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 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 moths. He speaks as a Republican, too, but not as a prejudiced partisan, who is willing to villify and traduce good citizens without cause. We commend the letter of Mr. Greene to the litzens of the Northern States who may chance to read this paper, and we would suggest to our exchanges that its republication in their so industriously circulated by enemies of the South, including the carpet-beg 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 my house, and had ample opportunity to 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 fire-caters. 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 barm. He was going to the mountains of 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 Northern man, and have lived six years at the South, am a good Republican-no the party, and I defend it and advocate substantially after the manner of military companies in the United States army, presents itself—and I cando 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 been treated with the greatest considerations, often greater than I deserved. I have never heard a threat, nor have I ever thought my life or property any more unsafe than it would be in Massachusetts. I came here to make a hoppe, not to seek an office and rob you, not to force my political views upon you. its principles whenever the opportunity presents itself—and I cando no less than force my political views upon you, nor 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 Story I have neither sympathy nor irespect 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 aeld 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 gaug 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 conscientiously belong, and at the mention of whose name he need not hide his

face in shame H MOLSUAM frespectfully yours,
GILBERT JAY GREENE.

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

cartrilges, whe a young lady and her beau, both evidently hailing from the wilds of Jersey.

Unnoticed, he had quit her side, in order to retain a batter view, and was then standing a few feet to the left, eagerly watching the movements of a young mechanic, without a himble fingura, katmed a

portion of the machine itself.

While her gaze was also riveted at the interesting eight, a dark hued Turk had panied by her side, also gazing intently at the scene. Suddenly the maid, without lifting her eyes, clutched the sleeve of the Turk gaze it, a vice rous lerk and

of the Turk gave it a vigorous jerk and exclaimed, "Ohl look, Charlie; can you

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

As they, hastily, walked away Charlie tenderly inquired what had alarmed herso.

"Oh! Charlie that horrid man," was the faint reply.
"Why, you needn't have been so afraid of him. He was nothing but a Turk. But the Charlie they we have the conclusive answer from the Supreme Court and five eights of the Circuit Court, whose gurisment the Charlie they were and I was afraid that he might want me."

We attach, to-day, the evidence of Judge Northrop, Judge Wiggia, (Aiken and Barnwell are in this price) and Judge Shaw. Thus we have the conclusive above the Supreme Court and five eights of the Circuit Court, whose gurisment to the conclusive above the State.

All our requires have faited to elicit a single instance of resistance to hims."



RIOT MEAR CHARLESTON AND THING WOOD AND THING THE STORE OF THE ST

BY HOYT & CO.

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

THE "BLOODY SHIRT" IN SOUTH

Governor Chamberlain's Second Bl. for Northern Sympathy. columbia, S. C., October 9, 1876.

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 efficial responsibility, that I are at this moment in possession of authentic legal evidence to substantiate every fact 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 streement 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 murder.

The Hon, D. T. Corbin, United States District Atterney for the State, who has

present at the scenes of violence and murder.

The Hon, D. T. Corbin, United States District Attorney for the State, who has personally made a separate and independent investigation of the Ellenton riot, furnishes me with the following statement of the results reached by him; a statement, as will be seen, more than 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 one 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 W'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 our citizens.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of South Carolina.

District-Attorney Corbin's Report.

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 days in Aiken and had before me, and took the affidavits of, a considerable number of citizens from different parts of the county. I find that rifle clubs, regular military organizations, organized substantially after the manner of military companies in the United States army,

These clubs have created and are causing 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 mercifessly whipped, and others have been hunted with threats of murder and whipping, who, thus far, by constant watchfulness 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 whip-ping I es 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, 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 atrocties. The sheriff of the county, if disposed, dare not attempt to arrest the perpetrators of these crimes for fear of his own life being taken. He did not, as I am credibly informed, go within seven miles for the cight hundred men, so estimated by United States army officers who saw them assembled under the command of A. P. Butler, near Rouse's Bridge, and marching upon a crowd of colored men there, whom they had surrounded and intended, as scores of them allege, to kill.

as acores 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 Ku
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 st once, all the powers vested in you as Governor of the State, to put down this deplorable state of affairs.

Very respectfully,

D. T Cornin,

United States District Atterney

For South Carbling.

Rejoinder of the Democratic Committee DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTES, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 9, 1876.

COLUMBIA' S. U. October 9, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

In further answer to the charge spainst this State, made By! Governor Commentary, we ask leave to submit the following: The judiciary of South Caroling contrasts of three justices of the Supreme Court and eight dirent judges, all elected by Republican Legislatures. One of the Supreme Court judges is absent, and fifth been for some months. Two of the circuit judges are out of the seast in communication, and we have failed as yet to get the views of the third. But the testimony of Governor Beat and Justices Mos. I and Willard apply to hist of the circuit under this judge 3 jurisdiction. We sent, vesterday, the testimony of Chief Justice Moses, assente dustee Willard and Judges Mackey and Looks. We attach, to-day, the evidence of Judge Northrop, Judge Wiggin, (Anen and Judges)

armed bodies of negroes, bearing State arms and ammunition, insrelied about for days whipping riegiro men and women most cruelly to compel them to join in a labor strike. Some were whipped almost to denth. [See speech of Thomas Hamilton, colored Republican representative five Beaufort.] In this instance there was resistance. Ariests were made, the prisoners were recued, 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 citeurs stances no proclamation of insurrection was issued, because no political capital could be made out of it.

As to the riot in Charleston the judge is absent; but we dite Governor Chamberlain's own statement in his letter of the 4th inst.

is absent; but we gite Gevernor Chau-berlain's own statement in his letter of the 4th inst.: "The most trustworthy in-formation seems to fix the chief respon-sibility for eaching this riot upon the Re-publicant."

Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

Sheriff and Intendant of Alken.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7, 1876.

My Dear Sire: The condition of affairs in South Carolins has become a matter of public discussion. It is charged that the Democratic canvass is being conducted with peculiar rancer and many manifestations of violence, Your observation we know has been limited, but we will value your expression of opinion from what you have seen.

I have the honor to be

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

Committee.
To, Hon, A. J. WILLARD, Associate Justice of Supreme Court. COLUMNA, S. C., Oct. 7, 1876.

Column 3. A. S. C., Oct. 7, 1876.

Colonal A. C. Laskell—

My Dear Sir: Your note of this date is before me, asking an expression of my views to the existence of rancor and manifestations 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 information except that derived from public rumor and the newspapers of what has transpired at political gatherings.

I can only say that I have withessed nothing beyond the circumstances generally characteristic of an excited political canvass, I have seen no violence; on

ally characteristic of an excited political canyass, I have seen no violence; 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 hitterness 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 bers of your party to prevent such a state of things, and I believe they have the ability to do so, and I will we will be ability to do so, and I will will be ability to do so, and I will will be ability to do so, and I will will be ability to do so, and I will will be ability to do so, and I will will be ability to do so, and I will will be ability to do so, and I will be abilit

A. J. WILLARD

Judge Thompson H. Cooke, Republi-

Col. A. C. Haskell, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of South Curolina:
DEAR SIR: I have just read the procamation of Governor Chamberlain as to reign of terror in this State, and inability 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.

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

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

clear to form a belief of the occurrence of any act of resistance to judicial provess in your circuit? You know of the enistance in this circuit of ceveral ride clubs and organizations alluded to by Governor Chamberlain. They are ander your judicial eyes, Have you any knowledge, or has any complaint head made to you of their committing open acts of the lessness and violence, or doing any wrong whatever?

I have the honer, do. Heaterlain Chairman State Plamogratic Executive Committee inside against the second of the the second of

Columnia, S. C., October 10, 1276.
Colonel, A., C., Hastell, Chairman, Stair Demogratic Stronton Committees of the Chairman Stair Demogratic Stronton Committees of the condition of this Juville, Chamin the State of this Juville, Chamin the State on the condition of this Juville, Chamin the State on the condition of this Juville, Chamin the State on the condition of this Juville, Chamin the State on months. "Oh! Charlie that horris was," was the faint reply.

"Why you headn't have been so afraid of him. He was nothing but a Turk."

"Ye. I know he was a Turk."

"Ye. I know he was a Turk."

"Ye. I know he was a fraid that he might want me."

Charlie might want me."

Allour inquiries have faited to elicit is supportioned with the might want me."

Allour inquiries have faited to elicit is supportioned week ago, and since the flowed and meadow and week ago, and since the flowed and meadow and the contract of the chart want might week ago, and since the flowed week ago, and since the flowed and meadow of the chart want might week ago, and since the flowed and meadow of the chart want might week ago, and since the flowed and meadow of the chart want might week ago, and since the flowed and meadow of the chart want might week ago, and since the flowed and meadow of the chart want might week ago

examined the testimory, or been in either of the localities. Since my return house, I, have been treated by my nequestatences of both political parties with the usual kindness and respect, and I have seen no exhibition of violence and lawlessness. No resistance to judicial process or authority has been attempted in this circuit, to my knowledge, since I have bad the honor to be its presiding Judge.

Judge.

If 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 complaint been made to me, of any acts of violence, open or secret, having been semmitted 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 hasing charge at 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 prace of the State, except so far as concerns the circuit over which I have the honor to preside. Since my appointment to the Benc, I, have been engressed by my judicial duties, which have been and are onerous. They have left me without time or inclination to become advised of particular matters outside of my circuit. I am not aware of any resistance to the particular matters outside of my circuit.
I am not aware of any resistance to the process of the court in this county where I have been holding court for a week. Unusual quiet prevails. There seems to be a public apprehension that the times are cut 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 arder 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 public peace.

L. C. NORTHEOP,

L. C. NORTHBOP, Judge Seventh Circuit.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Cetober 11.

To Hiram Jordan, Sheriff, Aiken, S. C.:
Yeu are the Sheriff referred to in Mr.
Corbin's statement to Governor Chamberlain. Please report what is the condition of affairs in your county.

A. O. HASKELL,

Chaleman State Democratic Executive

To A. C. Haskell, Chairman State Demo-cratic Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.:

gy S. C.:

Everything is quiet in this county. I have not now nor have ever had any resistance offered to me in serving any judicial process placed in my hands. I can individually and alone arrest any man or set of men in this county upon the proper process of any court, as I did in the Hambury case, and need no help 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 assemble sees 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 Ellenton riot under a constable dispersed when the Federal soldiers promised that they would disperse the negroes.

H. JORDAN,
Sheriff Aiken County.

AIREN, S. C., October 11.

Col. A. C., Haskell, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee:

Notwithstanding Governor Chamberlain's proclamation, I can assert, there has been no time when civil process could not be served by ordinary officials in this town. n this town.

J. N. WIGFALL, Intendant of Aiken.

Winter Pastures.

ROOME OF STATE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA, S. O., October 10, 1876.

To His Honor R. B. Curpenter, Judge of the Kifth 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 agard it in a different light, and therefore, vanture to submit, it. You have read the proclamation of Governor Chamberlain, dated the instant. It's allegest certain facts, and upon these facts by threatens to declare martial law throughout the State and to suspend the writ of habets corpus. You are a Judge in this State. The Executive announces that the law is imported, and upon these facts by threatens to declare martial law throughout the State and to suspend the writ of habets corpus. You are a Judge in this State. The Executive announces that the law is imported, and upon these will be the resident of the facts and the champagne that the law is imported, and the interests of all the people (and the interests of all the people) in the State call upon the judicianty to peak for them and call the swirld whether or not they not as it is one which cannot be adopted as the winder of the process. But there is a becaper process than this. It is one which cannot be adopted as the work have a seen to a greate that the winder of the call upon the judicianty to peak for them and call the people of the securion of the judicial process. But there is a becaper process than this. But the winder and the there is no there will not allow many represents them to be. We may error in the people of the securion of the judicial process is the winder of the courteries of the process of the facts the provide winder the process of the facts the winder of the courteries of the process of the facts the provide winder the proc

But there is a cheaper process than this. It is one which cannot be adopted at the North, because the climate will not allow it. I This cites per plan is to provide winter phastires for out intelles, house, college cattle and shapp, the reby enabling them to move and any others own insy without costs to as either in the way of negrees, anowers, has stacked to be resistance from The way to obtain a good winter peature is simple and not expensive. Take a piece of wood land, thin out the worth-less timber, leaving vail trees and mistibering trees. The exact distance cannot be retwent because trace distance cannot; be retwent because will be sourcand we receive the ground wholl get uning the at least as portion of the day, of the retwent the ground should be well appearance; they have need in the plan and the rate of the and burned, and the landes scattered. Except for appearance, they have need a hould be turned in they available live stock of the fariner should be turned in they available live stock of the fariner should be turned in they positive decling them shelled corn, scattering as widely as possible and become in the positive decling them shelled corn, scattering as widely as possible and become in posts Riogs and excellent four this par-posts deeding them shelled four, scatter-ragear widely as postible and feeding in a liferent phice avery day. The confet of ground and meadow on

THE CAMPAIGN IS THE SOUTH. Will the Borth Repent of Negro Suf-fragot 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 bear whispevings in Certain it is that I hear whinperings in the South, and not so very soft, either, to the effect that the next party to disturb politics and distribute patrenage will arise in the North, and have for its corner stone the disfranchisement of the blacks. Wade Hampton, the king white man of South Carolins, 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, denauding 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 rigut, for if it is lost the South will cut no figure at all in the National government, having but shout eighty-five electoral votes.

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 increased their representation so largely that, with the aid of New York, Councticut and Califernia, for instance, they can control legislation, elect the President and administer the government machine as they may see fit. The rest of the United States can whistle. The solid South and the three States named will be the government in all that the term applies.

be the government in all that the term 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 disfranchisement 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 government.

order to keep the South from running the government.

It is plain, very plain, that the blacks will be made subservient to the whites in every Southern State, and that so far from enabling the North to hold the government, this enfranchisement is having precisely 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 Washington.

will be made subservient to the whites in every Southern State, and that so far from enabling the North to hold the government, this enfranchisement is having precisely 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 Washington.

Look at Georgia. The white population of the State is but little in excess of double tie population of Cincinnati, yet Georgia has nine Democratic Congressmen, two Democratic Congressmen, in the State is but little in excess of double tie population of Cincinnati, yet Georgia has nine Democratic Congressmen, the south so large as a state of the State is but little in excess of double tie population of Cincinnati, yet Georgia has nine Democratic Congressmen, two Democratic State is but little in excess of double tie population of Cincinnati, has all these, and throws them in a solid lump, in the interests of the solid South. So far as the blacks of the State are concerned, they have no more voice in tile. National government than so many black stumps. The fact that every Senator and member of Congress from Georgia is a Democrat—and not only a Democrat, but a Suthern Democrat—a Georgia-born Democrat—is evidence that the blacks of that State are without voice at Washington. The white single time is the same ground as Morton, and I have the same ground as Morton, and any of you can see them if you wish. My speeches a them of your warmest friends, took liss speech also. These are facts that Governor takes no notice of this. And bounded the same ground as Morton, and is have the franchise series when the franchise series of your warmest friends. The series of your warmest friends—these men who mended they have no more voice in tile. National affairs.

At the same time, Morton, in Indiana, the series of the State are without voice at Washington.

At the same time, Morton, in Indiana, the series of the State are without voice at Washington.

At the same time, Morton, in Indiana, the ser

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 overnment as the years roll around. ANOTHER CHEERFUL EXAMPLE.

Look at South Carolina. The white population of that State is now almost precisely the same as Cincinnati. Yet this white minority will surely control the blacks hereafter, and throw the seven electoral votes with the solid South. They will yet have all the Congressment and both Senators. It is but a question of time. The wealth, intelligence, prop-ANOTHER CHEERFUL EXAMPLE. of time. The wealth, intelligence, property and moral force of a State will as erty and moral force of a State will as 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

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 Congressmen 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 votee in its affairs amounting to dictation.

The South sees this now, and they would not give tip negro suffrage if they could. They will give them, larger voice in the government than ever slavery, did. Nor will it interfere, with the regulation of their "tomesuc concerns," for they have integral and external control of the concerns of every Southern State but two, and these will, come under their eway in time, and probably a very short time. It seems to me strange that any one knowing the history of the nigro race in Africa and America would suppose that a place party, no matte: what its majority, could stand out for any tength of time against a white riy. Nature has ordained otherwise, a hen a joint resolution of Congress set up against a law of nature, we find to our mortification that the least of the leint vesselution is to speak are too weak for equal combat. In other words, mature has the nitventaged the second solution is to speak are too weak for equal combat. In other words, mature has the nitventaged to the government.

In any particular for any length of time.

Distractions the bules and reduce the planned in occurrence of the planned of the planned of clear of the planned of the planned of the planned of the planned occurrence of the posterior occurrence of the posterior occurrence of the posterior occurrence of the posterior occurrence occurrence of the posterior occurrence occu

Saturday, Wade Hampton, Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina,

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

county. This is a very nearly black county, shout two to one, but we are fold that it will go Democratic.

Please read what General Hampton said in his speech there to the blacks. It is right to the point. Breaking of the fact that he ... an early advocate of negro suffrago, 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 solers in the Boath. 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 me 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."

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 or 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 advocated that measure, and I have never

I was the first man in the South who advocated that measure, and I have never gone back on it. You will all have to corne 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 certainly 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 public 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 your leaders tell you am a rebel, that I am an unre-pustructed fire-eater, they will tell you are Lord enly knows what about me, and yet I repeat that I was the first man in South Carolina. will tell you the Lord only knows what about me, and yot 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 for the Presidency, the man who, waving the bloody shirt and digging into the very graves of our dead, made speeches at the North, in which he said your people were not fit to vote, and recommended

raceful taking of the negro out of poli-ics by way of a counter-acting constitutics by way of a counter-acting constitu-tional amendment. But you may be sare no Tilden reformer will start such a parin Tilden reformer will start such a party. They have got too good a thing of it. If the Democracy capture the Nation it will be through the prependerating weight which negro suffrage has given the solid South. They virtually have a gift of the representation arising from eight hundred thousand votes to begin with. This, of itself, is a fair start toward Washington.

How He was going to the Centent NIAL.—Those colored residents of Raleigh who were talking of an excursion to the Centennial have about given up the subject. The idea originated with gray-haired "uncle" who didn't expect to live another hundred years, and who, it turned out, had a private exh to grind. He planned the excursion on the cooperative principle. To a crowd of his friends he explained.

"I reckon de expenses at \$50. Fifty of us will frow in \$1 cach, an'. I will go down thar. When I gis back we will frow in another dollar grouns, and the hext man king on we'll keep the aya, tem goin' till de hull caboodle her 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 asking: How HE WAS GOING TO THE CENTER.

VOL. XII--NO. 14.

If the Republican Pelities.

If the Republican leaders have not lost their senses they will make heats to man Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina. He is playing with fire. He is evidently stirring up trouble in order that he may have an excuse for calling on the federal government to interfere in the election. Fortunatily, this is a trick which has been played so ofter in Louisians, in Mississippi, it. Alabama and elsewhere in the South, that it is now upderstood 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 Novembes 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—anney they see that whereve federal interfaces they see that whereve federal interfaces and reases they are the process. Bouth Carolina Politics.

at once. A superfaint issues a proclamation ordering aread bands to disperse. The correspondent of a Republican newspaper selects that he has made this proclamation on the report of United States marshais, 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 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 Republicans. But suppose it true. Has Gov. Chamberlain used his own powers to disperse such combinations? Evidently he has not. Apparently he does not ream to. He has issued his proclamation, we are told on Republican actiority, from his headquarters, Columbir, 'with the intention, if the organizations do not disband at once, of proclaiming the State 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 pirfall which may prove stal to them. Fe is evidently an unscrupulous man. All his recent actions have shown the ne does not want to keep the State is peace, but that he means to have turmoil. When the excitement incident to the election had gone to a certain pitch,

tion of the leading members of your party to prevent such a state of things, and I believe they have the ability to do so." Another, Judge Mackey, also well known as a Republican, relates some facts which should show Northern Republicans what is the anisum of Chamberlain, and how he is conducting the election. He shows that the Governor, himself a candidate for re-election, has obtained "a Board of State Canvassers, or Electica Returning Board, the majority of whose members are candidates on Chamberlain's ticket, and by ninety-six Commissioners of Election in the several counties. Seventy of whom are Chamberlain's declared partisance, and of which last number some forty are County Treasurers and Auditors by his appointment, and removeble from office at his pleasure, or are known to him as declared candidates for office cat his pleasure, or are known to him as declared candidates for office cat

doraing his ticket, who unseat them serves if they make a declaration of the election which seats the candidates opposed to Chamberlain and his ticket."

ored voters of South Carolina to empore 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 Herald.

JUDGE COOKE AT CAMPER.

HE EXCORTATES CHAMBERLAIN, AND GIVES FACTS AND FIGURES.

After a humorous introduction, Judge Cooke 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 Lan's Commisooo, not worth over \$10,000. The speaker next attacked the Lan I Commission. Chamberlain, Parker and Nesglestole all the difference between \$120,000 and \$200,000 appropriated for lands for the homeless. He received \$30,000 for aiding the phosphate bill. He (in 1871) added \$1,000,000 (after being scaled by fifty cents on the dollar) to the public debt of South Carolina. Chamberlain debt of South Carolina. Chamberlain would not allow Scott to prosecute the Land Commissioners, because the people who owned the lands were rebels. All 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

in the treasury. Chamberlain had not reduced the taxes as claimed. In Scott's administration the taxes averaged 92 mills. The next four years the taxes averaged 12 mills. Of these, 2wo years belonged to the administration of Governor Chamberlain. Cardozo first filled his pockets and then retired. Scott had nothing to do with it.

Chamberlain's reforms are Scott's. Without Democrats he could not have effected a single reform measure. Chamberlain recently bought for \$5,000, of extreasurer Parker, all the papers which implicated Chamberlain. But, before delivering them ap, Parker took photographic copies of every one of these papers. Chamberlaith procured Putter's discharge as receiver, by which the State lost \$109,000 of funds of the Benk of the State. \$30,000 were taken out of that State. \$30,000 were taken out of that fund and epent by Chamberlain to elect himself Governor. He produced the cancellation of Pura's bond with D. H.

cancellation of Puf a's bond with D. H. Chamberiain'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 ing that these men were to be elected. Chamberlain, too, urged Democrats to organize and to arm themselves. Chamberlain is supporable for the Hamburg affair, a account of the character of the appointees of his officers at Hamburg. His proclamation shows that he has given up the contest, unless he ameets to fill this entire State with armed soldiery. But if he did you would still vote for Wade. Hampton. His preclamation is without warrant of force or of law. Chamberlain was a direct lizeal descendant of the thief upon the cross. If Hampton's soul would be placed inside of Chamberlain's hedy one of the two results would inevitably follow: either Hampton's soul would freeze up, (which could never happen;) or Chamberlain's hedy would be bursted. Chamberlain was asleep in the care while the Combahee riot was going on. Judge Mackey woke him up. He said: "Wake and the lack to Columbia. Protect the colored people." "Oh no," said Chamberlain was like the Trishman's horse. He had two guali-qualities. When he started all hell couldn't catch, him, and when you caught him he wasn't worth a damn. Chamberlain is a cowing. He had and the said: there was a rush and he heard the click of numbers of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols. I was there, said Judge Docke, but I saw no rush and heard no uniters of pistols.

icand no clicking have never seen but one man with a pistol during this campaign. During the same meeting Chamberlain followed me very clearly; he instant on my disting with him.

Judge Carpenter his no mote use for Chamberlain, than II, have. He have him like an adder. He did not write a latter, as the other officer with Chamberlain, and the property with Chamberlain, and the state of the man adder. nd thatight his motive would be misconand thought a nis mouve would be anscon-niqued. But Judge Carpenter is fully in-second with us. E. D. Morgan, who is now sunning 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

Judge Cooke then explained to the colored couple the true condition of the political question. William Hovein Colored intermed the Speaker, and said! "South Carolina has been very suit! and discussed. We have tried three doctors—Dr. Spott, Dr. Moses and Dr. Chamberlain; none of them could cure the disease. I am now going to try widther district. I am now going to the chart of the control of the district. I have been consequenced a said against the Union-Herald. He selemnly swore that there were other parties owners of that paper besides himself and Cardono, when he know that these were were the only gornous the had any interest in that soncern.

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

A first sharer knows why he loves a section; but always knows why he loves her us longer. That is generally the woman a fault, lang it was a passace there."

"Sickness liad impalled his health," way aloos Governor Chamberlain's procpositive house fly have gloomite to the best of carly morning walls and wisen to remark." "The season do by have gloomite to the best of carly morning walls and wisen to zero to remark." "The season do by have gloomite to the best of carly morning walls and wisen to zero remark." "The season do by have gloomite to the best of carly morning walls and wisen to zero remark." "The season do by have gloomite to the best of carly morning walls and wisen to zero."

"Ke Klux!" except that Chamberlain's close that some one would get up and carly in the carly morning walls and wisen the carly morning walls and wisen the season do by the