of taxation and burdens? Does not

every colored man as well as every white

man see that it is his interest to place in

authority those whose motto shall be

'Economy and Reform?" It seems to

me the question cannot be a debatable

ernment of the State, or to set aside its

power and jurisdiction on any portion of

the territory of the State, deserves and

will receive the withering rebuke and

bitterest condemnation of all unbiased,

patriotic citizens North and South, who

sincerely desire the perpetuation of our

epublican form of government. I look

upon this as the most dangerous aggres-

sion upon the liberties of the country,

and the most unjustifiable usurpation of

power by the general government, which

have occurred since the close of the war.

It is a precedent that must be rebuked by

the overwhelming voice of an indignant

foulest blot upon the present administra-

But enormous and unjustifiable as is

the wrong which has been perpetrated

upon the people of South Carolina, the

sublime patience, forbearance and long

suffering with which it has been endured,

rather than give a pretext of truth to

the false accusations made against you

have excited the warmest admiration

and the deepest sympathy of all good

citizens. The election is near at hand,

but let me admonish you to continue to

be cautious and careful, and on the day

sonal indignity which may be offered you

as individuals, rather than give an oppor-

act shall be permitted to pass into his-

tory, without the condemnation of the

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

tion of the Federal government.

Whose worth scorns vice's shameless war.
Whose spotless honor shines afar,
Resplendent as the morning star?

As the lisp'd prayer of orphan'd child, But strikes wrong's heart with terror wild? Hampton's! ent sud nests /

Who 'mid his people long oppress'd By vicious hate, Saul-like confess'd, da whead and shoulders o'er the rest? Who, call'd by justice desperate,
With trust in Heaven, holy and great,

Comes forth to raise his "prostrate State? Hampton! Gainst whom is power's malicious hand Uprear'd to crush from out the land, Who leads truth's feeble, struggling band

Who like the lion brought to bay Darts like a wrath-bolt mid the fray, Scattering his foes in wild dismay

Whose heart ne'er knew the name of fear When vice assail'd; who speaks good chees Unto his race, whelm'd in despair?

O matchless type of former days, When all lov'd honor's name to praise, Heav'n crown thee e'er with glory's bays,

O speed the time when wrong shall flee, When right, now fettered, shall be free, And all bur men compare with thee,

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 23, 1876.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WRONGS.

What Ex-Governor Randolph of New Jersey has Learned.

Since leaving New Jersey, eight or ten days ago, I have largely occupied my time with those districts of South Carolina declared by the President of the United States to be in an insurrectinary I have also spent several days at this

place. My object has been to obtain the facts, as far as possible, and to this end I have obtained interviews with the leading men of both political parties. Edgefield. These places are centres of population alleged to be especially violent and insurrectionary. Of them, one and all, I can say that no village population of New Jersey is more quiet or peaceful; and, with a single exception, arising from causes non-political, none of these districts have been disturbed. Their Republicans, assert that there has been no time within Gov. Chamberlain's administration that they could not execute Let me enforce this striking assertion. South Carolina has thirty-two counties. All of these have Republican Sheriffs save six or seven. Immediately after the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, steps were taken to procure testimony to their insurrectionary conditions. I have seen and read the sworn affidavits and attested letters coming from more ties, including the Sheriffs of Aiken and Barnwell-the only counties named in the proclamation as being insurrectionary. Every one of these sworn statemenus in substance declares that within these counties there has been no resistance to judicial process, no unlawful ob-structions, combinations, or assemblages

of persons contrary to law. The facts stated by these civil officers; the Governor's own deputies in the several counties, have been repeatedly brought to his attention, but elicit no response or change of action. In order to afford to the Governor no

pretext for mistaking the condition of affairs in the State, the testimony of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State was had, and submitted to

Republicans; with the exception of one Judge, who was absent, all these non-political officers testified that they are the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, or that of the President of the United States.

In private conversation with several of the civil power, prior to the proclama-tion, had been full and ample in all the counties, and they branded the Governor's assertion to the contrary as a libel upon the State-a motion of his own to secure his personal reflection to the Governorship, and thence to the United

Several of these Judges have been, until very recently, the warm personal and political friends of Mr. Chamberlain; they are all Hayes and Wheeler men today; they justly say that since the introduction of Federal troops the civil arm of the State has been paralyzed; that men of both parties and races look to the United States troops to perform police duty, and that the action of the Governor has placed upon the President the whole responsibility of preserving the peace of the State. My observation sustains this opinion. Omitting all debate as to the original need of troops in South Carolina, the leading men of both parties are anxious for their retention and protecting care. Seeking information from civil officers of the Federal Government stationed in South Carolina, I conversed at great length with the Judge of the United States District Court for this State. He has been a Republican from the beginning, is now, and was appointed by the Republican President, and until very recently has been a warm friend and admirer of Chamberlain. He said he had been astonished with the Governor's proglamation, and although his duties led him to travel in and to know every county in South Carolina, he had not been made cognizant of any interruption of civil process, and had not seen any violence, outrages or murders, nor heard conspicuously published to the country. As to these, the Governor had published some facts, and suppressed others vital to a just judgment. As an instance in point, the Governor had omitted to say that the Ellenton affair had begun by the pegroes endeavoring to outrage a defenceless white woman, and by the refusal of a body of negroes to surrender

lying districts. The troops are not asked for to protect voters, but defenceless Every Republican Judge of

women and children. My next interview was with Mr Hagood, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, an appointee of Judge Bond, and of course a Republican. He thought Gov. Chamberlain had not been fairly treated by Democratic audiences and not respectfully listened to, and admitted that many prominent Republicans were now hostile to Chamberlain. He knew of no instance of recent outrage or mur- but by every Republican judicial officer der in all the northern tier of counties, Ku Klux counties, save those cited spe-cifically and already published. He the best men of both parties; hated by cifically and already published. He knew of no reason why the civil law those who use his past record for their should not be executed at this time.

Mr. Poinier, a Northern man and Republican United States Supervisor of Elections for South Carolina, thought Gov. Chamberlain had been badly treated by the Democrats at meetings, and intruded upon by them; that no personal violence had been offered, but strong personal epithets applied to him. These had become so offensive as to cause him to practically leave the canvass. Mr. Poinier has two subordinate officers at each polling precinct in the State. In no instance has he had request made of him for troops to sustain these United States officers.

Aside from the disturbances conspicuously published heretofore, he did not know of any outrage, act of violence, or nurder in the State.

In addition to this concurring testimony, gathered mainly from Republican sources, similar affidavits and letters have been received from over fifty other counofficials, many Trial Judges of counties, clerks of counties and of probate, and of prosecuting attorneys of counties. I have purposely omitted a vast nount of testimony proffered by merchants, clergymen, lawyers, bankers and thers, because it would be only repeatng evidence. It would be difficult to amass testimony more fully responsible and satisfactory than that now at hand and accumulating each day, showing the utter needlessness of Gov. Chamberlain's action and heartless disregard of facts. Touching the condition of the election

submit this statement: The Board of State Canvassers consists of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General the Chairman of the Committee of Elec-Among these persons I have seen and tions of the House. Four of those officonversed with public men from Charles- cers are Republicans. With them rests ton, Columbia, Aiken, Camden and the entire power of count. Of these six final canvassers four are candidates for re-election. In a word, the members of the State Board are absolutely and finally judges of their own election.

The County Boards of Canvassers consist of three Commissioners of Election. They are appointed by the Governor. He has nominally selected two Commisofficers, town and county, mostly sioners from the Republican side and one

from the Democracy. By public proclamation he invited the political committees to designate the laws without assistance from without. their choice. He also announced that no candidates for office would be appointed by him. The persons named by the Democratic committee have not generaly been appointed. Of the Republican Commissioners, selected by the Governor. in nearly every instance the appointee is from the civil officers of these counties as a Republican officeholder, or a candidate for election at the coming election; thus they will canvass the returns of their own elections. It will be observed that the Commissioners that the Commissioners the the Governor appoints the Commissioners of the county, a majority Republican; they, in turn, appoint three managers for each polling precinct, a majority Republican. These managers control the ballot box, count the votes, and make returns to the board appointing them. The reception of the votes, their count, their canvass by the County Board, and their final canvass by the State Board are always and wholly within Republican control. Of the power of the State, I ascertain as follows: Its militia is composed entirely of negroes. To them, and them alone, are State arms and ammunition given. Officers and men are Republicans, and Republicans only.

The rifle clubs of the State are organizations dating far back of any political of the stomach, and the stomach is disdisturbances. Some of them have existed since the century began. Many of quantities or in an improper, or indigest-them are organized under legislative ible state. There is little danger of a The Judges of the Supreme Court are them are organized under legislative three; the Circuit Judges are eight in authority, and most of them have been horse having colic so long as he digests number; of these eleven officers ten are reviewed and personally complimented by the Governor. Though composed of Democratic voters generally, they have political officers testified that they are not been decided political organizations. acquainted with no cause that warranted Under the order of Gov. Chamberlain, all these organizations have been disbanded though the colored troops with their arms remain in force. The State has purchased over half a million dollars worth the Judges they have assured me that of arms within seven years past. They next year to a very small number of vesare now wholly within the control of

gency the Governor's power to assemble the Legislature has no restraint upon it.

Republicans and Democrats admit that the members could have been convened cisco from this port, is fitted to go north within three days' time, and could now. Indeed, Gov. Chamberlain himself substantially admits this, but pleads that he had no money to pay the members with. Against this claim it is known that the Legislature had not convened for years except with a bankrupt treasury, and that any rate theirs would be the business of providing their own pay. It is claimed that his highest duty was to con- two had been abandoned, only nine being vene the representatives of the people, a saved. Of these vessels twenty-two bevast majority of whom are Republicans, longed to this port, valued at \$1,097,000. and that the evidence of insurrectionary measures, many state, could be best had catch on board the abandoned vessels at through delegates from every legislative district; that he failed to do so because 13,665 barrels whale oil and 100,000 he would have had to confront the truth which debate would elicit, and that, in addition to the unfriendliness of the few Democratic members of the Legislature, he would have been met by the violent opposition of a large number of Republican members who are personally most hostile to him, and who threaten to exing in one direction or the other. In pose him for past questionable conduct. The Constitution of the State requires the registration of every voter. Gov.

Chamberlain has been earnestly urged to execute this Constitutional He has neglected to do so, and in many districts, especially in those where the colored voters are in absolute control, there is no limit to fraud. Because of this persistent refusal, the confidence of the better class of citizens

of both parties has been lost to him; added to this are other reasons for the rapid change of public sentiment in this State. During the first two years of his adninistration he made persistent effort to reform the Government of the State. but I did not think it would do me any He alienated Patterson, Bowen and the class of men who have disgraced the Judge Bryan is now apprehensive as to the safety of the white families scattered about the sparsely settled portions of the State. He fears that the tendency of the ofference of Federal troops will not be stationed, to give brown will not be stationed, to give brown will not be stationed, to give brown and not be stationed, to give brown and prehensive as to the safety of the white families scattered about the sparsely settled portions of the State whose contents, he claimed, and on the sea.—Dr. Fieta, in Evanger in their rascalities. Elliott in convention held to public view as pense of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding, as a clincher, "You see how bald I am, and I don't would send the sea.—Dr. Fieta, in Evanger in their rascalities. It is to the safety of the white families scattered applause.] He was nominated for Governor to the State may impose upon the people? Is it not reasonable to suppose that those who are naive born, and who expect to remain and make South Carolina their homes, only some fifteen dollars, the proceeds of sale of cotton was known to have been in the house at the time.

These old ladies had sold a small piece of land, a short time ago and it is suppose that those who are naive the mendency of the successfully; "I sak your pardom, and so the soldier, came posed the murderers were after the proceeds of the sale, but the money had not been received, and was reinformed that and make South Carolina their homes, and make South Carolina their homes, will practice more rigid economy, and the house at the time.

These old ladies had sold a small piece of land, a short time ago and it is suppose that those who are naive from and who expect to remain and of the suppose of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding, as a clincher, "You see how bald I am, and I don't was not in the posse as far as the gate when his wife impose upon the posse as far as the gate when his wife of land, a short time ago and it is supposed the murderers were after the proceeds o

license to the base and brutal passions of test of every leading Republican in the the lower class of negroes. Both the State, he ceased his enmity to the men Judge and myself have endorsed the he had denounced, consented to be their urgent application of the citizens of candidate for re-election, led a ticket Charleston and Beaufort to Gen. Ruger with men whose infamy he had held up o put troops immediately in these out- to public execration, and whose associa-

AMECSIN

Every Republican Judge of the Su Court of this State will endorse this statement. Some of them have given me this information. Why he made this remarkable change can only be left to conjecture-politicians say his reward is to be the United States Senatorship.

Thus the man who had been praised by good men of all parties has been abandoned, not only by the Democrats from the Chief Justice and the United where he resided, heretofore known as States District Judge down. His influown re-election, and is left to a miserable fate, whether elected or defeated. His representations of affairs in this State are utterly partisan; he seeks information alone through his own creatures; refuses to them the evidence upon which his monstrous statements are made. of the Judges of the Supreme Court told me to-day that he had been a warm friend and supporter of Gov. Chamberlain, but had been forced to leave him since he had chosen to consort with

> A Republican ex-Governor of the State told me Chamberlain had been a true reformer until recently, but was now leading the worst ticket South Carolina ever had. The most recent evidence of the untruthfulness of Gov. Chamberlain is in his letter to Gen. DeSaussure and Gov McGrath of this State, promptly telegraphed to the Northern press by him.

I write of what I personally know The appeal of the Charleston gentlemen Messrs. McGrath and DeSaussure, was not for the protection of the polls, but for prompt protection to the defenceless families on the coast and islands near Charleston, daily enduring outrage from the half-civilized negroes of that region. The whites are being driven from their homes; women and children on the coast are living in terror, or suffering fates worse than death. The Governor had employed no means to protect them, and in this extremity a committee of Charles-ton citizens came to Columbia requesting the Governor to join them in an appeal to Gen. Ruger for protection to the persons and lives of defenceless women and children. The Governor did not go with them to headquarters, made lame excuses, and when he saw Gen. Ruger requested him to use his discretion in comolying with their request. Levying upon the visit made by the Charleston com-mittee in behalf of humanity, when they had left, he wrote, published, and telegraphed to the North a letter based upon misrepresentation of the object of their He has basely tortured the pitiful appeal from the people he rules to an endorsement of his crime against their years.

PHEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

digested; but passes off in the excrement. In some cases, portions of this fowls about the lot, but the larger amount of it is a clear loss. This may be remedied by cutting up all the long forage designed for stock, and having the kled, the cut food should first be slightly wet. This causes the meal to stick to it and gives stock a relish for the cut food. It is useless to feed a cow on corn, because very little of it is digested. The same is true with regard to meal; but meal sprinkled on cut straw or fodder, is fine food for any domestic animal. It is clear that when the food is thus prepared it will take much less to keep an animal in good condition, from the simple fact that all the food that is given it is in a digestible form. It is said by men who practice this, or a similar mode of feeding, that stock are less liable to colic and bots than those fed in the usual way .-Colic arises from a disordered condition ordered by taking in food in improper his food thoroughly, and he may have colic at any moment when his stomach

ARCTIC SEAS .- The effects of the disaster, says the New Bedford Standard of the 23d, will be to reduce the Arctic fleet sels, the business being prosecuted only negroes and their leaders.

Regarding the omission of the Govare willing and able to run the great risk, ernor to comply with his duty to assemble as insurance offices will not care to take now in port suitable to send to those seas. if it is deemed advisable, and with those which escaped may form the entire fleet. Some ships now at sea may also be

This disaster is only paralleled and exceeded by that of 1871, the news of which reached this city on Sunday evening, November 5, 1871, announcing that of the Arctic fleet of forty-one vessels thirtymostly insured in local offices. The

Two SUNDAYS .- You know that, in crossing the Pacific it becomes necessary to alter the reckoning of the days to con form to that of the Eastern or Western going to Japan, when the 180th degree of ongitude is reached (which is just half way around the world from the royal obwhich longitude is reckoned,) a day is dropped, and in returning one is added. We crossed that meridian on the 8th inst., and so two days were put down in the ship's calendar as the 8th of June. Now, as it happened that this was Sunday, we had two Sabbaths succeeding each other-one of which was the Sabbath in Japan and in all Asia, and the other the Sabbath in America and in Europe. Some of our ship's company harm to keep them both, and shall always remember with pleasure this double Sab-

A LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BROWN.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 1, 1876. James A. Hoyt, County Chairman, Anderson C. H., S. C .:

DEAR SIR-On my return home, after a protracted absence, I find your kind let ter inviting me, in the name of the Democratic Executive Committee of Anderson County, to attend a mass meeting on the third day of this present month, and address the people at a barbacue to be given by all the Democratic Clubs of your County.

I thank you very cordially for the invitation, and regret that I am not in condition to accept it. My trip West was taken with a view to the recuperation of my health, which has been much improved, but I am not yet entirely relieved of a disease in my throat, and of a cough which prevents me from public speaking, and puts it out of my power to comply I must, however, express my cordial

sympathy with your movement, and my earnest wish for the success of General Hampton, your noble standard bearer, and of the Democratic party of your State, in the approaching election. Probably no people on earth have had heavier burdens to bear, on account of bad government and maladministration, than the people of South Carolina have endured for the last few years. Whether your people made a mistake, immediately after the passage of the reconstruction act in lying still, and giving up the control of the State government to carpet baggers, by allowing them to control the colored people of South Carolina, is not an appropriate subject for discussion at present. If any error of that character was committed, you have long since suf fered its penalty, and the united and determined effort which the intelligent high-toned, honorable citizens of your once noble State are now making to throw off the yoke, gives promise, in my judgment, of an early deliverance. In this effort, you have the cordial sympathy and best wishes of all intelligent, right minded people, both North and South, who are not controlled by partisan interest, or political malignity; and the prayer goes up from hundreds of thousands of hearth stones, all over the country, that you may be able to throw off the yoke, and substitute good government and an honest administration, for the bad government and maladministration of past

As a native of South Carolina, I feel the more keenly the wrongs inflicted of the election suffer any wrong or perupon her, and trust the more ardently made the discovery that when solid grain that they may soon cease to exist. In is fed to stock, a large per cent is not General Hampton, your leader, you have tunity to the adversary to gratify his of good people everywhere, who has a unholy purposes. Bear your wrongs a man who has the confidence and respect undigested grain may be picked of good people everywhere, who has a patiently a little longer under the firm national reputation for gallantry and conviction that the day of deliverance is should succeed to the position of Governor exact justice is done alike to all persons, without regard to race, color or any other condition in life. The colored people of South Carolina

may well give to General Hampton a

cordial and enthusiastic support. Some

of them knew his ancestor before him. country where the bayonet will not be Many of them have known him all their called in to control the ballot. lives, and they have never been deceived Again expressing my earnest wish for by a Hampton, or had reason to call in the success of your cause, and the delivquestion the humanity, integrity or sense erance of my native State from the tyranof justice possessed by him who bears the Democratic standard. It is to me a ny and oppression under which her good matter of surprise that all intelligent col- people have so long labored, I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ored people in your State do not see that their interest lies in common with the white people of the State, who were born does not perform its functions.—York- upon her soil, who are identified with THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.—General her interest, and who, at every stage of Crook being satisfied that the Red Cloud and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux were about to depart with a view of joining ly relation connected with the colored the hostiles in the north, they having rerace, and who have constantly shown fused to comply with orders to come into themselves its best friends. Can it be the agency to receive rations, and stubbornly remaining in their camp on Shadthat any sensible colored man who looks ron Creek, from whence it is positively to his own interest, and the interest of known they were communicating with his family in future, can believe that the northern Indians, and receiving into Congress had to deal with the great they would be better served by retaining their camp such as came in, he, without question of reconstruction, and when waiting the arrival of General Merritt's the Legislature: In a great public emer- it. There are only two or three vessels in power carpet-bag officials who have troops, determined on disarming them, piled upon the State an enormous debt, and burdened its population with a taxa-23d inst., General McKensey, with eight companies of the Fourth Cavalry, one battalion of which was commanded by tion almost too grievous to be borne, than by electing such native men as Hampton and others who are before them for their bands, consisting of 300 lodges, and capsuffrage, whose interest it will be to stop tured bucks, squaws and ponies without the accumulation of debt, and reduce in every possible way the taxation by which the agency after having been disarmed and dismounted. Spotted Tail, who has they are burdened? Every colored man must see that his labor is burdened by evinced an unswerving loyalty to the vearly taxation with which carpet whites, was made head chief, and Red ling, nor any of those ambitious manathe yearly taxation with which carpetbaggers have loaded the people of the State, and it would seem that the promptings of self-interest and self-protection will naturally lead him to lend his aid to coming campaign, which will be inaugu- portion of the letter of acceptance, will throw off this grievous burden. The rated at once. General Crook feels that have to take a seat in the second row. carpet-bagger who makes a fortune by last movement, and that we shall now payers to raise the money to meet the burdens which have been imposed for have to record another diabolical murder his individual benefit, has no particular interest in remaining in your State longer than he can continue to accumulate. When out of office he can return to the living together near Durbin's Creek all aggressive men have.) He fights an open, square, earnest battle, and, I add, servatory at Greenwich, England, from | How does it benefit either the white citizen or the colored citizen to give his aid

Broadack and Mrs. Martha Stoddard, ly murdered on the night of their expense? Is it wise for any citizen of South Carolina to vote to continue much wiser to vote for men who are fully Stewart, a neighbor living a half mile off, identified with you, whom you know well,

A PUNGENT CONTRAST.

Intelligencer.

A Bit of Political Eloquence Worthy of Preservation-Hayes and Tilden Accurately Described.

one, and that every intelligent voter which the following extract is made, beought, without hesitation, to come to the cause the racy description is worthy of conclusion in favor of a change from the preservation as a souvenir of the camaign, although the election is now over: Political platforms are delusive, dedesperate state of things which has for years existed in the State, and the inauceitful, made simply to catch votes. They are the hook that is thrown to gulls, guration of a new and better system. and there are gulls in plenty who will The conduct of your present Executive bite. But nobody pays any heed to in fomenting discord between the two platforms after election. They are rolled races for personal aggrandizement, and up and thrust into the waste basket, for the purpose of perpetuating himself where they are soon forgotten. But men in office, deserves, as it receives, the conhave character to maintain. Men are demnation of all unbiased, intelligent, tangible, and Schurz and others tells us they have found in Gen. Hayes the man patriotic people. His appeal to the govfor the times. Where is the evidence ernment at Washington, to send troops that Rutherford B. Hayes has the nerve, to South Carolina, to disarm the white ability and power to take these corrupt race, and awe them from the ballot box, cannot be too severely condemned; and the conduct of the President of the United States, in sending troops to South Carolina to interfere in the elections, am the boy that did it, Rutherford?" with a view to carrying the State for his A voice-"Of course he will. It's just own political party, under the pretext of ike him."] Oliver P. Morton is a bad, suppressing insurrection or domestic viopowerful man-a man of desperate lence, when there were no armed organienergy, whom the people may well fear, and who has been going night and day, with all his tremendous force, fighting the fight in Indiana. Can Hayes take zations or uprisings by the people of any character, which made war upon the State, or threatened to subvert the gov-

you here. You dare not rebel against the party. You cannot make your smallest appointment without our consent.' It is too good a joke to talk about, this idea that Hayes will not be hampered, bound fast, hopelessly fettered by these unscrupulous managers of his party. It is true that he has been Governor of Ohio, but what has the Governor of that State to do? Once, when Salmon P. Chase was Governor of Ohio, a friend asked him how he got along. "Oh," replied the Governor, "I am getting on swimmingly. Nothing to do but pardon criminals and sign commissions for notaries public." (Laughter,] people, and history must stamp it as the

such a man as that by the ear and walk

him out? I would like to see him do it.

Would not Morton say to him, if he at-

tempted anything of the kind, "Who

made you what you are? We have put

The Governor of that State really has nothing to do. He is deprived of the veto power and therefore can exert no influence over legislation and so his position is purely ornamental. Can any man here to-night remember any single notable thin Rutherford B. Hayes ever did, or any stand for opinion he ever made? Did anybody ever hear him say to his party "stop!" or hear of his kickng over the party traces, or of antagonizing anybody or anything? In short, did you ever hear of him anywhere? When Grant sent Federal troops into Louisiana to trample out her State Government and put his foot upon all decency, Wm. M. Evarts said to him: "You are doing that which you have no right March, 1877. to do. You are outraging have put in power a Legislature not

Did Hayes lift up his voice against these outrageous tyrannies? Not that we ever heard of. But he has been in conviction that the day of deliverance is Congress (at least I hear so,) but though breath of reproach, who is able, wise, prudent and sagacious, and who, if he which the white race are disarmed, and days ago, I was talking with a friend in of your State, will, I have no doubt, see placed at the mercy of the colored race, Ohio, an earnest Republican, who asked that the laws are faithfully and impartially administered, and that equal and the commission of cruelty and outrage the right of the Speaker's desk in a porupon the downtrodden and unprotected Sleepy Hollow?

intelligence and worth of the State. If I was forced to confess my inability to this outrage shall be sanctioned and this recall him, but when my friend mentioned him as the dispenser of bouquets for the ladies, it flashed upon me that I had seen such a person-a mild-faced, candy-American people, we will probably never pleasant-mannered gentlesec another Presidential election in this man. But that was all.

At Saginaw, last night, I stopped with my old friend John F. Driggs; but he, though a member of the same Congress with Hayes, could not recall him as a member of that body.

It is claimed by his supporters that no attack can be made on his record. I admit it. You cannot attack the incorporeal air, and inasmuch as Hayes never had a sign of a record the assertion of his friends is true. I have here a copy of R. B. Hayes' record in the Thirty-ninth Congress. I did not compile it myself, but a very careful friend did it for me; there is no donbt of its correctness, as it is taken from the Congressional Globe. Here it is. He presented ten petitions, offered six joint resolutions, made four motions, introduced two bills, delivered two speeches, neither of them as long as this (holding up a short printed slip,) and made two reports, both verbal .-Such was Hayes' record at a time when Blaine, Thad. Stevens, and other leaders of the party, were carrying on the im-

and, at daylight on the morning of the portant party debates which distinguished that important session. I know that Ruthy Hayes is an agreeable gentleman, a luxurious, mild, easy Major Gordon, and another by Captain going person, who will loll in a beautiful Maulk, successfully surrounded these two painted boat and float serenely down the stream until a storm overtakes him .-Then he will paddle hastily to the shore. firing a shot, and they were marched into tie his boat securely and lie under the protecting branches of a big tree until the calm and the sunshine return. Cloud deposed, and Spotted Tail, with gers, has any idea that his administration Little Wound, have agreed to furnish could control them—they intend to con-General Crook with all the warriors he trol the administration. Even Schurz, may need to co-operate with him in the who is said to have inspired at least a a great object has been attained in this Mr. Hayes was not nominated at the demand of any public sentiment, but, as he himself confessed, by a mere acci-

Ah! here is a man of another sort-a man of positive opinions, who grapples with an enemy (and he has plenty of them, as he always gets the victory. [Long-conthe 25th. At the time our informant left tinued applause.] He has never been they were senseless and in the agony of an office-seeker, and, except a term in to the carpet-bagger, by placing him in death. Mrs. Broadack (who has been a the State Legislature, he never held an power where he can enrich himself at cripple for ten years) was cut across the office until he was sixty years of age. face and head with an axe and left for With a brain large enough to lead, and a dead. Mrs. Stoddard was struck across power that made him a necessity, he took such men in office? Would it not be instrument, and also left for dead. Wm. traced corruption to its source, and pursued Tweed mercilessly, never letting go heard the screams, and when he reached until he had him on Blackwell's Island the place he found Mrs. Stoddard lying with the convict's stripes on his back. whom you have known all your lives, in a cotton patch, between the house and There was the answer to the anxious whose property is with you, who are the spring, and Mrs. Broadack in the question, can a man be raised up who owners of your soil, and who will live kitchen, in the condition above will deliver us? and men of all parties and die with you, sharing whatever bur- named. The house was sacked and gave Samuel J. Tilden the grandest ovaand die with you, sharing whatever burdens the government of the State may dens the government of the State may dens the government of the State may and got as far as the gate when his wife the soldier, pointing to the emperor, still and got as far as the gate when his wife the soldier, pointing to the emperor, still and got as far as the gate when his wife in sight. "I ask your pardon, sir," said

Public opinion said this is the man to root out corruption in the national government; and from all over the country Ex Gov. Austin Blair recently deliverwent up the demand for his nomination ed an eloquent speech at Detroit, from for the Presidency. John Kelly tried to defeat it, but the people had spoken, and no power of the land could prevent the result of the St. Louis Convention. In 1872 the Democrats met the Liberals magnanimously. In 1876 the Liberals of the country are coming to the Democrats, who, by their acceptance of Horace Greeley, threw behind them all the Bourbanism they ever had, and with God's help, (and I believe he is helping us,) we shall bear Samuel J. Tilden into the Presidential chair on the 7th of No-

At the close of the speech the immense audience burst into a whirlwind of ap plause, in which even the ladies joined with the utmost enthusiasm. The roar Republicans by the neck and pitch them of voices ceased for an instant, and then, out of doors? Who are the men who as if carried away by their recollections are to-day managing his campaign? of the masterly effort, the whole crowd, Zach. Chandler is the guiding hand, and with one accord, renewed the cheering, don't you suppose that in the event of and kept it up until it became almost Hayes' election Chandler will say, "I deafening. The persons on the platform crowded around the gallant old war horse, pouring congratulations upon him, and thanking him, with unmistakable feeling for his magnificent effort. 1944;

Bloody Threats.

Now that the election of Mr. Tilden is assured beyond any reasonable doubt, the Republican managers, who cannot bear to loosen their grip on the Treasury; or to have exposed their still concealed rascalities and robberies, begin to threaten resistance to his inauguration. They employ the language and breathe the fanatical and foolish spirit of the most violent class of the secessionists of 1861 in regard to Mr. Lincoln.

Blaine, in his speech at Buffalo, told the people that if New York voted for Tilden he would certainly be elected, and then asked: "Will you allow him to be inaugurated in that event?" A prominent speaker, who had thoroughly can- of any vote, and declared "no vote obvassed his State, recently went to Washington and admitted that Tilden would carry it largely. But, said he, "before he shall be inaugurated the streets of this capital will run with blood."

The St. Louis Globe does not mince matters, in giving utterance to the purpose of those for whom it speaks, when

"No man elected by the process resorted to by the Democrats of South Carolina will ever be allowed to take his seat as President of the United States. This is our two Houses should come to an agreement deliberate judgment."

and not to let their angry passions rise. It will be hard to resist the inevitable result which is now foreshadowed. Samuel! J. Tilden will be elected President, and tain power. Hence it is desirable, not the four millions of voters, North and-South, East and West, to whose suffrages | by so overwhelming a vote that the corhe will be indebted for the office, will see to it that he is inaugurated on the 5th of ington will be awed into submission and

bers, the thieves, the carpet-baggers, and voice of a disturbing faction to distract elected by the people, and are destroying the rogues, who have had full swing for more than fifteen years, and have run this Government like a close corporation | How a Wife Was Restored to Health. for their own profit, leaving to the people the privilege of paying whatever taxes they imposed, will die hard, of course. But they had better not try a rebellion to retain possession, or threaten to break things because they are to be turned out. Some of the usages of Mexico cannot

safely be tried in the United States. We are a law-abiding people, and our habit is to submit to the decision of the ballot box, even when it is notoriously stuffed, as has been the Republican practice for many years in Philadelphia and all over the South under carpet-bag rule. Nobody fears that Blaine would lead any resistance that he might incite. He is no more dangerous now to the reformers than he was to the rebels during the war, when he hired a substitute who finally brought up in jail, while Blaine himself expended his patriotism in the lobby, and jobbery illustrated his sense of public

When Calhoun threatened nullification and violent opposition to the execution of the laws, Gen. Jackson did not hesitate to say he would hang him as high as Haman if an attempt was made to put these manaces into execution. Blaine will take good care never to get his neck in the halter if he can avoid it. But some of his deluded followers may get into an ugly scrape by this sort of vaporing, which is intended to intimidate the weak and ignorant. If they are wise at all, they will accept the admonition to keep cool, and be prepared to see our Uncle Samuel inaugurated like all his predecessors in the Presidential office .-

LOOKING FOR A JOB .- With the cerainty of defeat staring the Union-Herald in the face, which must result in the toppage of that journal, induces its ers to cast about them to see where they can get employment.— With this object in view it has been enquiring: "Where do you buy your meat?" as much as to say that some of the party intends starting a butcher wag-on; and again, it asks: "Who saws your wood?" thus showing that the establishment has parties connected with it who can turn their hand to more things than one, and that they are seeking employment. This is commendabledustry is what is needed to restore this people and State to prosperity, and we know of no other den of corruption, the closing of which would tend so much to stop the flow of pollution and crime as that of the Union-Herald establishment. Let those connected with that sheet seek and obtain some useful employment, whereby they can carn an honest living, and they may again become respected members of society though they seem to understand full well that their connection with that paper has so degraded them in the eyes of honest people that cover the bridle, a common soldier ran they cannot hope to get anything but the out from the ranks and placed the bridle most menial service to do, consequently they propose going into the meat peddling and wood sawing business. Success to them. We trust our people will treat them kindly, and that they may never be caught in such a scrape again. -Columbia Phænix.

- A California man was married in double-quick time the other day. Taking his affianced with him, he drove in a buggy to the residence of a justice of the then went on with the ceremony, ordering the twain in the carriage to join hands, and in a minute from the time the buggy drew up to the justice's door, the newly married couple were off in their

opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order HOYT & CO.,
Anderson, S. C. he continued his battle against thieves, smashed the powerful Canal Ring, and made himself feared by corrupt then everywhere.

> may be attended with possible danger .-This anxiety is misplaced, and these fears may be dismissed. In the first place, Mr. Tilden's majority of States in the electoral college, and of the popular vote, too, will be so large as to furnish no 'pretext In the second place, the Constitution provides the only existing mode by which he election shall be formally verified; for after all, it is nothing more than a erification of a result already deternined. That clause in the Constitution

> > ragments. It says, Article II., Section "The electors shall meet in their repective States, and vote by ballot for wo persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State vith themselves. And they shall make list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the Presdent of the Senate. The Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be

s explicit enough, when not broken into

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

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

33 We are not responsible for the views and

Counting the Votes.

Concern is expressed in some quarters

about the method of counting the votes

for President and Vice-President, upon

the idea that the election will be close and

The act of March 1, 1792, was passed o carry this clause into effect. It prorides how the electors shall be chosen, when they shall meet, and to whom their certificates shall be sent. Also, that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February "for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote."-The practice has been for the two Houses to meet in joint session on that day, and for the Senate to appoint one teller and the House two, to record the votes as read from the certificates of the electors, which had been previously "directed to the President of the Senate."

On the 6th of February, 1865, the Republican Congress adopted a joint rule, which placed it in the power of either House to raise objection to the counting jected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses. It is easy to see that, with a Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic majority in the House, very serious difficulties might arise in high party times like the present.

This joint rule is now dead, as the House at last session refused to readopt it, and with very good reason. So the count-will take place under the constitutional provision above cited, unless the as to another mode, which is hardly We advise these persons to keep cool probable. While no trouble is to be apprehended, the desperate Republican will stop at no means within reach to reonly to elect Mr. Tilden, but to elect him rupt and wreckless managers at Washsilence, and the Administration of Grant The office holders, the rings, the job- will go down into disgrace, without the public attention.

An almost miraculous cure, savs the

Chicago Tribune, is reported from Sheldon street, the patient being the wife of a well-to-do citizen. She has for years been ailing, or thinking she was ailing, and recently took her death-bed and kept her husband unhappy by lamenting that she was going to die. husband went out and got a buxom young widow, who is her particular abhorrence, to come in and look over the house. The dying woman heard him opening doors and explaining things, and lay wracked with indignation and curiosity. Presently the buxon young widow departed and the husband returned to the sick-room. No sooner had he entered than she accosted fim:

"Peter Whitehead Hollingworth, what

have you done?" "Nothing, my love, nothing. Don't excite yourself. Be calm. Only as you were complaining that you couldn't get up to see after things, and that the house was going to wreck and ruin, I thought I'd ask Mrs. Dasher in to let me know what could be done to save you trouble and relieve your mind of anxiety.' "Oh, you did?" she murmured with

deep inspiration. "Yes, I showed her all over the

house."
"And the beds not made, and everything like a pig-sty !"
"Never mind, my love. I told her that she must excuse it, as you were sick, because you were a good housekeeper. And she said you must be." "Oh, she did?"

"Yes, and said that if she had her way she'd have a new set of parlor furniture in, and less vulgar wall paper, but that some people had no taste anyway, and— by the way, Maria, you and Mrs. Dasher are pretty much of a size, ain't you?" Then he fell into a trance that lasted for some minutes, then muttering, "Well, perhaps they'll fit; if not, they can be made over."

When the husband went home last night he was surprised to see his dying wife up and dressed, and bossing things with a metalic ring in her voice and a glitter in her eye such as he hadn't seen there for years, and when he innocently remarked, "Why, Maria, I had hardly expected to see you up again," she said, "I know it, you bald-headed old reprobate; but I'll live to bury you yet, and if that painted Jazebel comes into this house again I'll tear her into cotton waste and

A SOLDIER'S CONFIDENCE.—One day, when Napoleon I. was reviewing his his horse from his hands upon the aniloped away. Before the rider could reagain in the hands of the emperor. "Much obliged to you, captain," said Napoleon. The man immediately believed the chief, and said: "Of what regiment, sir." Napoleon, delighted with his quick perception and ready trust in his word, replied: "Of my guards!" and rode anay. As soon as the emperor left, the soldier laid down his gun, saying: "He may take it who will," and instead of returning to the ranks whence he so suddenly issued, he started for the company of staff officers. They were amazed at his apparent rudeness and disobedience of orders, and one of the generals contemptuously said: "What does this fellow want here?" "This fellow," replied the soldier, proudly, "is a captain of the guard." "You! my poor friend; you are mad to say so," was the answer of the superior officer. "He said it," replied