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Anderson Intelligencer.

BY HOYT & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876. VOL. XII—NO. 12.

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:
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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.
☞ We are not responsible for the views and 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 of HOYT & CO., Anderson, S. C.

THE RADICALS IN THE SOUTH.

How they Ruined the State of North Carolina—Curious Confessions of a Former Congressman—The Villainous Record of Some Notorious Republican Leaders.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., September 13.

I send you a copy of a letter from John T. Deweese, now of Cleveland, Ohio, addressed to the voters of North Carolina, which has just been published in the Raleigh *News*. Deweese was one of the carpet-baggers who helped to misgovern this State after the war had closed, and he was twice elected to Congress from the Raleigh District by the aid of the negro vote. He left the State some years ago, and professes to have repented of his misdeeds while acting with the Republican party. At any rate, whether he is sincere in his repentance or not, he has made an open confession, which is good for his soul, but exceedingly bad for his former associates, who have represented Grant's Administration here, and are now the leaders of the Hayes and Wheeler party of North Carolina.

There is hardly a prominent Republican in the State, from the ex-Confederate Settle, who is the candidate of that party for Governor, down to the rural district managers, who was not a member of the Ring which Deweese exposes, and the main facts that he recounts have long been known to the plundered taxpayers. In 1872, when Grant was running for re-election, not less than $315,000 taken from the United States Treasury, ostensibly for the purpose of suppressing illicit distilling, was spent by United States officials in this State for political purposes.

It is a singular fact that, so far as is known, there has not been one revenue collector appointed by Grant in North Carolina who has not proved a defaulter, and the aggregate stealings of these defaulters amount to over half a million dollars.

Below are the most interesting portions of the address of Deweese. The James H. Harris mentioned in it is the leading colored politician in the State, and the chief manager of the Republican party here. Holden is the impeached and disgraced Governor who desired to see Grant made Emperor, and to have his son Fred succeed him on the throne:

DEWEESE'S ADDRESS.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

When I left your State, six years ago, it was with a determination to never again mingle with politics; but, in a quiet way, vote for and support the men and party I thought were best for my country's welfare. I had also determined that so far as any of the matters connected with politics in your State were to be of a sealed nature, so far as I was concerned, to let the dead past bury its dead—shed no tear over its grave; but, unfortunately, perhaps, for some of the parties concerned, they concluded they would shift their sins on to my shoulders. Now, I have enough of my own to bear, and propose, in a few statements, to put the sin where it properly belongs.

In the first place I was, as you all know, an officer in the regular army of the United States, stationed among you from the close of the war until I resigned to take the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy, which I held until 1868, when I was elected to Congress. When the Constitutional Convention in 1868 was in session, Messrs. Soutter & Co., bankers of New York city, were desirous of getting that assemblage of corrupt and doubtful representation to endorse $1,000,000 of the old State bonds, or repledge the faith of the State to their payment. I was then inexperienced in all kinds of legislation, but had quite an extensive acquaintance with the members of that body. One of them, General Joseph C. Abbott, late a Senator in Congress, on learning what Messrs. Soutter & Co. wanted, told me that they would pay some considerable money to get the Convention to pass a law re-endorsing the bonds; that if I would see a Mr. Porter, then in Raleigh, and make a bargain with him for some definite sum, he (Abbott) would put the bill through the Convention, and that we would divide the money received from Soutter & Co. I did as he suggested. Mr. Porter agreed to give $5,000. General Estes, then a partner, or in some way connected with Abbott, represented Abbott; the bill was passed, and money paid by draft on New York, and cashed at the Raleigh National Bank. The money was divided in Abbott's room, he and Estes taking $2,500, and I getting the other $2,500. Of this sum, I gave $500 to Major Rice, from Pitt County; $250 to James H. Harris, and kept the remainder.

This was the commencement of the swindles that were perpetrated by the Convention and Legislature which led to the financial ruin of your State. Before the close of the Convention the bill was passed giving State aid to the Chatham road, and $60,000 of bonds were given to General Littlefield to pay members for their votes.

The Legislature met, and the members, ever clamorous for all kinds of swindles and steals, their influence and their votes were up for sale to the highest bidder. At that time the ring was formed by Swepson, Abbott and Littlefield, by which all of these stealing laws were passed. They had up to that time been friendly with me. I was, through their influence and a liberal use of money, nominated to Congress. Mr. James H. Harris was the only opponent I had in the convention, and he was paid by me $1,000 to get out of the way and support me. I paid him by check on the Raleigh National Bank, dated February 28, 1868. About this time the ring concluded they would make a close corporation and shake me, but I demurred, and Mr. Swepson paid me $15,000 and I released any claim I had on them, or the spoils of the ring.

I was again nominated, when Harris again wanted to leech me; and this time the colored patriot would take no less than $2,000, thus making me bleed $3,000 to represent as mean and worthless a constituency of whites and blacks as ever called themselves Republicans. They should have been called by their proper names of thieves and leeches. I had, by this time, come to the conclusion that Swepson, Abbott, Littlefield & Co. would be tired of their shaking me in the way they had. So I saw Judge Sammy Watts; made an arrangement with Judge Watts to enjoin the issue of bonds to the railroad company, and he was to have $5,000 of State bonds for issuing and sustaining injunctions in the Atlantic and Tennessee Railroad case. The suit was in the name of one Kehoe, of Newbern; the case was fixed up, and Sammy got his $5,000. There was but one railroad, I now remember of, that did not pay tribute to this ring, and that was the Salem Road. They declined to "bleed."

It was well understood that Mr. Swepson was to and did take care of Governor Holden, and that he was paid for his influence. Andy Jones and Swepson have often told me that Swepson paid Governor Holden some $25,000, besides his stock in the Raleigh National Bank. I know that Littlefield gave Governor Holden $15,000 for the *Standard*. The price was high, but the Governor gave his countenance and encouragement to steal his State. So it was about even.

Governor Holden, Bill Sloan, Andy Jackson Jones, Windy Billy Henderson, Joe Abbott, General Estes, Sam Watts, Jim Harris, M. S. Littlefield, G. W. Swepson and Tim Lee, all had a share in those steals.

J. C. L. Harris wanted to be Postmaster; his daddy, C. L. Harris, offered me $1,000 to sign his recommendation. I declined. Harris then had Shaffer, the carpet-bag register, who has about as much brains as a bull calf, to write me a letter, offering me $1,000 to sign it. I declined. Logan then wanted to fight me in Mahler's jewelry store for not giving him a recommendation.

Littlefield, Swepson and Abbott are to blame, one as much as the other, for the condition of affairs in your State.

They corrupted the Legislature, using such willing tools as J. H. Harris to get the negro members to vote for all their railroad schemes. Harris was by them paid the money with which he purchased his farm. In fact he would do nothing unless he was paid for it. He must have received no less than $15,000 for his influence and his vote. Abbott got at least $100,000 for his share. You all know how much your State was swindled out of; the members themselves received but little. Sam Carrow was paid $3,500 for trying to influence Rodman's opinion on the legality of the bonds issued by the railroad company.

Dick Badger and Tim Lee each got their $3,000 of State bonds out of the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company appropriation. In fact, not one of these Radical chaps that are now hounding me did a lick of work; but they got their pay, and your State had to pay them. The stealing extended from one end of the State to the other, and was confined entirely to the Republican party. More than one man now in ease and plenty in your State stole what he is daily eating, and if the Republican party is to be continued in power, you will get just four years more of it.

JOHN T. DEWEESE.

Patterson's Budget of Lies.

WASHINGTON, September 20.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, who has been feeling the political pulse in the State he claims to represent in the United States Senate, arrived in this city to-day brimful of apprehension for the peaceable condition of affairs in that section. He represents the State as one vast camp, every male citizen, black as well as white, being thoroughly armed with the best of revolvers and Winchester rifles, and war-like operations, drillings, mustering and military manœuvring generally being the order of day and night. He also asserts that unless one is well known it is impossible for love or money to get possession of the munitions of war in the State. Everything is lugubrious in the extreme. The rice plantations are practically at a standstill, and from his Radical point of view a reign of terror exists throughout the State, because as it appears, the chances of the Radical party to carry the election is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. Patterson says that in South Carolina much depends upon the results of the October elections in Indiana and Ohio.—*New York World.*

WASHINGTON, September 20.

Senator Patterson arrived here this morning from South Carolina to apply for more help to protect the voters and prevent the terrorism which extends over the whole State. Governor Chamberlain and United States Marshal Wallace and others will arrive to-morrow morning. An old resident of Columbia told the Senator last week that he could not speak to him on the street if he met him. The excitement and feeling is far worse than it was in 1860 and the days of secession, and it is dangerous to even speak to a Radical. Judge Cooke, who has acted for years with the Republicans, made a speech not long since advocating the election of Wade Hampton and Governor Tilden, and excused himself by saying that he was forced to do so to save his property, and perhaps his life.

The whole white male Democratic population is said to be completely armed, and large consignments of rifles, revolvers and knives are received constantly. Yet no dealer will sell a Republican even a knife. The very boys are armed, and the boys of the military school at Columbia openly wear their revolvers belted around them. The Senator says that fully 20,000 men, armed and mounted, are thoroughly patrolling the whole State under the direction and command of Butler of Hamburg fame, and these forces are not only armed, but completely organized and drilled.

The people are reported as expressing themselves openly in favor of a fight, and as saying that they don't care a —— for the United States, the troops, or the North, but that they are ready and anxious to clean out all the troops that General Grant can send. They say that if they do have ary trouble Governor Tilden will carry Indiana and Ohio in October, and New York in November, which ensures his election; they are bound to elect Hampton or destroy the State. Senator Patterson says that unless they have immediate help no colored man will dare to move or talk, much less to vote, and if Indiana goes Democratic that South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida will follow, and there will be an outbreak which will almost be one of extermination of Republicans. Murders are done every day of which not a whisper reaches the North.—*New York Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Governor Chamberlain, Senator Patterson and the United States District Attorney for South Carolina were to meet here to-day and make a formal demand on Attorney General Taft for more troops for that State, but Patterson only put in an appearance. The latter wants the whole State garrisoned, declares that Governor Chamberlain's life and his own are not safe, and that the government must protect them and the other officials. These frantic appeals are even disgusting the administration, for it was stated in official quarters to-day that Patterson had not been in the State since Congress adjourned, except at the Republican Convention, and that Chamberlain has been making speeches in the State unmolested. Attorney General Taft goes to Ohio to-morrow, but has given general assurances that all the troops needed for South Carolina will be forthcoming.—*New York World.*

— A newspaper is a window through which men look on all that is going on in the world. Without a newspaper, a man is shut in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day, the newspaper will keep pace with history and record it. A newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an unfolding encyclopedia, an unbound book forever issuing and never finished.

— Life may be compared to a shirt button. It often hangs by a thread.

THE PROSTRATE STATE.

THE EVILS OF RADICAL MISRULE—A PLAIN RECITAL OF FACTS.

From the Charleston News and Courier, September 22.

Just five months since, in a letter to the fair women of Lexington, Governor Chamberlain said: "One hundred years ago South Carolina and Massachusetts were struggling together for freedom and independence. To-day South Carolina is struggling alone for good government. By the memories of Lexington and Moultrie, we beseech Massachusetts to stand by us, in this dire extremity, in the spirit of Adams and Hancock." The struggle is more desperate than when those words winged their way to Lexington; the hand that wrote them is tightly clasped by thieves and ruffians; Gov. Chamberlain is the chosen candidate of the robber crew who, a few short months ago, were his foe and ours. But the memories of Moultrie and Lexington still live; the spirit of Adams and Hancock is not dead. In their name, in our extremity, we ask of Massachusetts and the other States of the "Old Thirteen," a fair and patient hearing, in order that our countrymen may know, as they have never known, the desperate imbecility and corruption have brought a quarter of a million of American citizens in South Carolina, to ensure whose "domestic tranquility," with that of their countrymen, the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established.

I. A month ago the colored laborers in the counties of Beaufort and Colleton struck for higher wages. Many of the hands were willing to work at the advanced rate given at the beginning of harvesting, but the ringleaders drove such laborers from the fields, set upon them, bruised them with clubs and brutally whipped them. To this hour the two counties named are in a perturbed condition.

II. In Charleston, on September 6, a mob of Radical negroes attacked two colored Democrats, who were defended by a party of white citizens. In the fight that ensued one man was killed and several persons were grievously wounded. For some hours the negro rioters held undisputed possession of the principal thoroughfare of the city.

III. At the beginning of this week a posse with a constable, bearing a warrant for the arrest of a negro charged with assault and robbery of an aggravated character, were fired upon, near Ellenton, by a crowd of negroes, with whom the fugitive from justice had taken refuge. These negroes have since burned two dwelling houses and a number of barns. They removed the rails on the Port Royal Railroad, threw a train from the track and fired into the train. They threaten even now to burn the villages on the line of the road.

IV. In the quiet town of Aiken the white citizens on Friday night slept on their arms, the blacks having beaten the long roll and manifested an intention to use the torch as a surer weapon of offense than shotgun or bludgeon.

V. In Marion the other day a negro resisted arrest, and, with his companions, fired upon and wounded one of the Sheriff's posse who attempted to arrest him.

VI. The Deputy Sheriff of Barnwell, a Republican, is ambuscaded and wounded by negroes, and the clothes of the officer with him were riddled with balls.

The facts we give, stripped to the bare truth, and capable of confirmation by a cloud of trustworthy witnesses, exhibit the situation of the low country of South Carolina, where the negroes predominate. For a month or more the white citizens have been in imminent danger. The assassin threatens them day by day and the barnburner by night.

The State government is in undisputed possession of the Republican party. What has been done by the State government, or by local officers, to restore to the people, under the Constitution, the inalienable rights of "enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness?"

1. In Beaufort nineteen of the Combahee rioters were arrested. All save five were discharged. The remaining five were tried on Wednesday. Their guilt was admitted; no defense was made. *They were promptly acquitted.*

2. A show of authority was made in Colleton, but the rioters pursued the Deputy Sheriff and posse, rescued their prisoners, and drove the "minions of the law" in derision back to Walterboro'. The Sheriff of Colleton reports that he cannot execute the processes of the law in the lower part of the county.

3. In Charleston one solitary arrest has been made, and that was, after long delay, upon the affidavit of a citizen who had been assaulted. The city authorities hear nothing, say nothing, attempt nothing.

4. No arrests in Barnwell or Aiken! No arrests at Ellenton or Hattieville!

5. Where are the courts? The Radical Judge of the circuit in which the main disturbances take place, hurries into court, before the appointed hour of meeting, and adjourns at once. It was the day for the opening of the regular term; and an adjournment without day is ordered, without reference to the rights of prisoners, the wishes of counsel, or the convenience of the jurors.

6. Where is the Governor of the State? With the murderous volleys of the Ellenton rioters ringing in his ears, he deserted his post on Monday night last, and hied him to Massachusetts!

Several white men have been killed in the different combats, and a number of negroes are reported to be slain. The negroes believe themselves to be above the law, and act upon this belief. The State is threatened with a war of races. The State government, from Governor down, encourages the lawless negroes to further excesses by the failure to stamp out the first germs of disorder.

And the whites! What are they doing? For their own protection and that of peaceful colored citizens, they have organized themselves in every district. It is the whites who maintain order wherever order reigns. The Executive calls upon the United States troops to arrest the Ellenton outlaws, and at their coming the whites withdraw. But these troops, whatever their gallantry, cannot gather at every fireside which is menaced with desolation; nor can they, whatever their great good will, take the place that is filled by Governor, Sheriff, Judge and jury, in a community where civil law is supreme. In the low country of South Carolina to-day there is neither civil law nor military law. Neither the sword nor the toga commands and maintains peace. In Charleston and in Columbia squads of armed civilians belonging to different organizations assemble each night in their armories, under their officers, ready to defend, musket in hand, their imperilled hearths and homes. The two chief cities of South Carolina are armed camps. Every white citizen is enrolled, and within an hour the whole body of whites, young and old, can be assembled for the performance of the functions which belonged to the State government—when South Carolina had a government.—Founded in ignorance and hate, bolstered up by selfishness and vice, the fabric fell to pieces at the first touch of danger, at the first call for other public work than robbery and rapine. For the low country the civil government is gone. Charleston is safe in person and in property; so is Columbia. The whites are paramount there. But the whites in the country districts, where their numbers are few, are confronted by perils too monstrous to describe. Loss of life and property is the least of them!

Such is the condition of South Carolina to-day! Such is the pass to which Radicalism—spurning respectability and honesty, and hugging debauchery and fraud to its bosom—has brought this people. Out of it comes the inexorable need of the overthrow of Republican rule—not for Tilden's sake, not for Hampton's sake, not for the sake of party, but for the sake of the quiet and security, the virtue and honor, this people cannot possess while they have no civil government save in name, and know of its existence only by its scandalous oppression and the incessant demands of the tax gatherer.

We entreat our fellow-countrymen to hear us! "South Carolina is struggling alone for good government." In the spirit of Hancock and Adams, in the name of Moultrie and Lexington, we ask every lover of order and friend of freedom to stand by us in the hour of our need. More than moral aid and sympathy we do not require. We can work out our own salvation. What we ask is, that American citizens, taught from their cradles to prefer death to the loss of liberty, shall not be written down as "banditti," because they are resolved to defend their altars and firesides to the last extremity, and shall not be denounced as "rebels," because they are fixed in the unchangeable purpose to procure, at any cost, a government that will insure to all classes the safety and tranquility enjoyed by the people of every other State, and to which every American citizen is entitled.

The Struggle in South Carolina.

The Philadelphia *Times*, an independent, non-partisan paper, and one of the most powerful and influential journals in the world, properly appreciates the situation in South Carolina, and, in its latest issue, speaks these brave and encouraging words:

There is one State in the Union where the campaign is not conducted on issues of the past. In South Carolina—plundered, prostrate South Carolina—the issue is one of life and death. No talk there of the Missouri Compromise or the terms of Lee's surrender, nor of income returns or milage accounts; no talk even of Tilden or Hayes. A people for long years depressed in spirit, stripped of worldly goods by thieving officials, ground under the heel of ignorance and vice, slandered and villified at home and abroad, erratic but honest and brave withal, are making a last desperate effort to redeem their State and place it once more on the high road to prosperity so long by them untrodden. "My God," said Gen. Hampton to the correspondent of a Republican journal, "we cannot stand it! Our substance is consumed, and the very name of South Carolina has become a by-word and a reproach. We are in the gulf of despair. If the Northern people—yes, even the Northern Republicans—knew our condition; knew it just as it is; knew how we have suffered and how we have been robbed, their sympathies would be extended to us in this struggle. What we want is relief from the robbers." An enthusiasm has been born of this desperation, and the result is seen in a conservative canvass which has had no parallel in our history, unless it be found in the Log Cabin and Hard Cider demonstrations of 1840. The election is nearly two months away, but the camp-fire blazes on every hill. Where hundreds came together in former political contests, thousands now gather. Every man who can speak is on the stump; clubs are active in every township; torches, fireworks, music, flags and flowers are pressed into service, and the women vie with the men in what is termed the patriic revival. A favorite device on the transparencies tells the story. It is a representation of a female figure bursting asunder her chains, and the legend thereunder reads: "The Prostrate State Aroused." The campaign is one of sentiment, indeed, but of stern reality as well.

We have indicated the characteristics of the Conservative line of battle. What of the array on the other side? Within the last week the frightened robbers, realizing the earnestness of their victims, have patched a peace among themselves and organized as well to defend their booty as to perpetuate their power. The Charleston papers bring us reports of the proceedings of the State Republican Convention, at which nominations were made in opposition to the Reform ticket. It was a motley gathering. If there was an honest man in it he does not open his mouth. The leading spirits were Elliott, the most corrupt, though, perhaps, the ablest, colored man in political life; Jones, of Georgetown, who sold himself thrice in the Republican Convention, of 1874; Patterson, the purchaser of a seat in the United States Senate; Whittemore, the Congressman expelled for cadetship peddling; Bowen, the bigamist; Mobley, the incendiary, and a dozen other notorious fellows, tarred with the stick of corruption. The speeches were marked by open assaults upon the integrity of every candidate before the convention. One man openly declared that if the worst man in the party was nominated he would vote for him, and said with glee "that if there was five years of stealing in South Carolina he was glad of it, as it would serve the Democrats right." At last the charges and counter charges became so bitter and disgraceful that the convention went into secret session, and for nine hours washed their dirty linen with closed doors. After such scenes the ticket presented was such an one as might have been expected of such a body. For Governor, they named Chamberlain, who, having put his hand to the plow of reform, turned back to get a nomination from the men whom he had pilloried as the worst that ever cursed a free country; for Treasurer, Cardoza, who escaped impeachment for malfeasance by spending the fortune stolen from the State in buying his sworn judges; for Attorney-General, Elliott, who was denounced by the head of the ticket as a thief, and who in turn spent hours in trying to prove to the convention that the head of the ticket is a traitor and a knave. And this is the party and the ticket with which Northern people are expected to sympathize, and for the success of which Chandler is to send his money and Taft his Marshals and Cameron his troops to South Carolina. And this is the work for which the New York *Times* thanks God, and which it calls a victory for reform. Another Hayes organ has said that when the people of the North have to choose between an ex-rebel and a thief they will take the thief. The sympathies of all honest people, North or South, must go out towards the Conservatives of South Carolina in their struggle for honest government. Shame to the party who would have it otherwise.

— When doctors disagree apothecaries are happy.

They Must be Unloaded.

The Radical politicians who nominated Chamberlain and Elliott in the late State Convention, which they controlled absolutely, are the very gang who nominated Moses in 1872 and Chamberlain in 1874, and who, throughout the legislative sessions of 1874 and 1875 audaciously resisted the passage of every measure that looked to a reduction of the public expenditures and the prevention of theft and fraud by public officers. In that Convention were the monkeys who had purloined the chesnuts and the cats who pulled them out of the fire. Hardly one familiar name was missing. Nash was not there, the sooty Senator who has the merit of boldly avowing purposes that his comrades usually try to conceal. For instance, in the Senate, a winter or two ago, Nash reminded his friends that the Old Ship of State was bearing down upon them, with decks heaped high with spoils, and urged the political buccaneers to jump aboard, ere she passed, and secure their share of the plunder. Leslie was not there, the knavish Land Commissioner, whose swindling operations, or some of them are fully set forth in the report of a special committee, presented, but not acted upon, at the last session of the General Assembly. But Elliott, Smalls, Bowen, Whittemore, Swails and Owens were in the Convention, with their dependents and accomplices. The whole number of delegates in the Convention was 194. Forty-four of these were members of the last General Assembly; sixteen of them were members of the notoriously corrupt Senate. The remainder came from counties represented in the Legislature by Democrats, or by Independent Republicans. The forty-four, with Patterson to lead them as he led them in 1874 and 1872, ruled the Convention as they had ruled the Legislature. There was no improvement in the character of the delegates. The same constituencies returned the same representatives. Are not the Democracy justified, therefore, in assuming that the new promises of reform are as hollow as the old, and that the present object of the Republican party, as represented by its leaders, is precisely what it was under Scott and Moses? The thieves of yesterday are the thieves of to-day; the "machine" is run by the same hands, and must run in the same way and in the same direction.

In 1874, in accepting the nomination for Governor, Mr. Chamberlain entreated his fellow-Republicans to put at his back, and by his side, a Legislature which would co-operate heartily with him in reducing expenses and in correcting abuses generally. The answer to this was the election, except in Counties carried by the Independents and Conservatives, of the rascals who shared in the crimes and excesses which gave the "Robber Governor" his bad preeminence.

There was a platform in 1874 as in 1876, and equally emphatic and definite in its pledges. The platform of 1874 solemnly bound the party to carry out the promises of reform made two years before. What was then promised was: The reduction of the public expenditures within the revenue to be derived from a moderate tax; an immediate reduction in the salaries of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, and a reduction in the number of public offices. Besides this, the platform of 1874 specifically renewed the pledge that the public expenditures should be kept within the public revenue. The record shows that not one of these promises were kept.

As the tax levy for 1874–75 was made during the session of 1873–74, the new Legislature was fully cognizant of the amount of revenue at its disposal. Nevertheless, so extravagant were the appropriations that the deficiency for the fiscal year 1874–75 was $308,872, including the loss by the failure of the Solomon Bank, while the total tax this year is higher than ever before. Nor was an immediate reduction made in the salaries of all public officers. The wrangling and argument of two sessions produced a bill effecting a saving in salaries of $30,000, and this was so amended that it does not go into operation until next November! As far as we know no reduction whatever was made in the number of public officers, except by diminishing for party reasons the number of trial justices in some of the Counties. Every pledge of specific reform was ruthlessly broken, and, besides, other reform measures, strenuously advised by Governor Chamberlain, were promptly voted down.

In defiance of the positive mandate of the Constitution, the Legislature refused to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables by the people, and for the registration of electors, and instead of reducing the length of the session to thirty or forty days, remained in session, in 1875–76, no less than one hundred and forty days. The members, moreover, sought to alter the Consolidation Act which they had bound themselves to maintain unchanged. They failed to take any sufficient action to establish the responsibility of the persons by whom the State, through the Solomon Bank, was swindled out of $200,000. The majority of the Radical members fought, tooth and nail, to secure the passage of the extravagant and injurious bills that the Executive had vetoed. Finally, the same Legislature, on "Black Thursday," elected Moses and Whipper to the Circuit Bench, committing an act, which in the words of Governor Chamberlain, sent "a thrill of horror throughout the State." Some reductions, as explained in previous articles, were secured; but they were obtained by the Conservative members, aided by the better Republicans, and despite the efforts of the forty-four members who took the lead in the State Convention.

These are facts, established by the record. They show that, in no case, have such Radicals as the Forty-four projected a single measure of substantial reform, and the history of the State, during the last eight years, shows that the same gang of rufians contrived, or shared the profits of, every rascally scheme, from the Land Commission swindle to the Printing steal. It is idle to expect such persons to reform themselves. They may do it within the walls of a penitentiary. They cannot do it so long as they run at large and live by plundering the people. There is indeed only one cure for our public ills, and that is, "to unload Moses and Whipper, and all who go with them." And they can be unloaded in but one way, and that is by the election of Hampton in November.—*News and Courier.*

A BROKEN CONVERSATION.—A widow of my acquaintance at the Ocean was emphatic on the horrible figure that the loveliest woman must cut while bathing.

I remarked that the Queen of Love and Beauty was fabled to have sprung from the foam of the sea, and that she must have been charming.

"Oh, yes; but she had nothing on. I should look charming——"

Here her speech came to a sudden halt and observing roses blooming all over her face, I said, "I have no doubt of it," and walked away.—*Long Branch Letter.*

— The Millerites of New England are thinking of getting together once more, and appointing another day for the world to come to an end.

Advice to Colored Men in South Carolina.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, instead of attending to his duties has been visiting the North, and, on his return to Washington, which seems to be his headquarters, he gives out that he has heard of the murder of from t ty to one hundred negroes in the Stat - ring his absence. "From thirty to one hundred" is a vague phrase. Its use confesses a shameful amount of ignorance in the Governor of the State, whose sworn duty is to maintain the peace of the State, protect the lives of the citizens, and to see that lawlessness is punished. The people of South Carolina are asked to vote for Governor Chamberlain—to re-elect him to his place. But why should they? At a time of great excitement he leaves the State, abandons his post of duty and returns only to send out a vague report of the killing of some of its citizens. Evidently he is not a fit man for Governor: he is not even a safe man.

General Wade Hampton is his opponent, the nominee of the Democratic party. What does Gen. Hampton say about the peace of the State? He is making an active and thorough canvass, and everywhere, from every platform and stump, he pledges his word that if he is elected Governor he will "observe, protect and defend the rights of the colored man;" he solemnly promises to "render to the whole people of the State equal and impartial justice;" and to make this promise specific, he adds: "If there is a white man in this assembly who, because he is a Democrat or because he is a white man, believes that when I am elected Governor, if I should be, I I will stand between him and the law, or grant to him any privileges or immunities that shall not be granted to the colored man, he is mistaken, and I tell him now, if that is his reason for voting for me, not to vote at all."

These are the honest, sensible words of General Hampton. What has Governor Chamberlain said or done to match them? What did he do on the heels of the Hamburg massacre? He ran to Washington to appeal for help. What does he do in the middle of the canvass? Promise equal and exact justice to all citizens? Guarantee that he will "observe, defend and protect the rights of the colored man?" Not at all. He leaves the State for a visit to New England.

Why should the colored men of South Carolina vote for Mr. Chamberlain?—What has he done? What does he propose to do for them? If they are sensible men they will vote for Gen. Hampton. He at least makes them a definite promise. He makes it for himself and for the gentlemen who are on the ticket with him. Not only that, but he warns every man who does not agree with him that all the people, colored as well as white, shall be equally secure in life, liberty and property, that he had better not vote for him. If we were asked by a South Carolina colored man how he should vote we should tell him, "Vote for General Hampton; hold him and his to the responsibility they are willing to assume. They are men of character, men of property, old citizens of the State; go and shake hands with them; tell them you will trust them. Vote for Hayes for President if you like. It is natural that you should prefer a Republican President, particularly if you are going to try a Democratic State government. But vote for General Hampton and the Democratic State ticket. Chamberlain has not protected you, and, depend upon it, if Hayes is chosen President, he is not going to listen to Chamberlain or any other Southern Governor who runs up to Washington to tell his tale, when he ought to be on the spot to see justice done between you and your white neighbor. Mr. Hayes does not believe in federal interference in the South."

That is the advice we should give to South Carolina and also to Louisiana colored men. If they only took time calmly to consider the matter they would see that while the Southern Republican politician lives upon "outrages," and prospers the more, the more colored men are wronged or slain, the Southern Democrat must perforce maintain peace and order; for if he does not the whole North hoots at him and demands that the federal power shall upset him. Arkansas was full of crime and disorder until the Democratic Governor Garland came into power. It has been peaceful ever since, and no complants come from there, under his wise rule, of wrong to Republicans or colored men.—*New York Herald.*

TROOPS THAT ARE NOT WANTED IN THE SOUTH.—Company D, of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, arrived in this city on Sunday, and were obliged to lay over until Monday. They were from Fort Worth, or some other post in Texas, and on their way to the Indian country in Dakota. A meddlesome Radical politician met the boys soon after they had pitched their tents on a hill above the depot, and called out:

"Hurrah, boys, for Hayes!"

Not a solitary cheer responded. One of the sergeants stepped out of the crowd and remarked:

"You have made a mistake; we don't cheer for Hayes; we are Tilden men."

"What! you do not mean to say you oppose the men who give you food and clothing?"

"Yes, we do. We are tired of Grant and his gang, and as for our food and clothes, will excuse him for that if he will let us loose."

"Oh, nonsense, boys; you don't mean to go back on Grant and Hayes?"

"Yes, we will go back on any man who keeps two-thirds of our boys in blue down in 'Dixie' to keep white men down beneath the niggers, and who sends a handful of us North to be killed and scalped by the Indians, armed with guns and bullets furnished by Grant's brother, Orvil, and his deputy post traders; and I will bet you a keg of beer that three-fourths of my company are Tilden men."

"I will take that bet."

A vote was taken, and the vote in Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, stood: Tilden 40; Hayes 4.—*Kansas City Times.*

A SOLDIER OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—Rev. Thomas Dawson, of Pendleton, aged 87 years, was in attendance on the Baptist Association at this place last week as a messenger from the Saluda Association. He is the oldest living minister of the Gospel in the State of South Carolina. He was once a lieutenant in the English army. His regiment was engaged in the battle of Waterloo, at the defeat of Napoleon and the French. After peace was declared, he came to this country, and for many years drew his pension from the English government, and finally, under act of Parliament, accepted two hundred guineas as a quit claim for all future pensions. His wife died two years ago after having lived with him fifty years. Besides Mr. Dawson, there are many other old ministers in the Baptist Association, eight of whom are over 75 years of age, and two over 85. Surely the Lord has blessed these old people who have devoted so much of their lives to the welfare of their fellow-man.—*Abbeville Press and Banner.*

JUDGE MACKEY.

HE DECLARES FOR HAMPTON AND REDEMPTION.

Judge Mackey, by invitation, addressed the Tilden and Hampton Club in the court house at Chester last Saturday evening. Soon as it became known that he was to speak the house was packed with white and colored citizens. He arose amid deafening cheers—proclaimed himself still a Republican, but not of the band that has been despoiling and ruining the State. Just here it is due the Judge to state that this was not the first time he had declared his purpose to support which ever ticket promised genuine reform. Early as the first of August he made such declaration, and has since repeated it here and elsewhere—had proclaimed at Republican meetings before Chamberlain's nomination and in his presence that unless they put in the field as good a ticket as the Democrats, he would support the Democratic ticket with might and main.

He stated that the distinctive features of political parties are not in their titles but in their platforms, and that the chief points of difference between the Democratic and Republican parties had blended—their names were a matter of convenience, and that Hampton was virtually on the Republican platform. The Democratic ticket afforded the only hope, the only guarantee of honesty, integrity and equal justice to all, and was bound to sweep the State. He hesitated not to take his position with those who are moving to redeem the government of South Carolina, and would canvass for Hampton from the crest of the Blue Ridge to the salt water. The Judge depicted forcibly the folly and inevitable doom of the colored population in their attempt to array themselves solidly against the native whites with whom they are to live and to die. Foreign adventurers, political leaders of the negro, regarded South Carolina as a camping ground from which they could and would flee at their convenience and leave the deluded negro to his fate. But the other day while the soil of South Carolina was drinking up the blood of her citizens, white and colored, Chamberlain, instead of being at his post and struggling to allay passion and violence, was making a visit to his home in Massachusetts. He was approached on the train by the Judge and entreated to return to Columbia and exert himself in behalf of peace and order, but all in vain. Now Governor Chamberlain might be found somewhere under the North pole; when, if Hampton had been Governor he would, under similar circumstances, have been at his post ready, at the peril of his life, to protect the humblest citizen, white or black.

By facts and figures he was prepared to show that the stealings of the last eight years would be amply sufficient, without the collection of a cent of taxes, to run the government for as many years in the future. The prosperous condition of the negroes in Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States was contrasted with his impoverished condition here in South Carolina. He predicted that the first effort to restrict the negro suffrage would be made by the North. The board of State canvassers composed of officials and candidates in opposition to the Democratic party was passed in scathing review. The speech called forth repeated cheering and was listened to throughout with marked attention, and on motion of Mr. J. D. Means the thanks of the club were voted to the Judge for his address.

Marshal Wallace Interviewed.

The election law of the United States provides for the appointment of supervisors of elections and deputies. The former are appointed by the United States Commissioners. In making these appointments, the Commissioners are bound to choose one from each political party, in order that both parties shall be equally represented at the polls.

The deputies are appointed by the United States Marshal, who uses his own discretion in these appointments.

A reporter of the *Journal of Commerce* called upon United States Marshal, R. M. Wallace in order to ascertain from him how he intended to make these appointments, and elicited the following facts. The Marshal stated that it was left with him entirely whom he should appoint, that there were certain counties in the State in which he would appoint none but Republicans, that he did not think that he could trust a Democrat in those counties. There were other counties in which he would make the appointments equal between the two political parties, and that there were certain other counties in which he did not deem it necessary to make any appointments whatever.

When asked why it was that he intended to choose from but one political party in certain of the upper counties, he replied, that he was responsible for all deputies appointed, and would not feel authorized to choose from the Democrats in those counties, for that they have openly announced that no Republicans would vote there, and he did not see how he could trust the Democrats in those counties; and he would not assume the responsibility upon himself, as he was in a great measure accountable for the actions of all the deputies whom he might appoint.

To the question, whether if the Chairman of the Executive Committees for each county should recommend certain parties for appointment he would approve of the same and commission them? he answered that he would investigate the matter, and if the parties were such as he thought could be trusted, he certainly would, and that he would be glad if the Democrats of each county would send in the names of parties whom they wished to recommend to those appointments, so as to give him an opportunity to investigate.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A MULE WILLING TO GO.—A bad little boy in Portland lit a pack of fire crackers and threw them into the street to see them "go off." One of Ike Bateman's mules came along and swallowed them before they "went off." The mule walked about fifteen feet and stopped. Things wern't acting right inside. He began to taste the smoke of the fire crackers, when he laid his left ear around against his ribs and heard something. It was the crackers having fun. The mule picked out about three and a half miles of straight road