

BY HOYT & CO.

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Whose name is that which sounds so sweet to the people's glory from the grave?

Whose worth soars vice's shameless war, whose outraged virtue's challenge is a brave, resplendent as the morning star?

Whose words so pierce the heart of the world, whose lips are the prayer of orphan'd child, whose strikes wrong's heart with terror wild?

Who 'mid his people's lowly oppress'd, by victims slain, shall like a confessor stand, 'neath head and shoulders 'o'er the rest?

Who, call'd by justice desperate, With trust in Heaven, holy and great, Comes forth to raise his 'sacred State'?

Gain'd, who is power's malicious hand, Uprear'd to crush from out the land, Who leads truth's feet to the wronging hand?

Who like the lion brought to bay, Who like a warrior's charge is fray, Scattering his foes in wild dismay?

Whose heart ne'er knew the name of fear, Whose eyes ne'er saw the shadow of cheer, Into his race, when'd in despair?

O matchless type of former days, When all of old honor's name to praise, Heaven's crown thee, for with glory's rays,

O speed the time when wrong shall flee, When right, now fetter'd, shall be free, And all our burdened people with thee.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 28, 1876.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WRONGS.

What Ex-Governor Randolph of New Jersey has Learned.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 29.

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 insurrectionary condition.

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.

Among these persons I have seen and conferred with public men from Charleston, Columbia, Aiken, Camden and Edgefield. These places are centres of population alleged to be especially violent and insurrectionary.

Of them, one and all I can say, that they are more quiet or peaceful; and, with a single exception, arising from causes non-political, none of these districts have been disturbed.

Their civil officers, town and county, mostly Republicans, assert that there has been no time within the past year, when they have had occasion that they could not execute the laws without assistance from without.

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, the sheriffs of both political parties, from the civil officers of these counties as their insurrectionary conditions.

I have seen and read the sworn affidavits and attested letters coming from more than one-half of the Sheriffs of the counties, including the Sheriffs of the counties named in the only counties named in the proclamation as being insurrectionary.

Every one of these sworn statements in substance declares that within these counties there has been no resistance to judicial process, no unlawful obstructions, no acts 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 him.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are three; the Circuit, five. There are eight in all of these eleven officers ten are Republicans; with the exception of one Judge, who was absent, all these non-political officers testified that they are acquainted with no cause that warranted the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, or that of the President of the United States.

In private conversation with several of the Judges they have assured me that the civil power, prior to the proclamation, had been full and ample in all the counties, and they brande the Governor's assertion to the contrary as a libel on his person, and a motion of his own to secure his personal reflection to the Governor, and thence to the United States Senate.

Several of these Judges have been, until very recently, the warm personal and political friends of Mr. Chamberlain; they are all men of high character, and 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 Government 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 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 of Mr. Chamberlain. He said he had been acquainted with the Governor's proclamation, 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 acts of insurrection of any nature in the two or three instances continuously 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 proclamation, which the negroes endeavored to outrage a defenceless white woman, and by the defenceless of a body of negroes to surrender the culprits to the constable's posse. 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 Governor's proclamation, and of the hundreds of townships where the troops will not be stationed, to give

license to the base and brutal passions of the lower class of negroes. Both the Judge and myself have endorsed the urgent application of the citizens of Charleston and Beaufort to Gen. Ruger to put troops immediately in these outlying districts. The troops are not asked to protect voters, but defenceless 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. Mr. Hagood and I had been fairly treated by Democratic audacities 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 murder in all the northern tier of counties, where he resides, and he is not asked to protect voters, but defenceless women and children.

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 State. Mr. Poinier has two subordinate officers at his 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 act of violence, or murder 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 county officials, many Trial Judges of counties, clerks of counties, members of the bar, and attorneys of counties.

I have purposely omitted a vast amount of testimony proffered by merchants, clergymen, lawyers, bankers and others, because it would be only repeating evidence. It would be difficult to amass testimony more fully responsive and satisfactory.

Every day, showing the utter needless of Gov. Chamberlain's action and heartless disregard of facts.

Touching the condition of the election I submit this statement: The Board of State Canvassers consists of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, the Chairman of the Committee of Elections of the House. Four of those officers are Republicans. With them exist the entire power of count. Of these six civil canvassers four are candidates for re-election. In a word, the members of the Board are not disinterested and finally just in 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 Commissioners from the Republican side and one from the Democratic side.

By public proclamation he invited the two political committees to designate their choice. He also announced that no candidates for office would be appointed by him. The persons named by the Democratic committee are the members of the Board of Canvassers, selected by the Governor, in nearly every instance the appointee is a Republican officeholder, or a candidate for election at the coming election; thus they will canvass the returns of their own elections.

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.

By their count, their receipts, and their canvass by the County Board, and their final canvass by the State Board are all ways and wholly within Republican control. Of the power of the State, I ascertain as follows: Its militia is composed entirely of the State arms and ammunition given. Officers and men are Republicans, and Republicans only.

The rifle clubs of the State are organizations dating far back in all political disturbances. Some of them have existed since the century began, and are organized under legislative authority, and most of them have been retrieved and personally complimented by the Governor. Though composed of Democratic voters generally, they have not been decided political organizations.

Under the order of the Governor, these rifle clubs have been disbanded though the colored troops with their arms remain in force. The State has purchased over half a million dollars worth of arms within seven years past. They are now wholly within the control of negroes and their leaders.

Regarding the operation of the Government to comply with its duty to assemble the Legislature: In a great public emergency the Governor's power to assemble the Legislature has no restraint upon it. Republicans and Democrats admit that the members could have been convened within three days, and could now be substantially admitted 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 they would be paid by the Government for their own pay. It is claimed that his highest duty was to convene the representatives of the people, a vast majority of whom are Republicans, and that the evidence of insurrectionary measures, many state could be best had through delegates from every legislative district, that he failed to do so because he had no money to pay the members with. He 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 administration he made persistent effort to reform the Government of the State. He alienated Patterson, Bowen and the class of men who have disgraced the State. He had been publicly pronounced by them as a partner in their robberies. Elliott in convention held to public view could send the Governor to the State prison. The Governor, in turn, denounced these men, and asserted his purpose to bring them to justice. Suddenly, without assigned reason, against the pro-

test of every leading Republican in the State, he ceased his enmity to the men he had denounced, consented to be their candidate for re-election, led a ticket with men whose infamy he had held up to public execration, and whose association he had espurned for years.

Every Republican Judge of the Supreme 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, but by every Republican judicial officer, from the Chief Justice to the United States District Judge down. His influence for good is gone; he is despised by the best men of both parties; hated by those who use his past record for their own 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 from his own creatures; refuses to them the evidence upon which his monstrous statements are made. One 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 because he had chosen to consort with thieves.

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 the 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 the protection of the State from the influence of 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 has not means to protect the coast, and in its extremity a committee of Charleston 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, but sent quarters, made excuses, and when he saw Gen. Ruger requested him to use his discretion in complying with their request. Levying upon the visit made by the Charleston committee in behalf of humanity, when they had left, he wrote, published, and telegraphed to the Northern press, that the committee had been guilty of the crime of kidnapping.

He has basely tortured the pitiful appeal from the people he rules to an endorsement of his crime against their liberties.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

CUT FOOD.—Every close observer has made the discovery that when solid grain is fed to stock, a large per cent. is not digested; but passes off in the excrement. In some cases, portions of this undigested grain may be picked up by the pigs and domestic 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 grain ground into meal, and sprinkled on the cut food. Before the meal is sprinkled, the cut food should first be slightly wet. This causes the meal to stick to it and gives it a relish for the cut food. It is needless 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 a relish for the cut food. In a condition, from the simple fact that all the food that is given it is 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 of the stomach, and the stomach is disordered by taking in food in improper quantities or in an improper, or indigestible state. There is little danger of a horse having colic so long as he digests his food thoroughly, and he may have colic at any moment when his stomach does not perform its functions.—Yorkville Enquirer.

THE GREAT SHIPWRECK IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.—The effects of the disaster, says the New Bedford Standard of the 23d, will be to reduce the Arctic fleet next year to a very small number of vessels, the business being prosecuted only by the most enterprising merchants, who are willing and able to run the great risk, as insurance offices will not care to take it. There are only two or three vessels now in port suitable to send to those seas. Two vessels are now on the way out, and a merchantman on the way to San Francisco from the port, is fitted, and is expected to be ready to start on the 15th of November, 1871, announcing that one of the Arctic fleet of forty-one vessels thirty-two had been abandoned, only nine being saved. Of these vessels twenty-two belonged to this port, valued at \$1,097,000, mostly insured in local offices. The catch on board the abandoned vessels at this time was 965 barrels of sperm oil, 13,955 barrels whale oil and 100,000 pounds of bone.

TWO SUNDAYS.—You know that, in crossing the Pacific it becomes necessary to alter the reckoning of the days to conform to that of the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, according as a ship is sailing in one direction or the other. In going to Japan, when the 19th of October is reached (which is just half way around the world from the royal observatory at Greenwich, England, from which 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 were puzzled to know which to keep; but I did not think it would do me any harm to keep both, and shall always remember with pleasure this double Sabbath on the sea.—Dr. Field, in Evangelist.

A bald man made merry at the expense of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding, as a clincher, "You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig." "True," was the reply, "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

A LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BROWN.

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

DEAR SIR—On my return home, after a protracted absence, I find your kind letter 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 barbecue 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 with your wish.

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 suffered 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 hearts, 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 years.

As a native of South Carolina, I feel the more keenly the wrongs inflicted upon her, and trust the more ardently that they may soon cease to exist. In General Hampton, your leader, you have a man who has the confidence and respect of good people, everywhere, who has a national reputation for gallantry and ability, and a character untarnished by a breath of reproach, who is able, wise, prudent and sagacious, and who, if he should succeed to the position of Governor of your State, will, I have no doubt, see that the laws are faithfully and impartially administered, and that equal and 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. Many of them have known him all their lives, and they have never been deceived by a Hampton, or had reason to call in question the humanity, integrity or sense of justice possessed by him who bears the Democratic standard. It is to me a matter of surprise that all intelligent colored people in your State do not see that their interest lies in common with the white people of the State, who were born upon her soil, who are identified with her interest, and who, at every stage of their existence, have been in some friendly relation connected with the colored race, and who have constantly shown themselves its best friends. Can it be that any sensible colored man who looks to his own interest, and the interest of his family in future, can believe that they would be better served by retaining in power carpet-bag officials who have piled upon the State an enormous debt, and burdened its population with a taxation almost too grievous to be borne, than by electing such native men as Hampton and others who are before them to stop the accumulation of debt, and reduce in every possible way the taxation by which they are burdened? Every colored man must see that his labor is burdened by the yearly taxation which carpet-baggers 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 throw off this grievous burden. The carpet-bagger who makes a fortune by dishonest means, and leaves the taxpayers to raise the money to meet the burdens which have been imposed for 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 North, carrying his spoils with him. How does it benefit either the white citizen or the colored citizen to give his aid to the carpet-bagger, by placing him in power where he can enrich himself at their expense? Is it wise for any citizen of South Carolina to vote to continue such men in office? Would it not be much wiser to vote for men who are fully identified with you, whom you know well, whom you have known all your lives, whose property is with you, who are the owners of your soil, and who will live and die with you, sharing whatever burdens the government of the State may impose upon the people? Is it not reasonable to suppose that those who are native born, and who expect to remain and make South Carolina their homes, will practice more rigid economy, and will make greater efforts to relieve the people

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 one, and that every intelligent voter ought, without hesitation, to come to the conclusion in favor of a change from the desperate state of things which has for years existed in the State, and the inauguration of a new and better system.

The conduct of your present Executive in fomenting discord between the two races for personal aggrandizement, and for the purpose of perpetrating himself in office, deserves, as it receives, the condemnation of all unbiased, intelligent, patriotic people. His appeal to the government at Washington, to send troops to South Carolina, to disarm the white 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, with a view to carrying the State for his own political party, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection or domestic violence, when there were no armed organizations or uprisings by the people of any character, which made war upon the State, or threatened to subvert the government 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 republican form of government. I look upon this as the most dangerous aggression upon the liberties of the country, and the most unjustifiable usurpation of power by the general government, which has occurred since the close of the war. It is a precedent that must be rebuked by the overwhelming voice of an indignant people, and history must stamp it as the foulest blot upon the present administration of the Federal government.

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 of the election suffer any wrong or personal indignity which may be offered you as individuals, rather than give an opportunity to the adversary to gratify his vindictive spleen, or consummate his unholy purposes. Bear your wrongs patiently a little longer under the firm conviction that the day of deliverance is near at hand. The American people cannot afford to sanction a precedent by which the white race are disarmed, and placed at the mercy of the colored race, armed by the government, and incited to the commission of cruelty and outrage upon the downtrodden and unprotected intelligence and worth of the State. If this outrage shall be sanctioned and this act shall be permitted to pass into history, without the condemnation of the American people, we will probably never see another Presidential election in this country where the bayonet will not be called in to control the ballot.

Again expressing my earnest wish for the success of your cause, and the tyrannical and oppressive under which her good people have so long labored,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.—General Crook being satisfied that the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux were about to depart with a view of joining the hostiles in the north, they having refused to comply with the terms offered to receive rations, and stubbornly remaining in their camp on Shadron Creek, from whence it is positively known they were communicating with the northern Indians, and receiving into their camp such as came in, he, without delay, determined to disperse them, and at daylight on the morning of the 23d inst., General McKensie, with eight companies of the Fourth Cavalry, one battalion of which was commanded by Major Gordon, and another by Captain Mark, successfully surrounded these two bands, consisting of 400 warriors and camp followers, and they were marched into the agency after having been disarmed and dismounted. Spotted Tail, who has evinced an unwavering loyalty to the Government, and Mrs. Broadack, a Creole Indian, who has agreed to furnish General Crook with all the warriors he may need to co-operate with him in the coming campaign, which will be inaugurated at once. General Crook feels that a great object has been attained in this regard, and that the money had now known our enemies from our friends.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—We have to record another diabolical murder similar to that of the Harmon family. Two old country ladies, sisters, Mrs. Mary Broadack and Mrs. Martha Stoddard, living together near Durbin's, in Laurens County, were brutally murdered on the night of Wednesday, the 25th. At the time our informant left they were senseless and in the agony of death. Mrs. Broadack (who has been a cripple for ten years) was cut across the face and head with an axe and left for dead. Mrs. Stoddard was struck across the face and forehead with some heavy instrument, and also left for dead. Wm. Stewart, a neighbor living a half mile off, heard the screams, and when he reached the place found Mrs. Stoddard lying in a cotton patch, between the house and spring, and Mrs. Broadack in the kitchen. In the condition above named. The house was sacked and trunks taken out and broken open. These old ladies had sold a small piece of land, a short time ago and it is supposed the murderers were after the proceeds deposited with the house and bank. We are informed that only some fifteen dollars, the proceeds of sale of cotton was known to have been in the house at the time.

A PUNGENT CONTRAST.

A Bit of Political Eloquence Worthy of Possession.—Hayes and Tilden Accurately Described.

Ex Gov. Austin Blair recently delivered an eloquent speech at Detroit, from which the following extract is made, because the racy description of the variety of prostration is so accurate of the campaign, although the election is now over:

Political platforms are, delusive, deceitful, made simply to catch votes. They are the look that is thrown to gulls, and there are gulls in plenty who will bite. But nobody pays any heed to the platform after elections. They are rolled up and thrust into the waste basket, where they are soon forgotten. But men have character to maintain. Men are tangible, and Schurz and others tell us they have found in Gen. Hayes the man for the times. Whose variety of prostration is so accurate of the campaign, although the election is now over:

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