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GOVERNOR HAYES' POLICY. A NEW AND IMPORTANT MOVE Overtures to Southern Democrats—Sen-ator Lamar to be tendered a Seat in the Cabinet.

Cheinnati Correspondence to the New York Herald

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3, 1876.

The Enquirer published yesterday a despatch from Columbus giving, at some length, a rather curious story about some expressions of Governer Hayes in relation to his policy if he should become President. The story has not attracted much attention or belief here because of the quarter in which it appears, and because, also, of certain details which are incorrectly stated.

I am in position to give you a correct

I am in position to give you a correct and accurate account of the whole matter, which was intended by Governor Hayes and his friends to be kept scoret. As it has leaked out through somebody's indiscretion, some of the friends of the Governor now think it best to make the correct other public. reet story public.

## THE CORRECT STORY.

The Governor has never been in sympathy with those Republicans who pressed the Southern issue, and he has no sympathy at all with the carpet-baggers and adventurers like Governor Chamberlain in South Carolina or Governor Kellogg in Louisiana. He has waited impatiently for an opportunity to let honest South-ern men know his real views, and assure them that they need not fear, if he should become President, that the abuses in the South, which general Grant has tolerated and encouraged, would be continued.

MR. LAMAR DECLINES.

After consultation with two or three of After consultation with two or three of the safest advisers, he concluded that it would be well to see and confer with Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, and that gentleman was written to by Mr. Halsted accordingly, and asked to stop in Cincinnati for a conversation on his way to Washington. When he got there Mr. Halsted informed him of Consultation Harvet desired. with him of Governor Hayes' desire to consult with him. Mr. Lamar was at first inclined to go to Columbus from here and meet Gov. Hayes, but on consideration thought such a meeting at this time un-wise, as possibly committing both him and the Governor to matters which al-tered circumstances might make incontime wish to see Governor Hayes' hand, nor was he prepared, nor did he feel the time had come, to talk over Southern questions with him. He therefore declined in a courteous note, and went on THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRAMME.

Colonel Roberts, who is, I believe, managing editor of the New Orleans Times, and a gentleman of ability and reputation, was thereupon asked to go and see Governor Hayes, with a view to get at the Governor's ideas, so as to be able to communicate them to Mr. Lamarl Col. Roberts went from here to Columbus by appointment of Governor Hayes, and had a long conference with him at the Governor's house, and Governor Hayes explained to him very frankly his political programme. The conference was private, of course, and was intended to be kept so, but as an incorrect story has private, of course, and was intended to be kept so, but as an incorrect story has got out, it is now thought best by the friends of Governor Hayes to let the public know precisely what was said. It should be premised that the Governor is very well informed on Southern affairs, has made them a study, has friends in some Southern States, and did not need information from Col. Roberts.

WHAT GOVERNOR HAYES SAID.

He said to Mr. Roberts that he wished Mr. Lamar and also General Hampton and other Southern men like them to accord to any honest administration.

After this expression of sentiment by

himself fairly elected to the Presidency; that he meant to be President, and to be his own man and have his own policy; ly concerned in the administration of General Grant, whether in Washington or elsewhere, should have any office or power under his administration. He thought reform absolutely necessary, and impossible except by calling in new men and dropping the men now in power and place. About this he spoke, as it is known he feels, very positively.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY. As to the South the Governor said that he desired to consult with such men as Lamor and General Hampton; that he

thought Hampton had acted a noble part in recent events in South Carolina, for which the country owed him thanks; that if he became President he should that if he hecame President he should wish to call Mr. Lamar into his Cabinet, and should not ask him, in that event, to abandor his present political relations; that he meant to frame his Southern that it is adviced of these two rentlepolicy on the advice of these two gentle-men; to make the Federal appointments in the Southern States upon their, recomin the Southern States upon their recom-mendations, and entirely of Southern men, considering this the only proper disposition of these offices. He said, frankly, that carpetibng government had not been successful; that, the complaints of the Southern people were just in this matter; that he should require absolute justice and fair play to the negro, but that he was convinced this could be got best and most surely by trusting the hon-orable and influential Southern whites, and putting the responsibility on them of

SYMPATHY WITH HAMPTON.

ile expressed his strong sympathy with Hampton in South Caroline, and his opinion that the President had acted down there in a very ill-advised manner. Finally, Governor Hayes said that as soon as the electoral vote was declared, and his election thus publicly assured, he wished to have a private conference with Colonel Lamar and General Hampton, and would take mensures to that end, believing that then they could see no objections to a consultation which had for its object the good of their own section and the harmonizing of differences which had gone so far that reconciliation was obsolutely necessary for the good of the whole country.

This is a true account of what Gov. It comes from a source theroughly informed, and it presents theroughly informed, and it presents what those who know Governor Hayes intimately have known to be his views nato the necessities of a public policy when he becomes President.

WHAT MR. ROBERTS SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1876. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1610.

Concerning his reported interview with Governor Hayes, Mr. Roberts, who arneed in Washington last night and is decidedly reticent, spoke as follows:

"On my way from Cincinnati to Wash On my way from Cincianati to Wasnington I stopped at Columbus to see Gov. Hayes. I was there not accredited for anybody but for the New Orleans Times. I had a letter of introduction from Mr. Halsted, of the Cincianati Commercial, and one from J. B. Stevenson. I had a conversation with Mr. Hayes of some conversation with Mr. Hayes, of some



Intelligencer.

BY HOYT & CO.

A PLAN TO CAUSE THE SOUTHERN DEMO-CRATS TO ACQUIESCE IN HIS ELECTION.

conciliate the conservative and liberal democratic element of the South by of-

Republican party and the carpet-baggers and scaliawaga with which it is infested, and look for his support to the better class and more patriotic of its members

After this expression of sentiment by the Governor, the following plan of ope-rations was agreed upon: Col. Roberts will start for Washington to-night, and

upon his arrival there he will lay the matter before General Lamar and a cau-

cus of the Southern members of Congress, who will take the matter into considera-

tion. Then Lamar and General Wade Hampton will come to Ohio and visit Governor Hayes-in person, and definitely arrange the terms of the agreement. It

is thought that there will be but little trouble in carrying this arrangement into effect, for the Northern Republicans will be so eager to get their own nominations confirmed by the Senate that they will

force that body into acquiescing into the confirmation of the Southern conserva-tives and liberal democrats. The South-

ern people, it is believed, can be entirely controlled by Lamar and Hampton, as

they will see that, as they cannot have Tilden for President, the next best thing

for them to do is to make terms with Hayes that will enable them to rid them

themselves of the carpet-baggers, and place the control of their State governments in their own hands. William M.

ments in their own hands. William M. Corry and Theodore Cook, of your city accompanied General Lamar to Wash

ngton in the interest of this plan, and

many other prominent democrats are understood to be in sympathy with it.

TABLE ETIQUETTE .- See that thes

about you are helped before you com-mence eating yourself.

Do not eat soup from the tip, but the

olde of the spoon.

On passing your plate to be replenished, retain the knife and fork.

Wipe the mouth before drinking.

Remove the teaspoon from the cup be-fore drinking tea or coffee.

Use the knife only in cutting the food;

Eat slowly, as eating rapidly is un

healthy.

If you find anything unpleasant in your food avoid calling the attention to

Close the lips when chewing your

Keep your elbows off the tables al-

vays.

Do not speak with food in your mouth.

When asked to help your neighbor, do not shove, but hand the plate to him.

Do not turn your head and stare about

If any one at the table makes a mis-

take, take the least possible notice of it.

Ministers will have their little jokes like other people. "Come over and preach for me to-night," said a Chicago divine to a clerical friend whom he met

lo not raise it to the month.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

Governor Seymour Speaks.

completed and the whole question settled. I had no authority from General Hampton or Mr. Lamar to make any proposition looking to a compromise, nor did I state that I had any authority. He asked me no questions about that at all. He spoke favorably and very pleasantly of Mr. Lamar. He said that Gen. Hampton's course during the canvass had been a conservative one. Touching the matter of the last election and the Presidential question he said nothing." At a meeting of the Electoral College, of New York, Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour was elected to preside, and, upon assuming the chair, made the following able and exhaustive address:

The grave duty of giving in behalf of this great State its votes for the men its citizens wish to place in the high office of President and Vice President of these United States, has impressed itself upon Of Fresident and vice Fresident of these United States, has impressed itself upon the mind of each elector. We feel still more the importance of our action as this centennial year recalls the first acts in the struggle which mad, us a free people and the events which led to the formation of our Union and the adoption of its one of the transactions necessary to the life of our government; one without which it would fall into anarchy and run. This day also reminds us of the growth of New York. We represent more millisms of people than lived it would fall intended the government of our Union. The ceremonies of the year have excited a pride in our country, its history and its government. But none of these have filled our minds with such a deep sanse of the dignity of American citizenship as the political action of the last month. Upon a given day more than 8,000,000 of men, moving simultaneously in all parts of this vast country, went to the ballot boxes, and gave the votes which told their will as to the men who should fill the highest offices in our government. the struggle which mad, us a free people and the events which led to the forma-tion of our Union and the adoption of its constitution. Our action at this time is Governor Hayes has made a new move in the Presidential game, and has made overtures through Stanley Matthews, Job E. Stevenson, Murat Halsted, Dick Smith and other of his intimate friends, to prominent Southerners to induce them, and through them their sections. prominent Southerners to induce them, and through them their section, to acquicasce peaceably in his election, and to give his administration their hearty support. This movement has been on foot for several days, but in reality only assumed definite shape in this city to-day, when Col. W. H. Roberts, of the New Orleans Times, met him with a view to arranging, if possible, the terms of the settlement. It had been the original plan to have General Lamar, of Mississippi, meet Governor Hayes, but upon that gentleman reaching Cincinnati and confering with Hal-ted, he thought it best to give Colonel Roberts a letter to Hayes explaining his views on the situation, and authorizing him to act in his behalf. It appears that the Southern men bave been assured that it is the dethe men who should fill the highest offices in our government. When a maoffices in our government. When a majority of more than 300,000, represented by the proper number of electoral votes, declared their choice, all strife ceased and all cheerfully yielded to the will of the people. Business began to resume its activity, public confidence grew still more strong as we thus happily rounded out the century of our existence as a people. By this grand exhibition of this faultless working of the mechanism of our government we proudly challenged the admiration of the world. benair. It appears that the Southern men have been assured that it is the design and intention of Hayes to cut loose from the carpet-baggers and scallawag Republicans of the South, and also the Grant element of the party in the North, and to rally around him the support of the liberal, conservative and democratic element in the South. Colonel Roberts brought letters from Joh E. Stevenson to brought letters from Job E. Stevenson to Hayes and W. H. Groesbeck from New Orleans, and was also strongly indorsed by other Republicans in the South.—Stanley Matthews, Halsted and others

A GRAVE PROBLEM We find ourselves confronted at the beginning of the second century of our political existence with problems as grave as those which faced our fathers at the met in conference in Cincinnati on thanksgiving day, and the result of their cogitation was a despatch from Matthews to Hayes, telling him that, in view of certain contingencies, it would be extremely desirable for the Governor to outset of our government. Have we their wisdom, patriotism and virtue? This is a great crisis in our public affairs. Upon the conduct of our people the world will decide with regard to the character of American citizens and

democratic element of the South by offering it power, place and emoluments in return for its support. Halsted also furnished Roberts with a letter to Hayes, indorsing him highly and commending his mission to his earnest attention.

This morning Colonel Roberts arrived here and was met at the Neil House by General Comly, who took him to see Governor Hayes. The trio dined at Gen. Comly's house, and had a three hours' conference together. Hayes talked very freely, and informed Colonel Roberts that he had made up his mind to cut loose entirely from the Grantism of the Republican party and the carpet-baggers The events of this day will be recited through the centuries. We are making a chapter in history, which will teach either good or evil to those who will come after us. If we have the patriotism come after us. If we have the patriotism to rise above party interests and passions and to do what honesty demands, we shall lift our people to a higher point in the eyes of the world and in our own regard than we have ever yet reached.

If we fail, when the lessons of this centennial year should teach us virtue; when the varied interests of labor, of arts, of commerce and of capital all urge us to a line of conduct which will inspire the world with confidence and ourselves with the highest sentiments of honor, then our failure will be a long step toward national decay and degradation.

THE OFFICE-HOLDER'S CAMPAIGN. and to the conservative and liberal democratic masses. He clearly indicated that he had no sympathy with the Kelloggs or Chamberlains of the South, and directly stated that he thought it would be for the interest of South Carolina and Louisiana and the whole counter if

The office-holder's campaign.

There is a darker phase of the last election. The administration sent cut a Cabinet officer to take charge of the canvass on behalf of the Republican party. His very position at the head of its managing committee made a forced loan upon nearly 100,000 official dependents. It proclaimed to them in louder tones than words, "You must work. You must vote. You must pay to aid the election of a candidate who declares himself in favor of civil service reform." It told them that if, believing and acting upon his assurance, they followed their own convictions and voted for his opponents, they would be punished by the loss of their positions. They were forced in thousands of cases to submit to extortion with smiling faces, but with heavy hearts. If THE OFFICE-HOLDER'S CAMPAIGN. ng faces, but with heavy hearts. If outhern State it would have been seized pon by the administration as a reason for declaring martial law, for arresting and imprisoning every suspected citize. It is due to the best class of the leader and journals of the Republican party to say that they prot ited against this inde-cency. But such acts did not stop with mere improprieties. They ripened into a violation of the spirit of the law. In its resolutions, journals, and in its speeches, that party has declared its detestation of that party has declared its detestation of such abuses and its purposes to reform them. At the last session of Congress it made it a crime, punish able with imprisonment and deprivation of the constitution of the punishments upon office-holders for political purposes. It dimited the punishments to one class of officials, because under the constitution, those holding their positions by the appointment of the President and Senate could not constitutionally be removed from their offices by tionally be removed from their offices by such an enactment. But it is a higher moral offence in higher officials, punishable by the more impressive process of im-peachment. Here no technical difficul-ties can hinder the punishment of this crime against political morals or public welfare. No one doubts or denies that

such assessments were made with the knowledge and consent of the committee. THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENCE made more gross by the fact that at the last session of Congress, when it was proposed to reduce the pay of officials, in order to relieve the industry of the coun-try from the burden or taxation, it was resisted by the Republicans upon the ground that this could not be done without injury to the public service. Yet we see a National Republican Committee reducing their pay by assessments for par-tisan purposes, and diverting the money paid to them from the public Treasury to enable them to serve the people faithful-ly, and thus, as declared by the solemn estion of Courses disability the form action of Congress, disabling them from doing their duty to the Republic. About these facts there is no dispute. The pub-lic mind is agitated by conflicting state-ments with regard to the conduct of the Republican canvassing officers in the re-mote Southern States. Po not the acts of the heads of the organization, done under our own eyes, throw light upon those disputed points? If morals were violated at the fountain head in the North were they respected by men of worse than doubtful character at the South? These men, by their call upon the general administration for its armed on the street not many days since. "I can't to-night," was the reply; "I'm almost down sick with a headache."—
"Well," drolly observed the other, "I guess you can do it, for if you preach as guess you can do it, for if you preach as publican committee held the double present the control of the Response of the Response of the Response of the Response of the Control of the Response of the Re guess you can do it, for if you preach as you usually do, you won't have to use your head any!" Then they both laughed, and pinched each other in the ribs, and said it was a good oue, just as heartily as though they had been the worst kind of sinners all their lives.

— Warning! The man who entered a newspaper office and asked with a confidential air and persuasive smile, "Judging from your latest advices, who do you think is elected?" has not been seen since.

— "Send me a kiss in a letter," is the

consciences of every honest man. Until we ponder well upon what we know of the canvass at the North, we cannot the canvass at the North, we cannot judge wisely with regard to its character, at the South. Were men of bad reputation, acting under the influences of interest and passion, tempted to violate duty and morals by the example of a committee headed by a Cabinet officer? If we can conscientiously say the conduct of the committee was right, we can then go on and investigate the conduct of offi-cials at the South. If we see that it was wrong we need look no further.

AN APPEAL TO RUSINESS MEN. They can make a grand exhibition of the genius of our government and of the power of its citizens by a calm rebuke to frenzied rulers. Even those who desperately seek to hide the records of past misconduct from the knowledge of our people will quail before an aroused public. I have not uttered one word of reproach to the Republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. I have too much respect for the dent. I have too much respect for the characters of Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler to think that they wish to be put at the head of this Union against the declared wishes of a majority of the American people. I do not doubt that if this is to be done by men in Louisiana, of whom they think as ill as we do that they be done by men in Louisiana, of whom they think as ill as we do, that they would feel that the highest offices of State would be for them not positions of honor and dignity, but political pillories, in which they would stand to be pointed at, now and bereafter, as the representatives of a foul fraud.

ONE THING ALL MEN SEE. The Republican party cannot decide as own case in its own favor against the majority of the American people, upon the certificate of branded men in Louisiana without making the body of our citizens and the world at large feel that it is
a corrupt and partisan decision. Such
judgment wil' not only destroy our honor
and credit for the day, but will be a precedent for wrong-doing in the future.
We cannot have Mexican politics without Mexican fleances and Mexican disorders. The hariness man in the interout Mexican fisances and Mexican dis-orders. The business men in all civilized countries have been taught by recent bankruptcies and disorders in govern-ments made unstable by agitations to be watchful and distrustful when they see the slightest deviation from political honor, without which there can be no financial honor. On the other hand, let the party now in power yield to the pop-ular will, demand honest returns in accordance with the constitution, bow to the majesty of the law, and then every citizen will feel a renewed confidence in our institutions and the whole world will hold us in higher respect and honor.

"I think," said he, in answer to an quiry by the writer, "that it is of grent importance that all Democrats and good citizens generally should keep perfectly citizens generally should keep perfectly their temper till the cool and preserve their temper till the means perfectly peaceable to see that the votes in Louisiana and Florida are fairly and honestly counted, and if the votes are honestly counted there can be no doubt as to the result."

"Are you convinced that the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina cast the majority of their votes for the Democratic electoral ticket?"

"I have no kind of doubt that the

Deniocrats carried Louisianna by a large majority. They also carried Florida by a smaller majority. As to South Caro-lina, the reports that I have seen from there in regard to the electoral ticket have been so contradictory as to be con-

canvass of the votes at New Orleans?"
"The eyes of the whole nation are at present fixed on the Louisiana Returning Board, and I can not see how it will be possible for the men composing that board to perpetrate a fraud under such scrutiny. They would doubtless give the State to the Republicans if they could, but I don't think they will have the boldness to perpetrate such a fraud under the direction of the state of t

'And Florida?" "I think the canvassers in Florida have also about made up their minds to act squarely, and that the State will ultimately be given to the Democrats, as it cer-

"Do you not think that the Republi-

"Do you not think that the Republicans throughout the country are still bringing a great pressure to bear upon the canvassers in the State?"

"Undoubtedly. And what makes it worse, the Republican leaders promised that State with so much confidence to Mr. Hayes in the beginning that now the Republicans claim it, and their friends down there will do everything in their power to fulfall their promise. But their power to fulfill their promise. But when the votes are counted the proceed ings of the canvassers will be scratinized closely, and I think it probable that they will be obliged to give up any intention will be obliged to give up any intention to perpetrate a fraud, and that the State will be declared as having gone for the Democratic ticket."

IS THERE DANGER AHEAD? "Do you think there are any signs of langer to the peace of the country in the

present prospect?"
"I see no cause for any disturbance the peace at present, but in case certain men are determined to subvert what the will of the people of the nation has de reed, any one can see that there would be a possibility of the country having to confront a situation of affairs which must be very hazardous."

"What would be your advice to the

people under the present circumstances?"
"What I sincerely wish to see the people do is to keep perfectly cool and temperate. We must show the people what the true state of affairs is, and if the two or three hours' duration, perhaps, at the house of General Coulty. We talked title of a new song. It is to be followed in Southern situation very freely, by "Send me a Roaring, Old-Fashoned, is expressed some regret that the Corset-Splitting Hug by Telegraph, if pacification of the South had not been your please."

THE TALK WITH GOVERNOR TILDEN. "Have you any objections to saying what the tenor of your conversation with Governor Tilden was, so far as relates to the political situation?"

the political situation?"

"I should have no objections if I did not think that at the present moment we should all be very guarded in our expressions, and especially when we speak through the press. For my own part my counsel is to all my friends to thoroughly retain their self-possession. All good citizens of both parties should wish to see justice done, and I believe that if it is clearly proven to the people that the man clearly proven to the people that if it is clearly proven to the people that the ma-jority of the electoral votes should be east for Mr. Tilden, the great mass of the people of the Union will acquiesce in the true verdict, just the same as I should expect them to do if it had gone the other way."-New York World.

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE.

Chamberlain's Pretended Inaugural

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep-

I accept the office to which, by State, I have a second time been called, with a full knowledge of the grave responsibilities and difficulties by which it is now attended. No considerations, except the least of the grave responsibilities are difficulties by which it is now attended. is now attended. No considerations, except the clearest convictions of duty, would be sufficient to induce me to accept this great trust under the circumstances which now surround us. I regard the present hour in South Carolina as a crisis at which no patriotic citizen should shrink from any post to which public duty may call him. In my sober judyment our present struggle is in defence of the foundations of our government and institutions. If we fail now, our government—the government of South Carolina—will no longer rest, on the consent of the governed, expressed by a free vote of a majority of our people. If our opponents triumph—I care not under what guise of legal forms—we shall witness the overthrow of free government in our

State.
My chief personal anxiety, is that I in a manner worthy of the great interests so largely committed to my keeping. My chief public care hall be to contribute my utmost efforts to defend the rights, to guard the peace and to promote the welfare of all the people of our State.

State.

The constant occupation of my time with other duties which I could not postpone, has prevented me from preparing the usual statements and recommendations respecting our public affairs. At the earliest practicable day I will discharge this duty. Our greatest interest, our most commanding duty now, is to stand firmly, each in his appointed place, against the aggressions and allurements of our political opponents. Our position up to the present time, has been within the clear limits of our constitution and laws. Nothing but the cowardice or weakness or treachery of our own friends, can rob us of the victory. I state what facts show, what overwhelming evidence proves, when I say that if we yield now, we shall witness the consummation of a deliberate and cruel conspiracy on the part of the Democratic party of this State to overcome by brute force the political will of a majority of twenty thousand of the lawful voters of this State.

I have mourned over public abuses which have heretofore arisen here. I have, according to the masure of my ability, labured to make the conduct of

have, according to the measure of my ability, labored to make the conduct of our public affairs honest and honorable. But I stand appalled at the crimes against freedom, against public order, against good government, nay, against government itself, which our recent political experience here has presented.
And I am the more appalled when I see
the north, that portion of our country which is secure in its freedom and civil order, and the great political party which has controlled the Republic for sixteen years, divided in its sympathies and judgment upon such questions. It is written in blood on the pages of our recent maintained history. in blood on the pages of our recent can tional history, that no government can rest with safety upon the enforced slavery or degradation of a race. In the full blaze of that great example of retributive justice which swept away half a million of the best lives of our country we see the American people divided by party lines upon the question of the disfranchisement and degradation of the same race ment and degradation of the same race whose physical freedom was purchased at such a cost. And, what is more aston-ishing, still, there are Republicans who permit the errors which have attended the first efforts of this race in self-governnent to chill their sympathies to such an extent that they stand coldly by and practically say that the peace of political scrvitude is better than the abuses and disquiet which newly acquired freedom has brought.

I denounce the conduct of the recent election, on the part of our political op-penents in this State, as a vast brutal ourrage. Fraud, proceription, intimida-tion in all forms, violence, ranging through all its degrees, up to wanton murder, were its effective methods. The circumstances under which we have as sembled to-day show us how nearly suc cessful has been this great conspiracy. It is for us, in the face of all dangers, in the face of false or timid friends, in the face of open enemies, to show that we understand the cause in which we are en-gaged, and that no earthly sacrifice is too great to secure its triumph.

The gentleman who was my opponent The gentleman who was my opponent for this office in the late election, has recently declared, as I am credibly informed that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life, in his statement. Neither the public peace nor, the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those

who have enforced that policy.

My life can easily be taken. I have held it, in the judgment of all my friends here, by a frail tenure for the last three months. But there is one thing no man in South Carolina can do, however powerful or desperate he may be, and that is to cause me to abute my hatred or cease my most vigorous resistance to this at-tempted overthrow and enslavement of a tempted overthrow and eastavement of a majority of the people of Sou h Carolina. "Here I stand; I can do no otherwise; God be my helper," Wife and children, nearer to me than "are the ruddy drops that visit my sad heart"—all other considerations, must give way before the sol-emn duty to resist the final success of that monstrous outrage, under whose black shadow we are assembled to day.

with the murder of a Jew. It is said that this is the first time such a thing has happened, and that the last Jew hanged in England was hanged two hundred

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Burning of the Brooklyn Theatre-By Telegraph to the News and Courier.

BROOKLYN, December 6.

A fire broke out last night on the stage of the Brooklyn Theatre during the performance of "The Two Orphans." Mr. Studley, who played the part of Jiscques, made an effort to calm the excited audience. He atepped to the foot-lights and said: "There is no trouble here, there is no fire; ladies and gentlemen, keep your seats." Many persons remained in their seats, but only for a few seconds. The flames spread rapidly, and the theatre was soon enveloped in flames. Miss Kate Claxton and Mrs. Farron showed great self-possession. They re-BROOKLYN, December 6. showed great self-possession. They re-mained upon the stage til! the scenery at the left was completely wrapped in flames. They then rushed out in their costume, saving only the dresses they were. The panic became general, and before the actors left the stage the audience rushed for the doors. Women fainted. The aisles were blocked and many persons were thrown down and trampled on. The ushers and police made every effort to induce the people to retire in good order, but without effect. The heat was intense and many fell help-lessly to the floor. Mrs. Farron and a The crews of the Alert and Discovery number of the actors Jumped into the auditorium and took their chances for an tain Nares' subordinate officers long beexit by the Washington street door. One hundred lives are believed to have been lost, including Mr. H. S. Murdock, the linson and others poin ed to this impera-actor, who has not been seen since the fire. Most of the killed were in the dress relieved darkness which make up the personal property. Ida Vernon's ward-robe and diamonds, valued at from \$6,000

NEW YORK, December 6-12 M. The loss of life at the Brooklyn theatre is appalling. Bodies were found this morning in heaps within a few feet of the door. It is supposed they went down when lobbies fell; they are burned beyond recognition. Eighty-six names are registered as missing, among whom is H. F. Murdock, the actor, who, after endeav-

to \$8,000 are lost. Total loss, \$200,000

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS.

oring to calm the crowd last night, went to his dressing room.

A bulletin dated 11 o'clock says:
"Forty-four bodies have been recovered, and it is supposed that at least one hun-dred more remain. It will take all day to get the remains from the ret-hot ruins. It is supposed that the dead are those who were in the dress circle and gallery. There is intense excitement. The courts have adjourned, and scarcely any business is doing. The Park Theatre has closed for the week, and a meeting of the profession is called for Thursday to con-

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE BODIES | turned upon RECOVERED.

BROOKLYN, December 5-4 P. M.
One hundred and ninety-five bodies have been recovered, and at 50 clock two hundred and forty-five bodies had been and those tars who had their membra-

HEART. NEW YORK, December 5-Midnight. The fearful extent of the Brooklyn disaster was not appreciated until daybreak, when it was discovered that a great num-ber of the audience had perished while endeavoring to escape from the gallery and dress circles. The upper portion of the house was packed full, although the attendance in the orchestra stalls was only moderate. The stairs and lobbies to the upper floor became quickly choked up with the terrified crowd, who trampled over one another until their progress was impeded. Many were doubtless suffocated by the smoke, which was dense within the space of three minutes from the first appearance of the fire. The bodies were found in heaps along the line of the main lobby and gallery stairs, having fallen through the upper flooring, which was burned away. The sight appalled the stoutest hearts. Charred heads, legs and arms protruded in ghastly disorder from amid a blackened mass, of debris. Recognition was impossible, of debris. Recognition was impossible except, perhaps, in a few cases, where remnants of clothing remained. The holocaust was mainly confined to the gallery occupied by the men and boys, although it is feared that a number of those who were in the dress circle or first tier have also followed: tier have also fallen victims. When the acted with coolness and composure. He said that the fire would soon be extin guished, and then ascended a small stair-way to his dressing-room, which was at the right of the stage. His valuable wardrobe was there, and the impression His valuable is that he went there to save it. He was bemmed in by the flames and perished

NEW YORK, December 6. Up to 2.30 p. m. two hundred and eighty-five bodies have been taken from eighty-five bodies have been taken from
the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre. Work
will be continued all night. The streets
are still crowded, and the excitement is
giving way to a feeling of intense gloom
and depression. It is now feared that the
number of dead will reach three hundred. What might have added to the
immense loss of life, and resulted in the
killing of more ladies and gentlemen of
the theatre company; was the panior the theatre company, was the panic stricken movement of the janitor at the stricken movement of the janitor at the stage door. As soon as he got an idea of what was going on inside, he hurriedly locked the stage door and kept back the astonished crowd by refusing admittance or egress. A party headed by Mr. Paul Nicholson, however, broke open the door and pushed him aside. In the excitement of the moment nobody took any count of the number who made their estages in the manne and who would other. cape by this means, and who would other wise have been sacrificed. This afternoon a gentleman living in Remsen street came to the police station and inquired for two friends, a Mr. George A. Grange and a friends, a Mr. George A. Grange and a Mr. D. S. Morton, both of Galveston, Temas. They were stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, with their families. The gentlemen came over to Brooklyn to dine with their friend in Remsen street, and after dinner they went to the theatre, bought their tickets and went in. They have not been heard of since then and have not resurred to the

VOL. XII--NO. 22. HORRORS NEAR THE POLE.

WHY THE BRITISH ARCTIC EX-

Apprehensions that Made Cowards of Brave Scamen—Children's Cauls and Inverted Ships—A Whiripeol that can Suck the Navies of the World into its

Great disappointment has naturally been evinced at the dismal failure of the two perfectly equipped English screw steamers—Alert and Discovery—to reach the North Pole. It seems as if the secret of that mysterious region defied all the knight-errantry of navigators. For reasons to be subsequently advanced, it is improbable that the pole will be reached if the efforts are to depend on ordinary seamen. For it may as well be understood, once for all, that the failure to second seamen. For it may as well be under-stood, once for all, that the failure to ac-complish the mission of the late British expedition arose not so much from the obstacles presented by Nature as from the weak-heartedness of the crews. It was too the stupendous floebergs of the Palas-ocrystic Sea that baffled Captain Nares; it was incredicable superstition and de-moralizing fear that regulated his seamoralizing fear that paralyzed his sea-men. This view of the subject obtains

fore the expedition sailed in 1874. The experiences of Baffin, Ross, Parry, Colrelieved darkness which make up the Arctic, their means of escape being cut off by the burning stairs. Every member of the theatrical company loses his clothes, jewelry, costumes, &c. The Brooklyn Building Association lose forty thousand dollars. Shook & Palmer lose the scenery of "The Two Orphans," and several thousand dollars worth of furniture and personal property. Ida Vernon's word, the pole, whither he is tending. To him the fierce, weird flashing which intermit-tently light up the sky before him, are fire gleams having their origin in some horrible hell presided over by a fire-demon. When, therefore, Jack reaches a latitue beyond the eighties, he invaria-bly exhibits evidences of demoraliza-

> As far as practicable, therefore, none but vigorous, intelligent men were shipped on the last expedition, and exshipped on the last expedition, and extraordinary means were employed, in the form of school masters and examiners, to test the mental quaffications of the men; and when, amid the plaudits of thousands, the two ships steamed gracefully up the channel past Beachy Head, the sanguine commander no doubt congratulated himself on possessing the most crustworthy and completely equipped ships, and the most intelligent and perfectly disciplined crews that ever essayed to penetrate the mystery of the pole.—
>
> Ere the two steamers had passed out of

nous underclothes, felt tolerably secure, while those who were without this birthamulet began to feel correspondingly de-pressed. By imperceptible gradations, this superstitious fear deepened, and possessers of cauls were offered ridiculously large sums—amounting, in some instances, to half a years pay—to part with them. But what was money or the promise of it under such circumstances? to a chunk of bread where starvation is imminent? What were so many pounds sterling compared to a caul and safety? The men stuck to the mystic fibre and luck, the others tried to joke but felt uneasy. This uneasiness was not lessen-ed when on the 30th of July, the ice pack was si-hted off Cape Sabine, and when exactly a week later the snips were caught and encompassed by that drifting pack, the caulless men were ready to curse their luck and give themselves up for last. Whistling on board was now luck, the others tried to joke but felt for lost. Whistling on board was now considered in the forecastle a criminal offense—it might raise the wind, and the ships would be dashed to pieces. The maintained for three weeks; and the most obtuse seaman saw that once in-volved among those changing water channels it was as hazardous to proceed as to return. On the 25th of August Captain Nares decided to leave the Dis-Captain Nares decided to leave the Discovery to winter, on the west side of Hall's Basin, in latitude 81 deg., 44 min., while he pushed on in the Alert. The two crews parted company with a silence that might be felt. The seamen of the Discovery were filled with gladness to be left behind; the seamen of the Alert went forward as a band of men who compose a forlorn hope. As the Alert steamed out of sight of her companion ship along the coast of Grant Land, and was lost to view as she turned the northeast corner of that desolate and unexeast corner of that desolate and unex plored portion of terra firma, the crews of both ships received a paralyzing surprise. From the deck and rigging of the Dis-covery the seamen and officers saw the Alert suspended in the air in

AN INVERTED POSITION, traced on the horizon in the clearest colors, and with the most distinct and perfect representation. The officers explained that this was a common optical deception attributable to a certain condition of the atmosphere. But the fore-castle men regarded it as the wraith of the ship, and in low voices wondered and discussed the probabilities of the caul men having survived the revealed catas-

On board the Alert, meantime, equally demoralizing state of affairs existed. Instead of finding a continuous coast line leading one hundred miles northward, as the commanders and every one on board had been taught to expect the ship was on the border of what was unquestionably a very extensive sea with impenetrable ice in every direction.—
This was disheartening; but when encountering the same peculiar atmospheric conditions as had struck terror into the seamen of the Discovery, they beheld on the horizon real ities where towers and battlements and spires

BOSOMED HIGH IN TUFTED TREES. were clearly emblazoned, they could not be parsuaded that what they beheld was were clearly emblazoned, they could not since then, and have not returned to their hotel. Their families are wild with grief. Mr. Grange was a millionaire, and leaves a wife and child six weeks old. No trace of them has been found.

"Jake," said a blushing damsel to a lover that her father had forbidden the house, "I don't care if your feet are big, I love you just as much." "Well, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were loaded to gard and said a speltering barrier of grounded ice, and here she for eleven months remained. Before hor was apparently a sea of auclent ice, composed of gigantic angular blocks towe ing over fifty feet in the size and with a distance of the mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were clearly emblazoned, they could not be persuaded that what they beheld was an optical illusion produced by huge misshapen icebergs. "We have seen mirage does not create cities where none exist." The Alert was pushed as far north as possible, and said, "Good Lord, if I had knowed dis, I had voted for Hampton I had worded."

—An old minister once said to a young preacher who was complaining of a small congregation: "Its as large a congregation, perhaps, as you will want per do is to keep perfectly cool and temperate. We must show the people what the true state of affairs is, and if the Decoracy is cheated the people must be made aware of the swindle. That being asked a young lady on Sunday night, smiling sweetly on a pleasant-looking clerk. "A horse," replied the young that justice should be done, and that the will of the nation, as expressed at the people would be considered in England was hanged two hundred years ago for forgery.

I don't care if your feet are big, I love you just as much." "Well, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were a little smaller; I should feel more confident, you know, about staying."

Solve you just as much." "Well, Sally, I don't care if your feet are big, I love you just as much." "Well, Sally, I don't mind so much about the size of my own feet, but I wish your dad's were a little smaller; I should feel more confident, you know, about staying."

Solve you just as much." "Well, Sally, I don't care if your feet are big, I don't mind so much about the size of gigantic angular blocks towe ing over fifty feet in the air, and with a diameter of a nile—a wilderness of floating ice-islands, whose savage depths lay hidden forty yards beneath the surface. Amind this whirling chana—theas rotating ice-islands, with miss—it is not surprise. The man who nibbles round a gig.

The man who nibbles round a gig. That deviations are in the surface are in the air, and with a diameter of a nile—a wilderness of floating ice-islands, whose savage depths lay hidden forty yards beneath the surface. Amind this whirling chana—theas rotating ice-islands, with miss—it is not surprise. The man who nibbles round a gig.

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Solve of a nile—a wilderness of floating the confidence of a nile and the confidence of a nile and the confidence of a nile and the confidence of a nile an

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overshadowed them in gloom, and the sun was seen no more for even a short half hour above the southern horizon, the men began to ponder, and to be alarmed, and to dream dreams. The crew of the Alert envied the crew of the Discovery—they at least were near the open sea and safety. The scamen of the Discovery, on the other hand, believed that their comrades on the Alert had resided to a state of the company of the Alert had resided to a state of the company of the Alert had resided to a state of the company of the Alert had resided to a state of the company of the Alert had resided to the company of t the other hand, believed that their comrades on the Alert had perished to a man.
Besides, on the bleak hill-side near the
ship was there not a cairn and a grave?
And was there not a tablet—a "headstone," the men called it—on the board
to be exected over Captain Hall's lonely
resting-place, when the sun should again
fling his rays athwart the dreadfully enduring darkness? Then there was the
mystery of poor Hall's fate. Was he
poisoned, or did he commit suicide? Or
did his heart fail him as their hearts had
already failed them, or did he die heartbroken in consequence? Then there were the early Dutch ships

Then there were the early Dutch ships spoken of by Barrington and Beaufoy, Fellows of the Royal Society of England, who had reached within two or three degrees of the pole, and of finding there an open sea and destruction—all except one man miraculously saved by a walrus.—And there was a record of another Dutch ship going down two degrees beyond the pole, recorded by the late Admiral Fitzroy before the Geographical Society of London, in April, 1865. The Esquimaux who had seen the ship enter the sea, and another band of Esquimaux who had seen her on the Asiatic side, agreed, the Admiral said, in declaring the disappearance of the daring navigator.

The Esquimaux on Smith's Sound, or rather on the mountain, 2,000 feet high, re-discovered by Lieutenant Aldrich in latitude \$3 deg., 7 min., saw the vessel steer through an open channel and enter the mild open sea. At first she answered her helm, but as she sailed northward she deflected considerably from the normal route. Finally like a densired degree of the single like a densired degree of the single like a densired degree of the same redefined the like a densired degree of the like a deg

deflected considerably from the normal route. Finally, like a dancing dervish, she began to whirl round the outer run of the irresistible eddy, like a mad ship in an ocean circus. "No doubt," said the Admiral, "this is a correct description the Admiral, "this is a correct description of the event, if it ever happened. Every fresh circle of that sea will whirl a ship faster than the preceding. Faster and faster will they be driven; round and round will they go, till at last they plunge bow foremost into the central abyss, crashing amid the wreck of icebergs and the bleached skeletons of marine monsters."

With minds stored with such cheerful details and enligening traditions as the

Ere the two steamers had passed out of the North Sea, however, or crossed the Arctic circle, in latitude 75 degrees, it became known to the petty officers that most of the forecastle talk at nights turned upon

CHILDREN'S CAULS
as an infallible preventative against death by drowning. There were more than a score of cauls in the two ships, and those tars who had their members. nents unite in pronouncing Captain Nares mistaken and his expedition a fail-ure. But none of his wealthy denouncers ure. But none of his wealthy denouncers exhibit any alacrity to lead the way to the pole to hoist their country's flag there. For every recently recorded fact proved the existence not of a "Sea of Ancient Ice"—"the Palæucrystic or Paleortic Sea," but a whirlpool sea, whose borders are mingled by varying masses are secrets of nature which man it would appear, is not destined to unlock. The

long to these. The mystery is like that of the life eternal; it can only be solved by yielding up the life present.

le and the aurora boreas seem to be-

The Chinese have some odd customs in connection with death. When a person is dying they hasten to dress him in his best clothes that he may meet a better n connection with death. be removed from the kong (brick bed) lest his spirit should enter therein and haunt it. When a man is dead he is haut it. When a man is dead he is supposed to be compelled to cross over a deep abyss, walking upon a very slender thread. This is very dangerous, and he is liable to be precipitated into fearful flames. In Shanghai a member of the Episcopal Church died. His wife was a batter. Episcopal Church died. His wife was a heathen. Some of the assistants, in dressing him, wished to put on a pair of boots with leather soles. "No," said the wife, "they are so slick, he would fall off the bridge."

When the funeral is near at hand, a

tent of matting is erected at the street door of the house in which lies the dead body. This tent is furnished with benchvenience of the hired musicians. For two or three days and nights, the music (?) goes on at intervals, to foreign ears making day wearisome, and night hideous with the din. To the natives it is a real festival, even more jolly in appearance than a wedding. Friends and relatives come dressed in white. Even the little come dressed in white. Even the little boys are clothed in this way. They generally look particularly happy on such occasions. The firing of pop-crackers adds to the solemnity of the scene! The day of the funeral is the gayest of all. The coffin is placed on a bier covered with cloth, which really looks quite handsome. A number of ragamuffins, picked up anywhere, wearing the shabblest of old clothes, and the most comical of clown's hats, have been hired to carry clown's hats, have been hired to carry the red banners, which add to the mag-nificence of the occasion. When all is ready to start to the grave some pieces of matting are spread out on the street. The ladies in the family, dressed in white.

The ladies in the family, dressed in white, some of the younger ones with their faces painted and looking quite pretty, come out and throw themselves on the matting, with their faces to the ground; and weep most bitterly. They seem to think it is delightful. They hardly ever get outside of their own door, and now to be taking a prominent part in such festivities L really charming. The young ladies look as coquettish as any Fifth avenue bello, and evidently enjoy the admiration they excite. When the funeral moves away the ladies retire, no doubt very sorry that the fun is over.—Kind Words.

in Spartanburg County gave an old man who had voted for Hampton, a pair of shoes. After putting them on he stepped back and said, "Good Lord, if I had knowed dis, I had voted for Hampton

young preacher who was complaining of a small congregation: "Its as large a congregation, perhaps, as you will want to account for at the day of judgment." to account for at the day of judgment."

— It was said of a somewhat tedious

connsel that although he had not the ability to prove black white, he could argue till all was blue.

The man who nibbles round a gro-