Hamburg) I went around the street to look for

Mr. Butler, and had not been gone long before I received a message from Prince Rivers asking me to meet him. I de clined to do so, saying that we had made about four appointments, which were observed by myself only, and that he must come to me. I, however, did go to meet him, and he asked me if the men would give up their arms, would I guarantee the safety of the town. I said I have nothing whatever to do with the town, and could give no guarantee of any sort, as I had no command or authority, but would say, as a citizen, that, in my judgment, if they would do that, there would not be the slightest trouble; and he said that he thought that right, and would go and advise them to that course. In about ten minutes the report was circulated that the negroes refused to give up their arms, and intended to fight. And a few minutes thereafter the fied in their drill room in a brick building, known as Sibley's corner, and they raised a yell and fired from the windows,

and a general firing took place.

Not a very great while after the firing began, Mr. McKie Merriwether, a most estimable young man, was shot through the head and killed. Not a negro had then been touched, and Merriwether's death naturally infuriated the already excited crowd, and they were under the eadership of no one.

which was responded to by the whites

During the firing, some parties un known to me brought over a piece of artillery, and fired four or five times at the building and returned. The firing of the negroes from their position then ceased. I left the crowd arresting the negroes. How many were killed or how they were killed I do not know. This collision was the culmination of the system of insulting and outraging of white people, which the negroes had adopted here for several years.

Many things were done on this terri

ble night which, of course, cannot be justified, but the negroes "sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind." I did not attempt to accomplish by force what I could not accomplish by

I was not the leader of this body of infuriated men. I was there in the line of my profession. The collision was a sort spontaneous combustion. I thought I saw it approaching, and did all that any human being could be expected to do to

I have no objection to being saddled with whatever responsibility fairly attaches to my conduct, but I have no idea of permitting newspaper reporters, for the sake of a sensation or any pose, presenting me as the leader of a mob, when I was no more the leader and no more responsible than any other person who might have been there in the line of his duty.

M. C. BUTLER.

The Hamburg Coroner.

gaged in the most astonishing piece of newspaper enterprise yet recorded. Its at Augusta, walked into Major General Prince Rivers' "Crowner's quest" court, at Hamburg, Monday morning, in search of news. Here is his description of that remarkable tribunal:

and rince revers, and so which was being conducted by Prince upon these principles, and all constitudant and Trial Justice for Hamburg. I found him in the midst of this occupa couple of hours' duration, left him midst of it, fu'ly satisfied that no informa-Mr. Dam's store, where I was with Mr. tion whatever was to be derived from further attendance upon the proceeding of his absurd court, the business of which was being conducted, or clogged rather, back room. He said he was sorry to see in a style peculiarly his own, and strong so much excitement, and I expressed regrets at it, when he said that he thought follows a tragedy in well-regulated theat The court room was a low, ill ricals. ventilated apartment on the ground floo Rivers presided in mock dignity behind a long table, with two unskilled scribes at his elbow, whose want of familiarity with the uses of a pen contributed no little to

each side of the room, and either six oc-cupying a long, hard bench, completed the personnel of the Court. All the jurors were ignorant, unkept and uncomely fellows, one among them being an ex-convict, whom I recognized on sight, and another was sound asleep One alone paid attention to what was go ing on before his eyes, and occasionally interrupted by asking a question or pro tions, or arguing with the court in rela-tion to the proper mode of taking testi-mony. His interruptions were indigmony. His nantly rebuked by the court as often as casion of a long lecture on the part of the court, which evidently strained itself to I administer fitting, and, at the same time varied rebukes. The whole proceeding was simply and exceedingly childish and the result obtained, if any, was utter ly worthless as regards the

A DELUSION .-- A young man wh profigate life until he becomes a middleaged man, and then repent and make He thinks that people are al fools, destitute of memory. He con-cludes that when he repents everybody will forget that he was a dissipated wretch. This is not the case, people remember your bad deeds and forget your good ones. Besides, it is no easy thing to break up in middle age, bad habits that have been formed in youth. When a horse con-tracts the habit of baulking, he generally retains it through life. He will often retains it through life. He will often perform well enough until the wheel gets into a deep hole, and then he stops and holds back. Just so it is with the boys who contract bad habits. They will sometimes leave off their bad tricks, and do well enough until they get into a tight Of those boys who contract the bad habit of drunkenness, not one in every hundred dies a sober man. The only way to break up a bad habit is never to con-tract it. The only way to prevent drunk-

CREMATION .- We are informed that by a provision of his will, Mr. Henry county on the 9th inst., at an advanced age, required his executor-one of his of the erection of the funeral pile, the burning nor the disposition of the ashes. Mr. Berry had been successful in busi ness, and died possessed of a large and valuable landed and personal property. If this provision of his will is carried intoeffect, this will be the second case of cremation in South Carolina, the first being that of the Hon. Henry Laurens in December, 1792.-Marion Star.

- A gentleman with considerable face

A BID FOR THE REFORM VOTE. Gov. Hayes's Letter Accepting the Re-

The following is the letter of acceptance written by Gov. Hayes to the com-mittee of the Republican National Convention which informed him of the nomination at Cincinnati:

COLUMBUS, O., July 8, 1876. GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of that high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

upon any extended examination of the leclaration of principles made by the Convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, quesimportance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the

Convention is of paramount interest.-More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and In his speech at Georgetown, on the fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly consid-All parties have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first, the President. either directly, or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments; but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices, in with its villainies. wards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government; it tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishon ful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it de-grades the civil service and the character of the government. It is felt, I am con fident, by a large majority of the mem-bers of Congress to be an intolerable burden and unwarrantable hindrance to

the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly established by custom. They neither expected or desired from the public officer any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untar-

Arriving in the city at 8 o'clock this morning, I lost no time in crossing the satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct, will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention nouncement in favor of a single Presihat declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington, and fol-lowed by the early Presidents, can be est accomplished by an Executive who s under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election. I desire to perform what I

gard as a duty in stating now that my niexible purpose, if elected, is not to be candidate for election to a second term. On the currency question I have fre-quently expressed my views in public and egard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public in-debtedness, the legal tender notes inluded, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government which conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence in business and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payment. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected

shall approve every appropriate easure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward. ic school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until, by constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectional control or interference. The Republican party is oledged to secure such an amendm

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protec-tion of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the whole Union. In the progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government, which will protect all classes of citizens political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attrac-tions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital. But the laborers will not go, and capital will not venture where constitution and the laws are set at defiance and destruction, apprehensio and alarm take the place of peace-loving sons-to cremate his body on pain of and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must l sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by allrecognition without reserve or exception ith such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the

people of those States to obtain for them-

43 We are not responsible to the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order HOYT & CO.,

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government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that, if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests the interest of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil polity which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - - \$3.00

Estate Notices, three insertions, - - 2.00

Final Settlements, five insertions - - 3.00

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

AP We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

With a civil service, organized upon a ystem which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punish-ment of all public officers who betray official trust; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may easonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the olessing of God, be pre-eminent as an ress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

"Raising" The Republican Party.

4th of July, Governor Chamberlain pro-poses to "raise up the Republican party n South Carolina to a higher plane of purity and respect." It certainly has been low in its infamous career of oppression and plunder. During seven years of official identification with the party, and with the scoundrels in this State who people, Attorney-General Chamberlain did not seem to know the dishonor attaching to the proceedings of his party associates. He did not apparently feel the shame attending those connected

But two years ago the thing became so rank and conspicuously indecent a scandal in the eyes of the country, as to make the attempt at its purification popular with Northern Republicans and essential to any pretence of respectability on the part of persons identified with it. Governor Chamberlain for two years has endeavored to purify and reform South Carolina Republicanism. His endangered party at the North may be benefitted and he may lift himself out of the slough of filth in which he had been previously Fovernor Chamberlain, as a Radical politician and as a man of personal aspiations for himself in the future, here or elsewhere. But to the people of South Carolina, what is the Republican party; what are its relations to them; what interests have they in seeing it elevated to the plane of respect and given a new

lease of life and power?

It is a party founded on sectional greed nd ambition-a party which fanned the flames of fanaticism and fostered social prejudices and jealousies on the part of people at the North, to grasp the of the general government. W lisement, its great object has been to rule the South in the interest of its partizans. It is a party which, under the clause of 'general welfare," and by construction, as attempted practically to abolish the Constitution of the United States, with all its limitations for th minorities, and to consolidate all the nation," to conduct a naked, absolute despotism of Radical numbers, irresponsible and beyond the control of the and whose interests are all at their mercy. It is a party of hate, which, under the pretence of humanity and a love of free-dom, has depressed the enlightened white race of the South, to the political dominion and material despoilment of ignorant and semi-barbarous freed negroes, managed by inimical adventurers, w been kept in power throughout the South by fraud and intimidation, with United

States troops. the character of the Republican Party. Is there anything to make desirable for South Carolina the raising up and revitalizing of Radicalism here. Is it not essential that it be extirpated root and forward any peace, any prosperity, any local self-government, any free govern-ment, any country? The people of this State are not wholly habituated to the condition of Radical oppression. Their endurance has not yet assumed the stage of imbecility through custom. Reasoning ubterfuges have not yet usurped the place of truthful aspirations. The high spirit of liberty is not yet crushed out of their bosoms. While they intend to be circumspect, they are in earnest. In they mean business. And to elevate and galvanize the Republican Party, is not in heir programme. They propose to "raise" the Republican Party, but in a different style. - Journal of Commerce.

A RAILROAD ROBBERY.—A telegram from St. Louis gives an account of a bold and daring robbery committed on the eastward bound train on the Missouri Pacific Railway. When the train had reached a point two and a half miles east of Otterville, the engineer saw a signal ight ahead. Thinking there was some betruction on the track he applied the air brake, and after running a discovered a pile of ties and lumber on the track. He comprehended the situation at once but could not stop the train, and it was not till the locomotive had climbed partly upon the pile that the train came to a stand. At the same instant a dozen or fifteen men appeared with terrific yells and discharging their pistols, dashed at the train. Two jumped on the engine, and, with navy revolvers, covered the engineer and fireman, and threatened to kill them if they offered resistance. They were then marched into the baggage car and placed under guard. At the same time three other robbers climbed into the express car by the side door, which was open. The express messenger attempted to hide the keys, but the robbers made him tell where they were. Having obtained the keys, they opened the Adams' safe and put the entire contents into a wheat sack. The passengers were thoroughly demoralized, and made no resistance whatever. Having completed their work the robbers retreated in a southerly direction, carrying about \$20,000 with them. A party of citizens at once set out in purnit, and at last accounts were only ten niles behind the robbers. Gen. Bacon Montgomery, a noted guerilla fighter, is also in pursuit, with an armed band of citizens. The robbers wore masks, and none of them were recognized.

much obliged to the people who came, "and we hope that the time is not far distant when we may do the same for selves the blessings of honest and capable you."