Special Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligences

A week or two ago I started on art subjects with all the glory of inspiration. My soul was filled with the grandeur of my theme. Painters and sculptors were my daily companions. Baracaglia, whose wondrous chisel had created the "Flight of Time," had shaken me by the hand. Corona, the author of "Love's First Message," had borrowed my tobacco pouch, and had honored me by taking a smoke. I had loaned my morning paper to Baraci, and had invited Calci to lunch and lager; in fact, I was getting on swimmingly. I was rapidly arriving at that degree of nonchalence and artistic respectability which marks the man of travel and experience, when up goes the thermometer to 105° in the shade, and knocks me higher than a kite. My collar wilts, my cuffs begin to crawl up towards my elbows, unseemly shadings make the back of my linen duster look like a map of undiscovered Africa, where the big patch between my shoulders might stand for the Albert Yanze, and the long line of perspiration dewn the middle, marks the course of the Nile from the outlet of the lake to the Delta. It is well understood by scientists that there is a point where the thermometer fails, when even the sensitive quicksilver loses its power and becomes like a ball of stone; it is even so with brain; no brain can act in this fiery heat; every energy sinks down exhausted and overpowered before the terrible vigor of the sun, the like of which has not been seen for more than fifty years. Under these circumstances I thought I would do some light skirmishing in the open air instead of keeping in

the buildings, which were very much The Centennial Grounds teem with ts which would make the place in-ing if all the main buildings were removed. Passing down the avenue that leads from the Horticultural Hall, a little beyond the Government building, you come to the Turkish Bazaar, The buildmen brick of the Turkish bazaar may be the edge are seats called by courtesy divans, on which lazy fellows who have nothing else to do loll and smoke, look- the superior excellence of their wines. very dirty, muddy coffee from very little cups, and not unfrequently you can see some young gentieman from the country, who wanted to tell the boys after he got home that he had seen it all, rushing out behind the tent to relieve his stomach after enjoying the luxury of a Turkish smoke. The Turks we have here are dirty, baggy, worthless looking fellows, and if these are fair samples of their brothers on the Bosphorus, the sooner the Servians wipe them out the better. Close at hand are some little booths. where are sold olive wood relics from Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives; they are cut in little crucifixes and rosaries, and all sorts of pious amulets, which are eagerly gobbled up by centennial visitors, because they come from the Holy Land, and are retailed by genuine Turks. I have no desire to shake anyone's confidence in the authenticity of the relics they have bought, but I am willing to make affidavit that one of the Turks, and in fact one of the most active. has kept a clothing store on Market

street for several years past; he attends the synagogue every Saturday, and looks upon pork chops with abhorrence; however, I must confess that when he gets on his little cap and his loose, baggy breeches, he makes a pretty good Turk. Across a few steps from the Turkish bazzar is the Tunisian Cafe, and if you will accept my assurance for it, it is an exceedingly big name for a very small affair. This, like the Turkish bazaar, is an octagon building, and ornamented in the most barbarous taste. On a raised platform on one side sit three as miserable looking vagabonds as you would desire to see-lean, thin, hungry looking fellows. One plays on a sort of a fiddle, another beats a drum, and the third raises the devil generally with a pair of cracked symbols. Now, I am a lover of music, I took to it naturally; in my childhood my earliest musical investment was for a jews-harp, and this was supplemented by a drum, till most of the neighbors were struck with the extent of my musical acquirements; boot-jacks, tin pans, and old glass bottles frequently rewarded my musical efforts. I merely mention this to show that I know what music is, and I tell you of all the vile abominations in the way of sound I ever heard, this Tunisian music is the worst. I fly for relief from it to the gigantic fog-horn, whose terrible brag brings up the liveliest apprehensions of Gabriel; the filing of a saw would be positive harmony alongside of it, and a Chinese gong would sound

When I tell you that the horror of their instrumental music was supplemented by the villainy of their singing, in which the chief element was the barbarous discord; you may judge that any place would be a relief from such torture, so I fled as dogs fly from butchers in China, and passing over to Agricultural Hall in search of a cool spot, at last I struck it. In the north wing I discovered an old wind mill, just such a one as Don Quixotte might have charged in behalf of the fair Dulcena. The giant arms were flying around and down. I sat upon the ground to enjoy the luxury of the breeze they created, meanwhile Anderson

Intelligencer.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

which will prevent disorders in that State. I say. sir, if there is lawlessness,

it is because these so-called Republican

governments have been not only corrupt

and lawless themselves, but also because

they have encouraged it by giving it im-punity through their imbecility and cow-ardice, and often by actually inciting it.

I say that wherever, as in the State of Arkansas to-day, the Governor has ruled with a firm hand and enforced the law,

lawlessness has been crushed out and all

citizens, black aud white, are alike secure.

Governor Garland has in one year put

down the spirit of lawlessness in that State, and it is now as peaceable a com-

munity as any in the country. I repeat,

it is not the fault of the people, whose property, interests and business invest-ments and industrial arrangements de-

pend upon peace and order, and are utterly ruined by such disorders, but of

governments either too inefficient to put

ducing that they furnish provocations to it. Why, sir, the other day Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, appointed as a tax collector to a parish in that State—so I

read in the press—a man who was a cap-tain of a band of murderers and robbers.

If he had sent his police to hunt him down and shoot him like a wolf, him and

his marauding band, he would have done his duty. But instead of that he legal-

izes robbery and theft by making the robber a public officer, and when riots

and disturbances grow out of such actions

as these he comes here to Washington

and calls on this Government to bring

ruinous to the South, they are unnatural and morbific elements, and disappear wherever this kind of men is eliminated

from political and social control in the

South, and management of affairs falls into the hands of her own people.

"OUR" REPRESENTATIVE WAVES THE

BLOODY SHIRT.

In striking contrast to the effort of

gentleman and a statesman, we give the incoherent and inflamatory remarks of Solomon L. Hoge, the mis-Representative

from the Third Congressional District of

South Carolina, whose opportunity for waving the bloody shirt was not neglected.

tention of the House. I was in hopes

that the time had passed in South Caro-

lina when these outrages, these deeds of blood and murder could ever occur again.

was in hopes that they were forever

I can remember, Mr. Chairman, that in

1868, during the memorable election in

the Third Congressonal District, which

I had the honor to represent on this floor,

citizens murdered, so that this outrage

that has been perpetrated in Edgefield is nothing new in the history of South Car-olina. Over three hundred of my con-

by adhering to and advocating the prin-

ciples of the Republican party. But while this state of affairs has existed, I

in this House, nor do I believe it, that

even in South Carolina all the white men

who belong to the Democratic party are

lieve that. On the contrary, I know there are many men in our State that

opposed to these deeds of blood and vio-lence as I am. But I do state to-day,

and I stated from that knowledge that I

have gained from experience, after nearly

eleven years' residence in South Carolina

and having been intimately connected

with the politics of that State during that

time-I do state that there is an element

or partly controlled by the men who headed the band of murderers at Ham-

and men of that class, who by their acts and their words, by their counsel to the

them on to commit these great crimes. While perhaps General Butler would be

too much of a gentleman or too honora

able a man to shoot a negro if he had

told him to run off, for the mere pleasure of seeing him fall, yet by his advice these

dirty scoundrels and murderers who did

that shooting were actuated and encour-

by just such men as Butler and Gary, of

Edgefield county. Those are the men

outrage upon the colored people; and it

was simply because they are members of the Republican party, because they can-not control their suffrages and get them

to put them in office by their votes. They

say to them, "You have to act with the

Democratic party in South Carolina, or

gone forth that a black man in South Car-

olina must either vote the Democratic

steps of those who fell at Hamburg. It

ticket in the future or follow in the foot-

in favor of the murderers. I do no

Here is the report from the Congressiona

wn crime or so much interested in pro-

HAMBURG IN CONGRESS.

A Campaign Debate—Congressman Hoge Waves the Bloody Shirt.

105° in the shade. I inquired the name of this benefactor of mankind, and found The debate in Congress upon the Hamburg affair originated from an amendment offered by Congressman Smalls to the military appropriation bill as follows: "Provided, That no troops for the purposes named in this section shall be drawn from the State of South Carolina so long as the militia of that State peaceably assembled are assaulted, disarmed and taken prisoners, and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men inveding the State from the State of This amendment provoked discussion for two days, but we are un-able to give a full report of the debate. Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, made an eloquent defence of the South and we append herewith his remarks: Mr. Lamar: Mr. Chairman, I do not

propose to discuss or analyze this terrible and disgraceful affair at Hamburg, although I think the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) has not given a fair and impartial statement of the circumstances in which it originated. But circumstances are of no moment here upon this question, nor are the provocation which led to the final fearful tragedy involved in the proposi tion now before us. Nor are they in my opinion (and here I differ with the memper from Ohio) the legitimate topic of debate or discussion on this floor; they belong to another tribunal to which the Constitutions of States as well as that of the Federal Government remits these subjects. Whether in the circumstances subjects. Whether in the circumstances and these provocations the whites or the blacks were most to blame is a question to which I shall not now recur. Through all the confusion which has been thrown notwithstanding the honorable character of the informant of the member from in the slightest degree, his document was evidently written, and perhaps very naturally, under great exasperation and ex citement), through all the uncertainty which exasperation and exaggerations have thrown around this subject, there is one fact which gleams out acknowledged is indisputable. It is that a body of en did without authority of law put to death a number of black men, who had been taken as prisoners; I mean who had been captured and deprived of their liberty, but who were not prisoners in ose capturing them had no right under the law to deprive them of their personal liberty. Now, sir, I wish to say here in my place—and what I say here just as it rops from my lips and falls upon the reorter's notes is at once sent throughou what I say; and even if I were base or charged against Southern men, my place here and with the responsibili cuse or palliation can possibly be found for these outrages and this barbarism. As a Southern man and as make upon this subject. Mr. Chairman we of the South have a lawless class pre-

classes. As a consequence we have riots in which human life is lost precisely as you have such riots, with this difference: Ours without preconcert flame up in dif-ferent localities and are confined to short periods of time, while yours in more than n terror, have extended over months of ime, and have involved a larger loss of human life, defying the authorities of wish to mention. In those Southern States where disorders and violence occur there are governments of a peculia ments of one character and type. They are governments which are called Republican governments, but it is a spurious republicanism which has no identificaion or sympathy with the views and purposes that have inspired the following of the great Republican party of this country. And, sir, those State governments have invariably encouraged these disorders and these murders by their in disorders and these murders by their infectility, by their convardice, and by their connivance, for they have in every instance not only failed to punish these murders, not only failed to execute the laws, but they have used the occurrences as occasions to appeal to Congress and to the North for help in maintaining the powers which they are so ruthlessly exercising. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) isked if it was a sporadic case or one typical of the general condition of things nth I answer that there is no com munity in the South that is not thrilled with horror at such occurrences. Sir, it pieces under the operation of govern-ments that allow such lawlessness to They are governments which live on violence and disorder, and when they cannot have violence they provoke it in cal power. A word in answer to the argument of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) Saturday, in all good any good effect in such cases as his. The troops always get to the scene of the disturbance after the occurrence and too late to prevent it, and as a means as a means of preventing violence to per sonal security, the army is slow, cum persome, is ineffective, and almost use less; and in spite of the efforts of the army officers to the contrary, whose actions cannot be too highly commended,

which it is put in the South.

is not a thing for the Federal Govern

that which occurred the other

has placed my distinguished friend from Mississippi—no, I do not know that he would allow me to call him that—it has placed him in a position to obtain a seat He says that they have peace in Mississippi and in Arkansas. So they have ut it is the peace of the grave; it is it is converted into a monstrous engine lasting peace to the colored man and to of political oppression and corrupt politi-cal intrigues. That is the only use to those great principles of civil and religious liberty that have been advocated by tleman must see how inappropriate the use of the army is in such cases. A riot the leaders of our party—principles which came down to us from our forefathers, like this in the streets of a town or village and which it is our duty to perpetuate and hand down to our children as a sament to intervene about, for it violates no Federal law, it does not conflict with minds of the white people where slavery has existed; it is one of the results of the exercise of the right of suffrage. This was a riot like the riots which that institution. This opposition to the colored man and to his enjoyment of civil occurred in the State of Pennsylvania in the mining regions, or in Indiana, where, on the day of the last election, three or and political rights has come under my observation in South Carolina and other States of the Union having a similar state four colored men were killed; or like of society from the commencement of reconstruction up to the present day.— New Jersey, where seven men were killed, two of them put to death by ston-There is a deep-seated hatred against the black man. There is but one thing he ing. Why do you not apply the same remedy there? Why confine your Federal intervention to prevent murder and riot to one section alone? What is the remedy in this case? It is clear. It is can do to win forgiveness from his old master; that is, to bow down to him, to surrender all his political rights, and agree to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. the duty of the Governor of South Caro-Chairman, the gentlemen from Georgia lina to take prompt and severe measures to have apprehended and punish the who have spoken on this question men who committed such a crime. He summary to bring the men who shot from the soil of Georgia dared to cross the Savannah river and invade the sacred I understand the elo- soil of South Carolina without any auquent and gifted Georgian (Mr. Hart-ridge) to promise the co-operation of the Governor of Georgia, if the case touches murders, assisting in shooting down pri-

vate citizens of South Carolina. And it Georgia in any way, to bring these men to condign punishment. Is the Govern-or of South Carolina doing anything in is not the first time citizens of Georgia have crossed the Savannah river to inmy support and praise and that of the Carolina. They have been doing it ever good citizens of South Carolina; but if instead of doing that he is rushing to Washington to invoke once more the demon of discord and sectionalism, to lence if necessary, just as Georgia has been carried and is to-day under the condrag their material of passion through this Chamber, he will not be doing that trol of the Democratic party.

The Chairman: The gentleman's time

Mr. Hoge: I ask the gentleman from New York to allow me to ask to print additions to my speech. Does the gen-

Mr. Cook: I object to the printing of any libel upon the State of Georgia from any newspaper.

The committee rose and the debate

THE COTTON PROBLEM. How shall the Farmers secure Paying Prices for the Staple.

COKESBURY, S. C., July 21. To the Editor of the News and Courier:

I have read with pleasure, as you doubtless anticipated, the communication of your correspondent "S.," in the News and Courier of the 19th inst. I welcome

"S." to the ranks of those who for five long years have been laboring assiduously to effect what he at this late day condered so essential to the prosperity of posed of a representative farmer of every State in the Union except Rhode Island, issued "a memorial to the Cotton States,"

arging the cotton planters to diversify their farming and contract the area of "If three million five hundred thousand 3,500,000) bales are grown, they will be and a remunerative market

price will be sustained by the consequent housand (4,500,000) bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. Is it not within the power of our organization to control this eature of our condition? Alternatives for success are numerous, but we need rely upon the single one of co-operation in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on

This memorial was signed by the Mas-ters of every State Grange, from North

Mr. Hoge: Mr. Chairman, in rising to speak upon this question, I will say that I had hoped the occasion would not have It has been read by thousands of individual planters, to hundreds of grangers arisen at this late period, when I, as a member of Congress, should be called upon to rise in my place and speak upon effect in many places upon the planted area; but, strange to say, a diminished area did not produce a smaller crop. Just in proportion to decrease in area was there an increase of effort; a greater effort to fertilize, and an application of more intelligence to the production of he crop. The result was a greater yield per acre, and an equally large crop upon

decreased area.

Mr. Editor, I am an advocate of cooperative effort in every general industry, and have labored for the Southern farmto poverty in my efforts to organize then or their own recuperation and prosperi ty; and I am prepared to assure that there is already extant an organized association of farmers more coherent, ore unified and more powerful than can ever be created for any temporary relief from present ills. The organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is systematic, complete, and admitting into its ranks very man that could or would disinterestedly unite in the effort suggested by and the subordinate branches this organization meet monthly, and are in constant or direct communication with each other. Through them good effects might be produced; but even then it seems impractical, because our Southern farmers are loth to co-operate for any thing, apparently, except their own de-struction. Out of the 40,000 farmers in South Carolina, only about one-third are members of the Grange, and about the same proportion are members in the other Southern States. This one-third might move forward solidly to accomplish the end proposed by "S." What effect would this have upon the other wo-thirds? And yet this one-third is a vastly greater number than would ever

Protective Association," or be bound by its regulations.

The platform and resolutions adopted by popular conventions avail but little they are the sentiments of a previously organized body. Township and county organizations must be formed before a State Convention can speak even suggestively. These conventions are ex-pensive bodies, and especially so in South Carolina; perhaps more so than in any State in the Union. In Georgia the farmers hold a semi-annual convention to and from which delegates are carried free by the railroads, and during the con pitalities of the town or city to the dele gates. Almost everywhere else delegates are transported at half the usual rates. In South Carolina a different policy pre vails, and hotel accommodations are mor expensive and meagre than elsewhere. Of all men, now-a-days, farmers have least money, and for these reasons the advised by "S." would not be attended generally, or, if attended, would not sit long enough to effect the

end proposed. The Georgia State Convention n Gainesville on or about the 7th of August. I suggest that "S." prepare a paper upon the subject he has so well conidered in your columns and submit it to that body. I will venture to guarantee it a warm reception and favorable consideration. If that body, in their wisdom, should see fit to promulge a scheme by which an effort shall be made in anywise whatsoever to relieve the depress and oppressive condition of the Southern farmers, I p'edge my influence to make the same practical among the farmers of

South Carolina.

Mr. Editor, I have presumed to send you this article only because my name was mentioned by you in your editorial and by "S." in his communication. It is with no spirit of dictation that I would have the believe and in the speak, but so firm a believer am I in the power of co-operation that I say, if the farmers of the South will but unite they can exact tribute from the world upon the cotton question, and if the same solid compact union were effected among the farmers of South Carolina, political as well as industrial redemption is near at hand, indeed, is now knocking at our

Your obedient servant, D. WYATT AIKEN.

of a witness whom he was cross-examinwatch at home, and took it out to see if he had time to go home and get it, was a little absent-minded."

- England is introducing schools of cookery with great success among the wherein, as you will testify, I have done my utmost, at no little risk of my persay that a man who thought he'd left his

THE "HAMBURG HORROR." Gov. Chamberlain Considers it a Blot

The following is the letter of Gov

ertson soon after the affray at Hamburg: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 13, 1876. Hon T. J. Robertson, United States Sen

stor, Washington, D. C .: DEAR SIR-Your request for a state-ment from me of the recent bloody affair

at Hamburg, in this State, was duly re-ceived. I have waited before replying until official reports and statements should be received. There are now before me the official reports of the Attorney General and the Adjutant and Inspector General, the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest and the written statements of several other persons who were present and witnessed the whole or parts of the affair. I will present to you as briefly as possible the leading facts as they appear from the evidences to which I have redign and ample punishment can disconnect the control of the past block of the

On the 4th of July inst., a company of the State militia (colored) were marching along one of the streets of Hamburg. The street was over 10. 'eet wide, and the company was marching in columns of While so marching they were met by two young white men in a buggy, who insisted on keeping their course in the street without regard to the movements of the militia, and drove against the head of the column, which thereupon halted. Some parleying took place, which resulted in the company yielding, opening their ranks and allowing the young men to proceed on their course. On the following day the young men referred to took out warrants of arrest against some of the officers of the militia company, who were brought before a trial justice for trial. The trial was afterward adjourned till four p. m. of Sat-urday, the 8th inst. Before that hour arrived on Saturday, many white citizens from the country around Hamburg began to gather in the town and armed themselves with guns and pistols. The militia company in the meanwhile had assem-bled at their armory in the village, and at the hour set for trial the defendants

At this point it has been stated in despatches and newspapers that the militia officers having defied the authority of the rial justice, the citizens were called on to assist the trial justice by acting as his The militia failed to appear because of their fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men, and the trial to further steps to cause their presence n his court on account of the excitement and the evidences of an impending contion, there being, according to all ac-counts, from 200 to 300 armed white men from the surrounding country in the town, a demand was made by the whites for the surrender to them of the arms of the militia. An hour or two passed in negotiations concerning this demand, the whites informing the militia company if the arms were not given up in a short time—most of the witnesses say in a half hour—the whites would open fire on the militia. The militia refused to deliver up their arms, saying that the demand was wholly unwarranted and illegal, and

lives if they gave up their arms.

A brisk fire was then opened by whites upon the building of the attacking party was killed by a shot from the militia in the building. A piece of artillery was thereupon brought across the bridge from Augusta, loaded with canister and fired several times at the building in which were the militia. This had the effect to cause the militia to endeavor to make their escape from the rear of the building. The town marshal of Hamburg, a colored man, who was living in the building, was instantly the attacking party while thus endeavoring to escape from the building. Twenty or twenty-five of the militia were captured by the attacking party and kept under guard for several hours. Finally, about two o'clock on the morning of the among their captors and with complete nt deliberation, five of the cap ured militiamen were called out, one by one, and shot to death in the presence of large body of their captors. The rest of the captured party were either turned loose or broke loose and ran. They were fired upon as they ran, and three of them severely wounded, one of them probably mortally. Attorney General Stone thus succinctly reports this part of the affair: "Six men took A. T. Attaway out of the ring. He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was told to turn but in vain. He was told to turn around and was shot to death by the he cannot or does not govern. crowd. David Phillips was next taken out and was similarly killed. Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Get zen and Dr. Pierce. Butler called on them to keep the other men from killing one bullet striking him on the leg below the knee. Afterward Albert Mayniart Moses Parks and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the

The Attorney General, who has per sonally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to me: "Making due allowance for errors in minor details, the 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 was without justification or excuse, and that after there had been some twenty 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 shet to death and three more severely wounded."
Such was the affair at Hamburg. If

your power of language exceeds mine. It presents a darker picture of human cruelty than the slaughter of Custer and his soldiers, for they were shot in open battle. The victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered, and were utterly defencethe presence of a single armed citizen a Hamburg on the day of the massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to any one. It is, indeed, said, as usual, that "the niggers were impudent," but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; that they made a demand which they had no right to make, and should have been, they proceeded to en- publican candidate for Governor. force it by arms, and crowned their suceess in enforcing their demands by brutal man drops wearily under a tree and says murders. Shame and disgust must fill to himself, "Live and breathe if you want the breast of every man who respects his

sonal and political detraction from my political friends, to remove abuses and our people—the occurrence of such an appalling example of human passion and depravity comes as a deep mortification and discouragement. What hope can we have when such a cruel and blood-Chamberlain addressed to Senator Robthirsty spirit waits in our midst for its so shallow? Is our race so wantonly cruel? Such acts call for condemnation and punishment. For condemnation as a bloody blot on the record of your race and mine, as a cruel affront to a race whose long suffering, patient forbearance challenge the admiration and gratitude of the world; as a shameful dishonor to the name of South Carolina. For punishment as a violation of the laws of the State and a wanton blow at the peace and happiness of our State. I am glad

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to testify to the horror which this event has excited among many here who have not been wont to heartily condemn many of the past bloody occurrences at the charge the obligation of society and our State toward the authors of this causeless

your obedient servant,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of South Carolina.

Gen. Butler Replies to the Governor through the New York Herald, and Exceriates the Slanderer.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 21, 1876.

and cruel massacre. Very respectfully,

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald.

I have just read Gov. Chamberlain's fancy sketch of the "Hamburg Horror," addressed to Senator Robertson, at Was his Excellency says: "Such acts call for condemnation and punishment." I en-tirely agree with him, and if he does not ed and punished, he should be hurled from the position which his imbecility disgraces. I have been the object and target of Radical malignity, and assigned a position in this affair similar to that of Sitting Bull in the Custer massacre. I nave been slandered and traduced by the Governor's emissaries for doing nothing more than my very plain and simple du-ty, and I now challenge him to begin his legal investigation. He knows my resince, and he knows that the pres U. S. soldiers is not necessar; for my ar-rest, or that of any other whit nan who was at Hamburg. And before that in-vestigation closes, if I do not show that the negroes were the aggressors, and the whites not to blame, that the emissaries of his Excellency were the instigators of the riot, and that his appointees could that the company called militia was not militia, but a band of rioters and high waymen, and that he is responsible for it —if I do not show all this, and show besides a condition of affairs at Hamburg under a Radical government pretending to be civilized, which would almost disment. I will undertake personally to answer for the death of every man, white and black, who fell in that riot.

Chamberlain that what he states in that communication to Senator Robertson is one knows better than himself that he has published it in the bloody-shirt outosition, and he shall not evo

High sounding phrases such as he in-dulges in, are better suited to another era of our history, when people were more of our history, when people were more prone to be influenced by a sickly sentiing and attentive audiences. The American people are becoming eminently practical, almost prosy in their pursuit of

As you aptly suggest in your editorial "The Governor's campaign rhetoric is another thing. Let him hunt up the criminals concerned and punish them.—
If as he says the whites of South Carolina reprobate the outrage, let the Governor test their indignation by punishing the offenders." The chapsodies of a partisan offenders." The thapsodies of a partisan politician, fatally bent on perpetuating his personal supremacy and the power of his party, is one thing, and the manly discharge of duty by the Governor of a whole State, in the interest of all, is another. His Excellency has chosen the role of the partisan, at the expense of his official responsibility, and if he does not make good his oath of office, to see that the laws are executed, let him stand confessed a charlatan who would gamble fessed a charlatan who would gamble with the dearest rights of the people of D. H. Chamberlain may continue to wear the Gubernatorial robes of a State which

M. C. BUTLER. THE TORCH AND THE BLOODY SHIRT. —A committee calling themselves "Union Veterans," holding appointment from a convention which met in Pittsburg in September, 1872, has issued an address to the soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy during the late civil war. They are advised to organize for service during the Presidential campaign, and are urged to come together in mass convention at Indianapolis, Ind., September 20, 1976, to express their sentiments, &c. The Democratic party and the Democratic candidates for the Presidency are roundly denounced in this circular at the contract of the presidency are roundly denounced. "it's the old fight again; the same party and the same men are arrayed agains you." The committee desire, they say, to organize campanies, regiments, blue, with uniforms of hats, capes and torches. This precious document is signed by John A. Dix, Chairman; James A. Garfield, Chairman Executive Committee, and two Secretaries. In the names of the Members' Committee are to be found those of Major G. S. Merril and

you can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the triviality of Colonel S. L. Hoge.

Does this mean the employment force and fraud to carry the election at all hazards? The New York Herald has the causes, the murderous and inhuman spirit which marked it in all its stages, charged its columns repeatedly of late against Governor Tilden, seeking to place him in some awkward position in reference to the Hamburg matter. Has it nothing to say to these incendiaries, who, in a time of profound peace, seek to re-vive and profit by all the animosities of

> arm in a ball room than to hug your friend's sister on the back stairs. No worse! Why, it is not as good!
>
> —Robert Settle, a brilliant young Democrat, takes the stump in North

> Carolina in opposition to the election of

to; I am tired of this thing."

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, - 2.00
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.

Gen. Wheeler's Letter of Acceptance. MALONE, N. Y., July 15, 1876. Hon. Edward McPherson and others, of the Committee of the Republican Nation-

GENTLEMEN-I received, on the 6th inst., your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Reublican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same and asking my doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the Convention

'A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the Convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may fol-low. If elected, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler and in the interest of

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the Convention I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has intrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplish-ed only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and as

securely in the cane brakes of Louisians Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern Affairs. These views renain unchanged, and were thus ex-

"We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvements and civili-zation, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting, to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will the most potent, if not indispensable agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the control o are whole counties in Louisiana in which of suggestion. We compelled these peo-ple to remain in the Union, and now no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The founda-tion for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them, to the fullest extent, every blessing which the government confers upon the most favored—give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them, by every necessary means, to duties and obligations under the constiention and its amendments to secure to

The just obligations to public creditors created when the government was in the usands of its brave defenders—are to be kept with religious faith, as are all he pledges subsidiary thereto and con-

In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and honor, simple honesty and justice to the people, whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecu-niary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be neces-sary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government intelli-

gence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guarantee against every form of sectarian influence

There should be the strictest econ in the expenditures of the government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high charac-ter and particular fitness, and should be ter and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and

not for private advantage.

The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full, prac-tical effect is the work it now has in hand. To the completion of its great nission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements; remembering that, under God, it is to that party that we are indebted in this centennial year of our existence for a that there is no master or slave through-out our broad domains, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of filled declaration that all men are created free and equal, and the guarantee of their own equality, under the law, with the most highly favored citizen of the land

To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good will, good money and universal prosperi-ty, the Republican party, not unmindful ty, the Republican party, not unamentally the imperfection and shortcomings of of the imperfection and shortcomings of human organizations, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to re trieve all errors and to summarily punish try, conndends submits its chain for continued support of the American people. Respectfully,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

- "Carl Schurz," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the leading Republican organ of the West, "is on our side this time, but we think we can win the fight - A lady in St. Joseph, Mo., has be-

come so accustomed to watering her flowers that she was out with her watering-pot in the rain recently, sheltered by

—It is given on the authority of a New Orleans paper that there is in that city a hog with his ears so far back that he can-It is said that a coat of tallow applied to rubber boots will draw out the sulphur, and render them much less liable

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. BY HOYT & CO. OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER. sweltering under a heat that registered

it was Mr. Hecker, of New York, the inventor of Hecker's Farina, and Hecker's self-raising flour. Not satisfied with raising the wind on a hot day, he had opened a sort of public refactory, where cakes, puddings, blanc manges, and all sorts of delicacies were dispensed gratis to the hungry million. The name soun-PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1876.

ded familiar like something I had seen or heard before, and on reflection I remembered that riding on top of a stage through the Rocky Mountains, away up among the peaks near the line where the snow never melts, I saw on the rocks on one side, "S. T. 1860," and on the other, 'Hecker's Farina and self-raising flour;' and now here at the world's great exposition I renew my acquaintance, and am indebted to the wings of his old mill for gentle fanning, with the thermometer

A joke has just got out which has kept Philadelphia on a broad grin for the last week. A Frenchman connected with one of the great Champagne Vineyards of France, took occasion at a public dinner-table, at one of our principal hotels, to assert that there was not a bottle of wine made in America fit for a gentleman to drink. An American gentleman sitting by asked him if he considered himself as a judge; he assured him that he did. The stranger then offered to bet him a thousand dollars that he could not tell without looking at the labels, the different brands of established champagnes. The Frenchman immediately accepted the bet, depositing \$1,000, and agreed, moreover, to be blindfolded

The American was to furnish the wine, and the loser was to pay for it; it was further understood that a generous supper was to wind up the festivities of the evening. All being prepared, a large party of friends were assembled at a crack restaurant on Chestnut street, and the trial began. Cork No. 1 flew, and the moment the Frenchman got a smell of it, he knew it was Mumm. Cork No. 2, and he recognized Rhoderer. Cork No. 3, Clicot was easily discovered .-Cork No. 4, and Charles Heidseck was named without hesitation. Cork No. 5, and Versenay appeared like an old friend. Bets ran high on the Frenchman; all the Yankees were eager takers; the trial over the bottles were examined, and come from the cellars of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., of Hammonsport, State of New York. The same company that received medals at Vienna and Paris for

ing all the time as though they did not The Frenchman was furious, and it was geance on the crowd of his tormentors on the principals in the affair, so I expect next week to hear of pistols and coffee,

supplemented by a coroner's inquest. After four dreadful days of insuffera ble heat, on Thursday night we were blessed by a storm that raged for an hour or two with the fury of a hurricane; the lightning never stopped its lurid glare for a moment, and peal after peal of thunder crashed about our heads with the roar of a thousand cannons. The result was, however, that Friday was one of the most delightful days of the sea-

returns are given from the turnstyles. Sun strokes have been numerous, but the medical department refuse to give any information of the number. The Cincinnati Light Guard has arrived after its very foolish and wearisome march of 800 miles under a torrid sun; they have been the past two months on the road; seven men have sunk exhausted by the way-side, and all the rest look worn and cool, I shall return to the Art Gallery:

Yours truly,

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO SOUTH CAROLINA YOUNG LADIES .- The principal of the Culpeper Female Institute located at Culpeper C. H., Virginia, sends us a communication of special interest to young ladies who wish to obtain a comcost. He offers to receive three pupils of this class from South Carolina, affording them the best instruction in all the usua college branches, including languages and music, and make no charge except for board and washing, about \$15 per nonth. This offer is made by the genermain unknown, and out of the consideration for the circumstances of many fami-lies in our State from whom advantages to which they were once accustomed are The Culpeper Institute stands among the foremost in the Old Dominion, has a full corps of teachers, and its location, in the ed. Those interested will address Dr. Wm. R. Vaughn, Principal, Culpeper C.

young man in debt, Benjamin Franklin gave the following advice: Make a full owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you can collect, pay over to has last as you can conece, pay over those you owe. If you cannot, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer morning and night; attend church meeting regularly every Sunday and do unto all men as you would that they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the do whatever else is in your power to do cheerfully, but if you can, help the ourse diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfor stances, come to me and I will pay your

- A straight line is the shortest in