THE SLANDER REFUTED.

THE WATE MONEY. We give below a response to the calumnious letter published in these columns last week, copied from the St. Paul (Minn.) Press and Tribune, upon which we commented at the time. The writer of the letter herewith appended has been a resident of this section for six years and is much better entitled to give an opinion upon the situation than one whose residence is not of longer duration than six weeks or two months. He speaks as a Republican, too, but not as a at this moment in possession of authentic prejudiced partisan, who is willing to legal evidence to substantiate every fact villify and traduce good citizens without cause. We commend the letter of Mr. Greene to the citizens of the Northern States who may chance to read this paper, and we would suggest to our exchanges that its republication in their columns will assist to refute the slanders so industriously circulated by enemies of the South, including the carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina, who is just now engaged most extensively in this dirty

SENECA CITY, S. C., Oct. 6, 1876. Editors Intelligencer: A friend called my attention to a letter in your paper, copied from a Minnesota paper, but written by a Northern man from Walhalla, which is so well calculated to deceive the readers of that paper that I have taken the liberty to write to its editor to set the matter right, for no man knows better than myself that there is scarcely a grain of truth in the whole letter: I made the acquaintance of the writer when he came here, took him to my house, and had ample opportunity to form an opinion of the man. He was one of those honest, well-meaning sort of people that we often meet, who have a happy faculty of making themselves disagreeable whenever an opportunity presents itself. At the North we call them fanatics; at the South they are fireeaters. If you agree with them you are an honest man, if you don't you are a thief; and they are a class that often have the opportunity to do much harm. He was going to the mountains of Western North Carolina where flattering prospects had been held out to him; but he was disappointed in his expectations. became homesick, and possibly out of money, and in that frame of mind he wrote that letter to "fire the Northern heart," and I regret that it has been used for that purpose. Now, I am a days in Aiken, and had before me, and course with gentlemen of your party, I northern man, and have lived six years took the affidavits of, a considerable have observed less disposition to excited took the affidavits of, a considerable have observed less disposition to excited at the South, am a good Republican—no number of citizens from different parts of statement and personal bitterness than the county. I find that rifle clubs, or during any of the previous political camman goes before me in his devotion to the party, and I defend it and advocate its principles whenever the opportunity presents itself—and I can do no less than say that no man has ever offered me an insult or spoken an unkind word to me in all these years. I have everywhere porals. They are all armed with weabeen treated with the greatest considera- pons of various patents, but many of tions, often greater than I deserved. I have never heard a threat, nor have I ever thought my life or property any These companies meet at stated intervals more unsafe than it would be in Massachusetts. I came here to make a home, not to seek an office and rob you, not to force my political views upon you, nor to aid that band of rascals who have stolen the "livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in," and under the guise of Republicanism, and to its eternal disgrace, have robbed and mined your State. I have neither sympathy nor respect for those political parasites who hang upon the skirts of the Republican party, watching their opportunity to plunder and to steal; and the great party that represents the

wealth and intelligence of the North is held responsible for their crimes. I have read with much satisfaction your article on "Northern men in the South." I endorse every word of it. You can quote me as a living instance of its truth; a Northern man, a Republican of the straitest sect, instant in season and out of season to give a reason for the faith that is in him, in whose veins flows no drop of Democratic blood, a Union soldier who bears honorable scars, and one, too, you may add, that is hopeful when this gang of thieves shall have been driven into obscurity, and the places that now know them shall know them no more forever, that there will rise up here on the soil of South Carolina a Republican party to which an honest man may conscientionsly belong, and at the mention of whose name he need not hide his face in shame H MOISMAM Respectfully yours,

GILBERT JAY GREENE.

AN AMUSING CENTENNIAL SCENE.-Among the crowd collected around the machinery in the Government Building, showing the process of manufacturing

der to obtain a better view, and was then standing a few feet to the left, eagerly watching the movements of a young me chanic, whose nimble fingers seemed a portion of the machine itself.

While her gaze was also riveted at the interesting sight, a dark hued Turk had paused by her side, also gazing intently at the scene. Suddenly the maid, without lifting her eyes, clutched the sleeve of the Turk gave it a vigorous jerk and exclaimed, "Oh! look, Charlie; can you

Surprised at not receiving an answer she turned quickly, still, however, re-taining the Turk's sleeve in her grasp, gave a startled glance at the swarthy face gazing down upon her own; then uttered a low shriek, and would have fallen to the floor if the outstretched arms of the Turk had not received her.

As they hastily walked away Charlie tenderly inquired what had alarmed her

"Oh! Charlie that horrid man," was

of him. He was nothing but a Turk." Tyes, I know he was a Turk. But, diction covers three-fourths of the terri-ther Charle you know that Turk have tory of the State.



Intelligence ...

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

BY HOYT & CO.

Governor Chamberlain's Second Bid

for Northern Sympathy. To the People of the United States: An effort having been made by the official representatives of the Democratic party of this State to deny the facts and condition of affairs which were set forth in my recent letter to the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and upon which my proclamation of the 7th inst. rests, I deem it my duty to say, upon my full official responsibility, that I am and statement made by me in the documents above referred to, and I further assert, upon my full official and personal resposibility, that the lawlessness, terrorism and violence to which I have referred far exceed in extent and atrocity, any statements yet made public. This latter statement rests upon the evidence in my hands of persons who have officially investigated the facts at the places where they occurred, and upon the affidavits of United States army offices who were present at the scenes of violence and

The Hon. D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney for the State, who has personally made a separate and indepen-dent investigation of the Ellenton riot, furnishes me with the following statement of the results reached by him; a manifestations of violence. Your observed statement, as will be seen, more than vation we know has been limited, but verifying my statements and vindicating my action. Of the four judges whose statements are presented by the official representatives of the Democratic party as impeaching my statements, not on professes to have any knowledge of the facts stated by me, and of the two Republican judges, Judge Moses disclaims any such knowledge, and Judge Wi'lard states that he has been absent from the State for the past three months. All the evidence in my hands and in the hands of the United States District Attorney will be made public as soon as the interest of public justice will permit it. I pledge myself to the country to prove a condition of affairs in this State produced by the Democratic party more disgraceful than any statement yet made by me, and I shall not stay my hand until punishment overtakes its guilty authors. My only offence is too great caution in obtaining evidence, and too great delay in exercising my utmost power to protect D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor of South Carolina.

District-Attorney Corbin's Report. COLUMBIA, October 9, 1876.

To Governor D. H. Chamberlain DEAR SIR-You having asked of me a statement of the general condition of affairs in Aiken County as I found them to be in my visit during the past week, I have the honor to state that I spent three regular military organizations, organized substantially after the manner of military companies in the United States army, exist throughout the county. The officers of these companies are called captains and lieutenants, and the subordinate officers are called sergeants and corthem of the latest and most improved kinds. Rifles and sixteen-shooters are most common. Pistols are universal. for drill in the various military manœuvres. They are also subject to be called out on any occasion by their command-

These clubs have created and are cauing a perfect reign of terror. The colored men are, many of them, living out of doors and away from their houses at nightfall. Many of them have been killed, and many have been taken from their beds at night and mercilessly whipped, and others have been hunted with threats of murder and whipping, who, thus far, by constant watchfulness and activity, have escaped. The white men of these clubs are riding day and night, and the colored men are informed that their only safety from death or whipping lies in their signing an agreement pledging themselves to vote the Demo-

cratic ticket in the coming election. From the best information I could obtain in the time I was in Aiken, I fix the number of colored men killed in this county alone by white men of these clubs, during the past three weeks, at thirteen certainly, and at probably twenty-five or thirty. The civil arm of the government in this county is as powerless as the wind to prevent these atrocities. The sheriff of the county, if disposed, dare not attempt to arrest the perpetrators of these You have read the proclamation of Gov-crimes for fear of his own life being ernor Chamberlain, dated 7th instant. taken. He did not, as I am credibly in- HB alleges certain facts, and upon these formed, go within seven miles of the facts he threatens to declare martial law eight hundred men, so estimated by throughout the State and to suspend the United States army officers who saw them writ of habeas corpus. You are a Judge assembled under the command of A. P. in this State. The Executive announces Butler, near Rouse's Bridge, and march, that the law is impotent, and that it's ing upon a crowd of colored men there, whom they had surrounded and intended.

as scores of them allege, to kill. In conclusion, I have only to say that the condition of affairs in Aiken County rivals the worst demonstration of the Kn Klux Klan in 1870 to 1871. In my judgment you owe it to yourself as. Governor and to the people of the State, to exercise. and at once, all the powers vested in you as Governor of the State, to put down this deplorable state of affairs.

Very respectfully, D. T. CORBIN, United States District Attorney

Rejoinder of the Democratic Committee. HEADQUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 9, 1876. To the People of the United States:

In further answer to the charge against this State, made by Governor Chamberlain, we ask leave to submit the following: The judiciary of South Carolina nsists of three justices of the Supreme Court and eight circuit judges, all elected by Republican Legislatures. One of the Supreme Court judges is absent, and has been for some months. Two of the A. C. HASKELL, circuit judges are out of the reach of Chairman State Democratic Executive communication, and we have failed as yet to get the views of the third. But he testimony of Governor Scott and Jusices Moses and Willard apply to most of the circuit under this judge's jurisdiction. We sent, yesterday, the testimony of hief Justice Moses, Associate Justice

labor strike. Some were whipped almost prisoners were rescued, the posse of the sheriff were driven across the country, and the law was defied. These facts were officially reported to the Governor, and he received appeals from the suffering negroes; but under all these circumstances no proclamation of insurrection because no political capital

could be made out of it. As to the riot in Charleston the judge s absent; but we cite Governor Chamberlain's own statement in his letter of the 4th inst. : "The most trustworthy information seems to fix the chief responsibility for causing this riot upon the Re-

A. C. HASKELL, Chairman State Democratic Executive

The Testimony of Four Judges and the Sheriff and Intendant of Alken.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7, 1876. MY DEAR SIR: The condition of af-fairs in South Carolina has become a matter of public discussion. It is charged that the Democratic canvass is being conducted with peculiar rancor and many we will value your expression of opinion from what you have seen.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, A. C. HASKELL

Chairman State Democratic Executive To, Hon. A. J. WILLARD, Associate Justice of Supreme Court. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7, 1876.

Colonel A. C. Haskell-MY DEAR SIR: Your note of this date s before me, asking an expression of my views to the existence of rancor and manfestations of violence in the character of the Democratic canvass of this State. I am unable to throw much light on this subject for two reasons. . In the first place, I have been absent from the State for the last three months, and only a week has passed since my return to the city. In the second place, my ideas of the character and responsibilities of the judicial office have led me at all times to abstain from participating in political action, and accordingly I have little in-

rumor and the newspapers of what has ranspired at political gatherings. I can only say that I have witnessed nothing beyond the circumstances generally characteristic of an excited political canvass. I have seen no violence; on the contrary, so far as I have had inter-

formation except that derived from public

paigns of this State. I sincerely hope that the fears of many that the lawless portion of the community will be permitted to disturb the peace and injure the good name of the State are groundless. I am satisfied that it is the intention of the leading members of your party to prevent such a state of things, and I believe they have the ability to do son with THAT

Your obedient servant, A. J. WILLARD.

Judge Thompson H. Cooke, Republi-OOLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7, 1876.

Col. A. C. Haskell, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina: DEAR SIR: I have just read the proclamation of Governor Chamberlain as to reign of terror in this State, and inapility to enforce the laws through the ordinary channel, and I must say that the causes alleged for issuing the same do not apply to the Eighth Circuit, over which I preside. Nor do I believe they have any existence as to any other portion of the State.

I am, very respectfully, THOMPSON H. COOKE, Judge of the Eighth Circuit of the State of South Carolina.

ROOMS OF STATE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 10, 1876.
To His Honor R. B. Carpenter, Judge of

the Fifth Circuit:
DEAR SIR-If I considered the question (on which I am about to ask your views) political in the ordinary sense of that word, I would not protrude it upon you. I however regard it in a different light, and therefore venture to submit, it. necessary for him to resort to military force. Is the reflection which he casts upon the other departments of the gov-ernment true? Is his own allegation of impotency other than the execution of a

One-half the people (and the interests of all the people) in the State call upon the judiciary to speak for them and tell since your return to the State, seen any exhibition of violence of any kind? and second, have you any information sufficient to form a belief of the occurrence of any act of resistance to judicial pro-cess in your circuit? You know of the existence in this circuit of several rifle clubs and organizations alluded to by Governor Chamberlain, They are under your judicial eye. Have you any knowledge, or has any complaint been made to you of their committing open acts of daylessness and violence, or doing any wrong whatever? I have the honor, &c.,

Committee Indian

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 10, 1876. Colonel. A. C. Haskell, Chairman State Demogratic Executive Committee: DEAR SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Willard and Judges Mackey and Cooke.
We attach, to-day, the evidence of Judge
Northrop, Judge Wiggin, (Arken and dicial Circuit, the State, and certain millarnwell are in his pircuit,) and Judge
Shaw. Thus we have the conclusive absence from home, I returned about a answer from the Supreme Court and five- week ago, and since that time I have been eights of the Circuit Court, whose jurist exclusively occupied with official affairs, diction covers three-fourths of the terri-

Court for this county. so many wives, and I was afraid that he might want me."

When want me."

When want me in other parts of the South will never disturb it.—

When want me."

When want me."

Als to the alleged lawlessness and violating the control of the season distingthed his health, will never disturb it.—

They have got too good a thing.

When warm Republican apeakers and violating the control of the season distingthed his health, will never disturb it.—

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They have got too good a thing.

When warm Republican apeakers and violating the control of the contr

THE "BLOODY SHIRT" IN SOUTH armed bodies of negroes, bearing State examined the testimony, or been in arms and ammunition, marched about either of the localities. Since my return home, I have been treated by my acfor days whipping negro men and women home, I have been treated by my ac-most cruelly to compel them to join in a quaintances of both political parties with the usual kindness and respect, and I to death. [See speech of Thomas Hamilton, colored Republican representative from Beaufort.] In this instance there was resistance. Arrests were made, the have had the honor to be its presiding

> I am not acquainted with any other than; the Richland Rifle and Richland Volunteer Rifle Clubs. I do not know, of my own knowledge, nor has any com plaint been made to me, of any acts of violence, open or secret, having been pommitted by these companies. My acquaintance with the members of those organizations is quite general, and from my knowledge of the personal character of the gentlemen composing them, I should think no danger to the peace and good order of society could be rationably apprehended from that source. Withdrawn from partisan politics, as a

citizen. I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the State, and I hope those of both parties having charge of the canvass will exercise such prudence, justice and fairness as will insure a free, fair and full expression of the popular will. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. B. CARPENTER.

NEWBERRY, October 9, 1876. In reply to your inquiry I have to say that I am in nowise prepared to express any just opinion upon the peace of the onerous. They have left me without time or inclination to become advised of particular matters outside of my circuit. Lam not aware of any resistance to the process of the court in this county where have been holding court for a week. Unusual quiet prevails. There seems to be a public apprehension that the times are out of joint, and a general anxiety that public order should be preserved. Speaking for this circuit I can only say that while the public mind is of course inflamed by the ardor of the campaign, I have not yet been confronted by any organized or individual resistance to the authority of the courts. The good sense

of the people will continue to preserve L. C. NORTHROP, Judge Seventh Circuit.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 11. To Hiram Jordan, Sheriff, Aiken, S. C.: You are the Sheriff referred to in Mr. Corbin's statement to Governor Cham-Please report what is the conberlain. dition of affairs in your county.

A. O. HASKELL

AIREN, S. C., October 11. _ us political cam- To A. C. Haskell, Chairman State Demo- has all these, and throws them in a solid

8. C. : Everything is quiet in this county. I judicial process placed in my hands. I man or set of men in this county upon the proper process of any court, as I did in making such arrests, not even a posse, much less the aid of Federal soldiers. I have been in many parts of this county, and know of no armed bands or assemblages of men prepared to resist the law. I have learned from reliable sources that the posse engaged in suppressing the Ellenton riot under a constable dispersed when the Federal soldiers promised that

they would disperse the negroes. H. JOBDAN, Sheriff Aiken County.

Col. A. C. Haskell, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee:
Notwithstanding Governor Chamber lain's proclamation, I can assert there has been no time when civil process could not be served by ordinary officials in this town.

J. N. WIGFALL, Intendant of Aiken.

It is desirable to avoid, as far as possi ble, an annual expenditure for labor in the management of our lands. We require a certain amount of forage for winter. Pulling fodder is one of the most expensive and least profitable of the operations of the farm. Well cured fodder is the most palatable forage which can be given to horses. So is the chainpagne the most agreeable of all artificial fluids for man. But fodder is too expensive for the farmer's horse, and the champagne too expensive for the farmer man. think of a farmer going into a hundred acre corn field with a gang of hands and handling every separate blade of every corn stalk. Contrast this with a mowe cutting" down eight acres "of grass a day; say sixteen tons, raked up by a horse rake, tendered by horse power, loaded into the wagon and thence into barn by a hay-lifter, untouched by human hands in the whole process. But there is a cheaper process than this. It is one which cannot be adopted at the

the world whether or not they are as this North, because the climate will not allow man represents them to be. We may err in our political judgment, but never have I seen so ardent a campaign conducted with such good temper and perfect pence. I would ask you: Have you, mowers, hay stacks or barns: The way to obtain a good winter pas-ture is simple and not expensive. Take a piece of wood land, thin out the worthless timber, leaving rail trees and mastbearing trees. The exact distance cannot be given, because trees differ very much in the amount of shade which they produce. The Kentucky rule is to thin the timber, so that the ground shall get surlight at least a portion of the day, otherwise the grass will be sour and rejected by live stock. The ground should e well sprouted i grubbing is not necessary, though it is best. The tree tops and brush should be piled and burned, and the ashes scattered Except for ippearance, the logs need not be piled ind burned. The ground should not be cerned, and that it is justly esteemed a plowed; grass seeds should be sown on result of the war, you may be sure the the unbroken ground, and then all the available live stock of the farmer should happens to be, as they have found out, be turned in upon it, to trample in the and as we are finding out, the very thing seeds. Hogs are excellent for this purthey wanted. The stolle which they tried ose; feeding them shelled dorn, scatterng as widely as possible, and feeding in corner. There will be an inpront against

> other half of the other seeds, in equal proportions, bun ,pean

rchardy blue, herd's and meadow oat

bushel of this mixture to be sowed to the

acre-one-half orehard grass and the

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH. Will the North Repent of Negro Suf-

frage!—Enormous Power which it gives the South—Views of Gen. Wade Hampton.

H. V. Redfield in Cincinnati Commercial. THE NEXT PARTY. OCTOBER 2, 1876. We are told that it is always probable

that improbable things will happen.

Certain it is that I hear whisperings in the South, and not so very soft, either, to the effect that the next party to disturb politics and distribute patronage will arise in the North, and have for its corner tone the disfranchisement of the blacks. Wade Hampton, the king white man of South Carolina, says that it will require the united effort of the South to maintain negro suffrage in the future! He predicts that a powerful party will arise in the North, demanding the disfranchisement of the negroes, because their enfranchisement is giving such political power to the South that she will soon control the National government, He thinks this will be the next great battle, and that the Southern white men must defend black suffrage with all their might, for if it is lost the South will cut no figure at all in the National government, having but about eighty-five electoral votes.

Behold what great power negro suffrage has given the South! It has in-

creased their representation so largely that, with the aid of New York, Connecticut and California, for instance, they can control legislation, elect the Presi dent and administer the government ma-State, except so far as concerns the circuit over which I have the honor to preside. Since my appointment to the South and the three States named will Bench I have been engrossed by my be the government in all that the term judicial duties, which have been and are applies.

The North will not relish this. Indeed, there are signs that they do not relish the prospect now, and hence the very great effort to hold New York to the Republican party. The far-seeing men in the South, or those who are esteemed as farseeing, declare that nothing can prevent the South from having a controlling voice in the government but the disfranchise ment of the blacks. And they argue that this will be the next great question which will agitate the country, the North contending for black disfranchisement, in order to keep the South from running the

It is plain, very plain, that the blacks will be made subservient to the whites in from enabling the North to hold the government, this enfranchisement is-having recisely the opposite effect, giving the South so large a number of Congressmen and electoral votes that this section will virtually hereafter be the ruling power at

Look at Georgia. The white population of that State is but little in excess of double the population of Cincinnati, Chairman State Democratic Executive vet Georgia has nine Democratic Congressmen, two Democratic Senators and eleven electoral votes! A population but little above twice that of Cincinnati lump, in the interests of the solid South. So far as the blacks of the State are concerned, they have no more voice in the have not now nor have ever had any re-sistance offered to me in serving any stumps. The fact that every Senator and member of Congress from Georgia is a a Southern Democrat—a Georgia-born Democrat—is evidence that the blacks of in the Hamburg case, and need no help that State are without voice at Washington. For all practicable purposes you had as well give every black stump in Georgia a vote as every negro. The whites find it as easy to control one as the other, and consequently are perfectly well satisfied with negro suffrage, as it gives them nine Congressmen and eleven electoral votes, which they throw in a solid chunk. In fact, they are beginning to love negro suffrage, for it will as surely

give the South control of the National government as the years roll around. ANOTHER CHEERFUL EXAMPLE. Look at South Carolina. The white population of that State is now almost recisely the same as Cincinnati. Yet his white minority will surely control the blacks hereafter, and throw the seven electoral votes with the solid South. They will yet have all the Congressmen and both Senators. It is but a question of time. The wealth, intelligence, property and moral force of a State will surely control it as the sun shines when this agency is without opposition, except from the negroes—a race that have never been able to stand out against the whites in any particular for any length of time. Disfranchise the blacks and reduce the representation down to the white population, and South Carolina would have two Congressmen instead of five, and four electoral votes instead of seven. And Georgia would have, five Congressioen instead of nine, and seven electoral votes

instead of eleven. And Alabama would have four Congressmen instead of eight, and six electoral votes instead of ten. The South might be "solid" then without the least fear that they could ever control the government or have a voice in its affairs amounting to dictation. The South sees this now, and they would not give up negro suffrage if they would not give up negro sunrage it they could. They will cling to it as they did to slavery, for it will give them a larger voice in the government than ever slavery did. Nor will it interfere with the regulation of their "domestic concerns," for they have internal and external control

of the concerns of every Southern State pose that a black party, no matter what its majority, could stand out for any length of time against a white party. Nature has ordained otherwise, and when a joint resolution of Congress is set up against a law of nature, we find to our mortification that the legs of the joint resolution (so to speak) are too weak for equal combat. In other words, nature as the advantage: it w to It is true that there is a solid South

and that this solid South will eventually dictate the policy of the government But I do not believe with some that great disaster will-follow this, or that the debt will be paid, or any attempt made in that lost. So far as negro suffrage is conto reject has become the chieft of the black suffrage some years hence, but it The seed sown, should consist of will not come from the South, Withou black suffrage the solid South would only orchards the latter can be obtained. One control itself. But with the enlarged grass, if the latter can be obtained. One control itself. But with the enlarged bushel of this mixture to be sowed to the representation which black suffage gives, they are in a fair way to control the whole government... Give yourself no fear about this "result of the war"-negro suffrage

made a speech to the blacks of Darlington county. This is a very heavy black county, about two to one, but we are told that

Please read what General Hampton said in his speech there to the blacks. It is right to the point. Speaking of the fact that he was an early advocate of negro suffrage, because it would give the

South much power, he says: "Why did I recommend that you be permitted to vote? There are 800,000 colored voters in the South. They add to the power and strength of the South. We have more voters in the Presidential contest, and we have more Representatives in Congress. Why should we want to cut off one-third of our votes? Of course we should desire to keep them. We know that if the time has not come, that it will come and must come, when blacks and whites in the Southern States will come together."

That is, all vote the Democratic ticket, and make a solid South. He continues: "We would be, indeed, fools to desire with 800,000 colored votes and 1,600,000 white votes, to cut off one-third of our strength. The North saw it, and hence the Mortons and Andrews opposed the move to allow the colored people votes. I was the first man in the South who adcome together, and I have been waiting for the time, and it is not far distant now. when all the colored people will be ready to 'jine the cavalry.'" [Applause and laughter.

Do you see the point? He has cer-tainly made it very plain.

Speaking of the fact that he was the very first white man in South Carolina to advocate negro suffrage, he says: "I made the proposition at several pub-lic meetings in Columbia, and I took the ground that they had been made citizens and that they should not be excluded from the right to vote. And I recommended then, (and at that time none but whites had the right to vote,) I whom am an unreconstructed fire-eater, they about me, and yet I repeat that I was the first man in South Carolina who recommended that the right to vote should be given to the colored people. [Applause.] Go to Nash, Edwards and others, and ask them if what I have told you is not true. When I was taking that ground in South Carolina, Governor Morton, your choice the bloody shirt and digging into the very graves of our dead, made speeches at the North, in which he said your peo-ple were not fit to vote, and recommended hat the franchise should not be granted them for twenty years. I have the speech

of Governor Morton, and any of you can

erties for all time." He was in favor of black suffrage, because it would give the South a preponderating weight in National affairs. At the same time, Morton, in Indiana made a very clear and argumentative speech against negro suffrage, copies of

which Hampton reads to his black audi-

would have put their feet upon your lib-

tors, and distributes among them for their who thinks the South is occupying too much space in affairs, to start a party for its cardinal principle the graceful taking of the negro out of politics by way of a counter-acting constitu-tional amendment. But you may be sure no Tilden reformer will start such a par-as a Republican, relates some facts which ty. They have got too good a thing of should show Northern Republicans what it. If the Democracy capture the Nation is the animus of Chamberlain, and how it will be through the preponderating he is conducting the election. He shows weight which negro suffrage has given that the Governor, himself a candidate the solid South. They virtually have a for re-election, has obtained "a Board of

NIAL.-Those colored residents of Ral-He planned the excursion on the co-

operative principle. To a crowd of his friends he explained:
"I reckon de expenses at \$50; Fifty." of us will frow in \$1 each, an' I will go down thar. When I git back we wil frow in another dollar aropa, and de next man kin go, an' wo'll keep the ays-tem goin' till de hull caboodle hez been down thar." The idea took at once and was freely

talked over, but was knocked on the head at a second meeting by a brother

to be gone ?"
"Only two weeks," he replied; "each one will be gone just two weeks." ""If dar's fifty of us an' each one is gone two weeks, what part of de show will de last man see?" was the blunt

Uncle Ike tried to convince them that dates and figures were made for mere convenience sake, but the crowd thinned out so rapidly that he was soon left alone When he had seen the last man turn the corner, he sighed a sad sigh, and mut-

"I guess I'll have to go witdout dot razor for another year. Desc here nig-zers seem like dey hadn't any genius." ADVICE TO GIRLS. -- An exchange says

"Why will girls runaway and get mar-ried?" "We give it up," answers the Louisville Courier-Journal. But we Louisville Courier-Journal. But we know a lot here who would be gladenough to stay at home, or jump, at the chance to walk off and get married. The boys ain't around asking them like they did. It takes more money to run, one of them now-a days than it does to run a more fun. steamboat, and they can see more fun with a steamboat. Ah! girls, it's your own fault! Swap off your silks and satins for lawns and calicoes, shut up the piano and dive into a wash tub, throw piano and dive into a wash the throw away your fancy needle work and tackle a red hot stove in the kitchen. Instead of receiving Brown, the baker's son, in the parlor, keep your eye skinned for Bill Burns, the blacksmith a son, as he goes home from his work; kiss his dirty face through a broken pane, of glass in the kitchen window, and after swhile, when he learns his trade and you know your business, get married go to house, keeping by yourselves, help each other, live happy, raise a family that will be an honor to your names, and credit to themselves, die happy, and the augels will not turn their backs upon you up

South Carolina Politics.

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If the Republican leaders have not los their senses they will make haste to warn Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina. He is playing with fire. He evidently stirring up trouble in order that he may have an excuse for calling on the federal government to interfere in the election. Fortunately, this is a trick which has been played so often in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in Alabama and elsewhere in the South, that it is now inderstood in the North, and if the Northern Republican leaders are base enough to play into Chamberlain's hands, to allow him to use them for his purposes in the hope that his victory will help them—if they do this, they will between now and November cause a revulsion in public sentiment against them all through the Northern States. This is not Mexico The war ceased eleven years ago, and all sensible men in the North believe that it is now time to let the Southern States manage their own affairs, and believe this because they see that wherever federa

interference has ceased peace has com at once.

Governor Chamberlain issues a proclamation ordering armed bands to disperse. The correspondent of a Republican news aper relates that he has made this proc vocated that measure, and I have never amation on the report of United States gone back on it. You will all have to marshals, whom, it seems, he sent to make investigations for him; and the same correspondent, evidently in Chamberlain's confidence, adds that the Governor means, if his proclamation is not obeyed, to call on President Grant for troops. Why? Suppose for a moment that there are armed combinations in the State actually resisting and defying the laws—though this is denied by three Judges of the Supreme Court, all Repub-

to. He has issued his proclamation, we are told on Republican authority, from his headquarters, Columbia, "with the your leaders tell you am a rebel, that I intention, if the organizations do not would not allow Scott to prosecute the disband at once, of proclaiming the State will tell you the Lord only knows what to be in a condition of domestic violence and informing President Grant of that fact, and calling upon him for military ald." We warn the republican leaders that Mr. Chamberlain is drawing them toward a pit-fall which may prove fatal to them. He is evidently an unscrupulous man. All his recent actions have shown that he does not want to keep the State for the Presidency, the man who, waving in peace, but that he means to have turmoil. When the excitement incident to the election had gone to a certain pitch, the Governor, whose most important duty as conservator of the peace was to remain in the State, coolly left it for a tour in New England. On his return he stopped in Washington, and from there issued resee it if you wish. My speeches were ports, since proved false, of violence done

of Republicans, among them three Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. One of these remarks: "I have seen no vio ence. On the contrary, so far as I have had intercourse with gentlemen of your party, I have observed less disposition to excited statement and personal bitterness than during any of the previous political campaigns of this State. I sincerely hope that the fears of many, that the lawless portion of the community will be permitted to disturb the peace and injure the good name of the State, are groundless. I am satisfied that it is the intention of the leading members of your party to prevent such a state, of things, and gift of the representation arising from eight hundred thousand votes to begin with. This, of itself, is a fair start to-

and by ninety-six Commissioners of Elec How He was going to the Centern tion in the several counties, seventy of whom are Chamberlain's declared partisans, and of which last number some eigh who were talking of an excursion to forty are County Treasurers and Auditors the Centennial have about given up the or Trial Justices, holding lucrative offices subject. The idea originated with gray- by his appointment, and removable from haired 'uncle' who didn't expect to live office at his pleasure, or are known to another hundred years, and who it him as declared candidates for office enturned out, had a private axe to grind. dorsing his ticket, who unseat them. dorsing his ticket, who unseat them selves if they make a declaration of the election which seats the candidates opposed to Chamberlain and his ticket. Here is evidence enough to justify the

assertion of Judge Mackey that Chamberlain is really engaged in a conspiracy against the State. Is it not a monstrous. against the State. Is it not a monstrous, him, and when you caught him he wasn't and dangerous stretch of power to so con worth a damn. Chamberlain is a cowstitute the electeral returning board and ard. He had said that at Abbeville the body of commissioners of election there was a rush, and he heard the click that the majority of these persons are in fact to decide upon their own cases? Judge Cooke, but I saw no rush and that the majority of these persons are in fact to decide upon their own cases? But, in addition to all this, the Governor, candidate for re-election, now proposes one man with a pistol during this camto call on the federal power for troops to help him carry out his scheme. It is very difficult for any one to believe that sisted on my dining with him. he is not an unscrupulous and very dan-gerous demagogue. If he means honestly why does he not call upon Gen. Hampton and the other Democratic leaders through out the State to assist him in restoring and maintaining the peace, which he says is not only menaced but broken? These gentlemen have pledged themselves in the most solemn and public manner to see fair play between the two races. Gov. sions publicly admitted that they have given him valuable and unpartisan help in managing the affairs and maintaining the peace of the State. They would not dare refuse him now, even if they wished to, which we do not believe. If there are such disorders as he pretends, but as other reputable and equally eminent Republican citizens deny-if there are such disorders, why does he not call on the Democratic leaders to help him in put-

ting them dow .? It would be his first act if he were sincerely desirous of an orderly community and fair election. The real condition of South Carolina olitics we perceive to be thus ... The Democrate are united and the Republic cans are divided; Mr. Chamberlain has not, evidently, the confidence or support of a good many prominent Republicans.
This probably endangers his success, and
he seems to imagine that in this emergency he may resort to the same means which Governor Ames so effectively used in Mississippi, which Governor Kellogg use in Louisiana, and which have been used until they failed in other Southern States. One of Senator Spencer's deputy marshals, Perrin, shot a hole through his own hat, cried out "Ku Klux!" and summoned United States troops, and when woman, but always knows why he loves a moned thus obtained their aid he proceeded to make arrests of prominent citizens and to intimidate the Demodration woman's fault-liding of column of gui-acceptance.

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

Citations, two insertions,

Estate Notices, three insertions,

Final Settlements, five insertions - 2.00

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied

LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are compe

of his own party?!

We have several times urged the colored voters of South Carolina to support General Hampton and the Democratic State and local tickets. We cannot see how they can wisely do otherwise. They are citizens of the State; their welfare is involved with that of their white neighbors. Certainly, if they reflect, they will see that Mr. Chamberlain has utterly failed to give the State peace, prosperity or good government. General Hampton, a man of influence and character, solemnly pledges himself and his associates on the Democratic ticket to give the State honest government and to secure to the colored people every right. Why should they not take him at his word? We suspect that many of them, intend to do so, and that this accounts for this last and desperate expedient of Chamberlain's which has been so promptly exposed by members of his own party. New York

JUDGE COOKE AT CAMDEN.

HE EXCORIATES CHAMBERLAIN, AND GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES.

After a humorous introduction, Judge looke commenced on Governor Chamberlain. Chamberlain would not accept

Hampton's invitation, because, as he had told the speaker himself, he was afraid that if the colored people came to Democratic meetings they would hear the truth and be converted. He charged Chamberlain with recommending the purchase of Hell Hole Swamp for \$175,-000, not worth over \$10,000. The speaker next attacked the Land Commission. Chamberlain, Parker and Neagle licans. But suppose it true. Has Gov. stole all the difference between \$130,000 Chamberlain used his own powers to disperse such combinations? Evidently he the homeless. He received \$30,000 for to. He has issued his proclamation, we added \$1,000,000 (after being scaled by are told on Republican authority, from fifty cents on the dollar) to the public debt of South Carolina. Chamberlain Land Commissioners, because the people who owned the lands were rebels. the bonds issued during Scott's administration were issued by advice of Chamberlain. The Land Commissioner spent \$800,000, when the acts only permitted \$700,000. Chamberlain advised that the Land Commission could use the money in the treasury. Chamberlain had not reduced the taxes as claimed. In Scott's administration the taxes averaged 91 mills. The next four years the taxes averaged 12 mills. Of these, two years belonged to the administration of Gov ernor Chamberlain. Cardozo first filled his pockets and then retired. Scott had

Chamberlain's reforms are Scott's. Without Democrats he could not have also published, and you can see them if you desire. Governor Andrew, also another of your Republican friends, took the same ground as Morton, and I have his speech also. These are facts that cannot be disputed. They are printed documents and are now among the archives of Massachusetts and of Congress. These are the men who profess now to be your warmest friends—these men who fund and spent by Chamberlain to elect himself Governor. He produced the cancellation of Puffer's bond with D. H. Thamberlain's name upon it; and wished

Chamberlain were here to listen. Chamberlain received a large sum of money (\$3,000) to bribe a Judge of the Supreme Court. He put the money in his pocket, and never paid the note. He attempted to bribe one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Chamberlain really was responsible for the election of Moses and Whipper. He left Columbia knowing that these men were to be elected. Chamberlain, too, urged Democrats to organize and to arm themselves. Chamberlain is responsible for the Hamburg affair, on account of the character of the appointees of his officers at Hamburg. His proclamation shows that he has given up the contest, unless he expects to fill this entire State with armed soldiery. But if he did you would still vote for Wade Hampton. His proclamation is without warrant of force or of law. Chamberlain was a direct lineal descendant of the thief upon the cross. If Hampton's soul could be placed inside of Chamberlain's body one of the two results would inevitably follow: either Hampton's soul would freeze up, (which

could never happen,) or Chamberlain's hody would be bursted. Chamberlain was asleep in the cars while the Combanee riot was going on. Judge Mackey woke him up. He said:
"Wake up: Sico back to Columbia. Protect the colored people." "Oh, no,"
said Chamberlain, "I must go North for my family."

Chamberlain was like the Irishman's horse. He had two good qualities. When he started all hell couldn't catch. heard no click and thave never seen but paign. During the same meeting Cham-berlain followed me very closely; he in

Judge Carpenter has no more use for Chamberlain, than I have. He hates him like an adder. He did not write a letter, as the other Judges did, because he was at variance with Chamberlain, and thought his motive would be miscon strued. But Judge Carpenter is fully in accord with us. E. D. Morgan, who is now running for Governor of New York. owns 700 negro slaves in the West Indies, and has them branded "E. D. M.," so that he can have them caught when they

run away. Judge Cooke then explained to the political question.

William Boykin (colored) interrupted the speaker, and said: "South Carolina

has been very sick and diseased. We have tried three doctors Dr. Scott, Dr. Moses and Dr. Chamberlain; none of them could cure the disease. I am now going to try another doctor." [Immense cheering 19 This colored man shad been

cheering of Pais colored man had been a leading Radical up to to-day.

Judge Cooke, continuing said: Chamberlain had perjured himself in trying to escape the consequences of a suit against the Union-Herald. He solemnly swore that there were other parties owners of that paper besides himself and Cardozo, where he from that these were stated and cardozo, when he knew that these two were the only, persons who had any interest in that

Judge Cooke next took up the State ticket nominated by the Republican party and compared some of them with the Democratic candidates. Then with an eloquent appeal to the ladies, he closed amidst tremendous applause.

_ A man never knows why he loves a