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HAMPTON AND TILDEN. THE ATTACK OF "A TILDEN DEMOCRAT."

AUTHORITATIVE REPLY FROM COL. HASKELL.

GEN. McGOWAN TO THE RESCUE. Slanders and Misrepresentations Exposed.

The annexed communication signed "A Tilden Democrat" appeared in the ton would injure the party at the North. Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel on the didacy of Hampton would be distateful

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel:

I have observed that the Northern Democratic press do not seem to know what to make of Judge T. J. Mackey's recent visit to the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and of the extraordinary communication which he bore from the legally elected Governor of South Carolina. I have observed, also, that Southern journalists seem to be equally as much befogged on this subthat even South Carolina editors either do not know, or, else, have declined to give, the true solution of a mystery a mistake upon the part of Governor Hampton, Northern and Southern members of Congress, and Democratic politicians generally, have deplored the act as one calculated to injure the Democratic party and to weaken the chances of the inauguration of Tilden. They have said that it seemed an admission by a prominent Southern Democratic leader—one who had just fought and won a desperate battle in a State long considered hopelessly Republican—that the National Democratic ticket had been defeated and that the Republican candidate was the legally elected President of the United States, and as such came at a most imopportune time and had done much mischief. The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the leading Democratic papers of the West, whose editor is generally supposed to be high in the confidence of Governor Tilden, declares that the letter "felt like a wet blanket on the Democrats in Washington City." It says "General Hampton's Southern friends and admirers are deeply mortiopinion of the best observers is that the situation is rendered deeply critical by these utterances, and so far from the prospect of a collision being lessened by letters like these, it is greatly increased. by these demonstrations," etc. The New York World has been equally outspoken and has deplored a mistake that was so injurious in its effects. The New York Herald said the letter "added to the demoralization of the Democrats," and ation of the Convent that if Hampton could obtain the recognition of the State government he would not object to the inauguration of Hampton of Hampton of the convention of as the price of such recognition. tor Robertson, in the published report of his interview with a reporter of the New York Herald, went quite as far as this, if not farther. "The Democrats in South Carolina," he said, "would have preferred the election of Tilden, but were not unwilling to consent to the election of Hayes, provided they could get an honest Democratic government in their own State." And again: "In his campaign speeches Hampton told all to vote for Hayes and Wheeler who wanted to. He put the question of who should be President away behind the question of the administration of State affairs." As the report of this interview was published in the New York Herald, of December 30th, and has not been contradicted, it is but fair to assume that Senator Robertson spoke the truth. I make these prefatory statements for the purpose of showing that the Mackey embassage has done harm to the Democratic cause, and that Northern and Southern journals have not attempted to give any explanation of an act from which have resulted such unfortunate consequences. The generally received opinion seems to be that it was an error of judgment, that General Hampton was deceived by the wiles of Mackey and let his solicitude for his State betray him into an act which he would not otherwise, have committed. Even in this view of the case it is considered an egregious misthat as soon as Tilden is inaugurated the bayonets will be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina and the bogus governments of those States will fall to the ground beneath the weight of their own corruption; that if Hayes be declared elected President Chamberlain. and Packard will be declared legal Governors and kept by Federal power in the positions which they have usurped. It has also been said that Mackey exceeded his instructions and made representations which he had no authority for making. But as General Hampton has not repudiated any act or deed of his envoy, though requested to do so, this position seems scarcely tenable. From information given to me recently, and which I have reason to believe is entirely trustworthy, it seems that General Hampton knew exactly what he was do-ing when he dispatched Mackey to Columbus, and that the latter did and said nothing not warranted by his principal. I do not mean to be understood as saying that General Hampton is indifferent to the success of the National Democracy; but if what I hear be true he was by no means an enthusiastic supporter of Tilden and is not unwilling to concede the government of South Carolina.

It is necessary to go back a little and pired prior to General Hampton's elec-tion last November. It is well known that last Spring there was a formidable faction in South Carolina in favor of the nomination or endorsement of Chamberlain on a reform platform. The Charleston News and Courier strenuously advoing politicians of the State supported the policy proposed by that paper. The "straightout" movement, as it is termed, which culminated in the election of a Democratic Governor and a Democratic withdrawn they would support the Democrat which explain "Mackey's Legislature last November, originated, if ocratic state ticket and insure its success. I am not mistaken, in the counties of Mackey even went so far as to say that this insinuation means that General Edgefield and Anderson, and General M. if these terms were accepted, he could se-C. Butler, of Edgefield, early in the Spring, nominated General Hampton as tiona Republican Executive Committee a suitable candidate for Governor. Gen- for the Hampton campaign. General written against General Hampton in a eral H. had recently returned from his Hanpton was willing and anxious that few of the extreme Radical sheets, but Mississippi plantation, and it was believed such an arrangement should be made.— no enemy in the North has published so that he would not refuse to make the fight A what is known as the "big meeting" base a slander as that contained in the against Chamberlain. Another wing of i Abbeville this proposition was made article in your columns. The piece vor of a straightout campaign, but opposed to the nomination of General Hampton, because they did not believe him conservative enough to win the battle. Among these it is said were General John Bratter of General John Brat these it is said were General John Bratton, General John D. Kennedy and Ollars to the onel Jas. H. Rion, and perhaps Colonel Jas. A. Hoyt. These gentlemen wer all delegates to the St. Louis Convention, a proceeding, but there is little doubt the serior of the model of the assertions made in the article that I delegates to the St. Louis Convention, a proceeding, but there is little doubt the said were General John Bratton and with this change in the tactics of youth and shatters the ambitious comments are either the was also a change in the tactics of youth and shatters the ambitious hopes of facts which occurred. And ignorant of the whole campaign and its of the noble boy like having a young tis to declare the truth with regard to correspondent to say that the State was done in the tactics of youth and shatters the ambitious hopes of facts which occurred. And ignorant of the whole campaign and its conduct, the above sentences are disgrace-law ters pertaining to the context in his hearing that he would the assertions made in the article that I approached the withdrawal, and himself offered of youth and shatters the ambitious hopes of facts which occurred. And ignorant of the whole campaign and its is to declare the truth with regard to correspondent to say that the State was upon which it is very important that the far as I know, the Republican leaders re-law to correspondent to say that the State was upon which it is very important that the far as I know, the Republican leaders re-law to correspondent to say that the State was upon which it is very important that the state of young the make common cause and fight together.

"MY DEAR SIR—There are some mathematics are either the above sentences are disgrace of the noble boy like having a young correspondent to young which it is to declare the truth with regard to a change in the tactics of young correspondent to young which it is to declare the truth with regard to young which it is to declare the truth with regard to young which it is to declare the truth with

Anderson

Intelligencer.

BY HOYT & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

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and the first named was chosen Chairman of the South Carolina delegation. At St. Louis the delegation met Colonel Pelton, Louis the delegation met Colonel Pelton, posed at such a late day. In order to other gentlemen would be out of place national, nor were they arguments on Hampton. Louis the delegation met Colonel Pelton, a nephew of Governor Tilden, one of the active, though quiet, organizers of that gentleman's political campaign. While in St. Louis it is understood that Carolina politics were fully discussed by the delegation with Colonel Pelton, and that the latter gentlemen stollar action to have much effect upon the latter gentlemen would be out of place and, still more, unnecessary. I shall speak but of the facts, and of them only what I can say authoritatively and of my personal knowledge.

The policy adopted by the State in the action to have much effect upon the latter gentlemen would be out of place and, still more, unnecessary. I shall speak but of the facts, and of them only what I can say authoritatively and of my personal knowledge.

The policy adopted by the State in the August convention was not the work of a few individuals or leaders but was latter gentleman strongly advised against canvass. This alone prevented a Hayes of a few individuals or leaders, but was, the nomination of General Hampton. and Hampton canvass, for Hampton's with more unanimity than has ever been He urged that some man of less promin- word was law, and Hampton favored the seen, the utterance of the will and fixed 183,000 between the State and National made the best fight of any State in the friends at the North of their embarrassence and of more known conservative withdrawal. views should be selected as the candidate, and said that the nomination of Hampto Governor Tilden, because the latter

feared it would work mischief to the National Democracy. THE COLUMBIA CONVENTION.

In the meantime General Gary and canvassed the State with Hampton from others had continued to urge the nomination of Hampton upon the people of the State, and the idea took so well that where spoke, from the platform occupied it soon became apparent the movement by the Democratic candidates, in advocawould be successful in spite of the strenuous opposition which the scheme enect as their brethren of the North, and | countered. He had intimated a willingness to run, and his high personal character and brilliant military record made him a favorite with the people. When more apparent than real. Northern and the State Democratic Convention as-Southern newspapers have been swift to sembled in Columbia in June it was evicantiem the embassage, the ambassader and the document which he bore; as candidate before it. Governor Tilden, however, had not abandoned his opposition to this candidacy, and was represented in Columbia during the session of the Convention by Colonel Coyle, of Washington City. This gentleman conferred with the most prominent of the delegates, and, in the name of his chief, warmly remonstrated against the propriety and policy of the proposed step. It was explained to him that Governor Tilden was entirely mistaken in his estimate of Hampton's character-that the atter, instead of being an ultra Democrat and a fire eater, was very prudent, cautious and conservative, would unite all factions and make a stronger race than almost any man in the State .-Coyle finally proposed to telegraph to headquarters on the subject. He sent a telegram to Colonel Pelton, who had Moved by these statements Colonel been with the Carolina delegation at St. Louis, asking his opinions. The answer was short and to the point. It was substantially as follows: "General Kennedy knows my views with regard to the nomified at the step he has taken. The nation of General Hampton." General Kennedy knew that Governor Tilden was strongly opposed to such a nomination and so stated. Unless I am misinformed, General Bratton subsequently went into the Convention, as a candidate against or question. The Republicans are justly encouraged General Hampton, but was defeated. Those who know General Hampton will not be surprised to learn that when he heard of this interference and opposition he was deeply angered, and was inclined to withdraw his name from the consideration of the Convention. He was finally overruled by his friends and consented

> A LETTER THAT WAS After this matter had been arranged and the Democracy had fairly commenced that memorable canvass which attracted the attention of the whole nation, still other things occurred tending to widen the breach between Hampton and Tilden. I learn that with a view of restoring that entente cordiale which ryiny the State. This letter received no your correspondent claims such unfortureply, though common civility should have dictated an answer. I understand that Governor Tilden's explanation is The State Democratic Executive Committee wrote to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Executive replied that he had no money to give them, and said, in effect, they must take care of themselves. These successive rebuffs, taken in connection with Tilden's opposition to Hampton's nomination, naturally enough irritated the latter and made the Democratic Presidential nominee anything but a favorite with him. Who can well wonder at his feelings when these facts are remembered? TILDEN'S CANDIDACY NOT RECOGNIZED.

> It is not astonishing, then, that in the campaign which ensued General Hampton confined himself to making votes for the State ticket, and let national politics gravely in error. and the caudidacy of Governor Tilden severely alone. I am credibly informed Anderson C. H. to its close in the city of said he accorded to the latter all the ca- response. I do so in my character as party, viz: the platform of honesty, re- the conduct of General Hampton, Gov-PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF TILDEN.

election of Hayes provided the latter will recognize the Conservative State that a proposition had been made by certain Republican leaders in South Carolina to support Hampton against Chamber-lain if the former would have the Tilden consideration of a proposition to abandon electoral ticket withdrawn. It was gen- the Democratic electoral contest and This is not the fict. I am informed that Tilden, and finally that Hampton ignored Mackey and tooke, who saw that Hampton was disatisfied with the way in which he had been treated, and the Re- steps he defeated the national ticket. publican Ongressman Hoge, made overcure en thousand dollars from the Na- party and the honor of his people.

HOW TILDEN LOST THE STATE. Though this scheme failed the spirit which inspired it survived and made itself felt in the campaign and at the election. It is not too much to say that the State was lost to Tilden and the National Democracy through the policy pursued by General Hampton. These two Rethe close of the campaign, and everycy of the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton. Tilden and Hendricks seemed entirely forgotten, and the whole fight was made against Chamberlain. With this change there was also a change in the tactics employed. The most altra conservatism was practiced. With the tacit repudiation of Tilden and Hendricks there was also a repudiation of the plan of campaign adopted. There was a milk and cider, "peace and pros-perity," conciliation of Radicals and flattery of negroes policy instead of the bold and aggressive policy inaugurated by the straight-out leaders, and thus a majority of ten or fifteen thousand votes was lost to Tilden in South Carolina, while the State ticket was only elected by a bare majority. Though the straight-outs brought about his nomination in the face of a tremendous opposition from within the Democratic party, and though their courage and skill had so much to do with redeeming the State, they claim to have been practically ignored by General Hampton when he selected the State Executive Committee. Three of his avowed opponents were placed on this straight-outs carried Edgefield, Laurens, Abbeville, Barnwell, Aiken and Colleton by s.orm. Richland, General Hampton's own county, went heavily against him. It is safe to say that but for the fatal mistake made in this campaignthe desertion of Tilden and the surrender to Cooke and Mackey-the majority for the State and National ticket would have been too large to admit of investigation

This is the leaf of secret history giver to me. The facts as stated remove any mystery connected with Mackey's mission to Columbus and make his embassage the logical sequel of events. Names and dates are given with great particularity and so many witnesses are mentioned that if any of the statements above made are incorrect it will be an easy matter to

A TILDEN DEMOCRAT.

Col. A. C. Haskell's Letter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12, 1877. Editors Chronicle and Sentinel: GENTLEMEN-In your paper of the 10th instant, there appears a letter signed restoring that entente cordiale which should exist between the Democratic can-first to show the mischief occasioned by didate for Governor of a State and the the recently written letter of Governor Democratic candidate for President of Hampton to Gov. Tilden and to Gov. the United States, General Hampton Hayes, and conveyed to the latter by wrote a letter to the latter, after his nom- Judge Mackey; and second, to give an ination, assuring him of his hope of car- explanation of the acts from which as

nate consequences have ensued. that Governor Tilden's explanation is the subject upon which it dwells, and in that he was too busy to attend to the unfortunate credulity with which the. Hampton did write, and I read a very greatly benefit the State. Judge Mackey matter. This is scarcely a valid excuse most unfounded and unwarrantable statefrom one who had a regiment of clerks at ments are accepted. The evil effect of The Carolina Democrats were poor and evinced than by the second sentence in needed money for campaign purposes. your editorial comment upon it. "The mission of Judge T. J. Mackey, who went to Governor Hayes as the accredited representative of General Wade Committee, reciting their necessities and saking for some assistance. Mr. Hewitt country." Whereas Judge Mackey was not sent by Governor Hampton, nor was he in any respect his representative, and General Hampton had publicly so stated in response to all inquiries made of him. Again, you say: 'A page in the recent history of South Carolina politics is opened, and the public are invited to read for themselves." I beg leave to answer you that you are greatly in error, and that not one jot of any secret of our political campaign has been revealed in the letter to which you refer. I am cognizant of and officially possessed of every detail of the canvass, and I assure you your correspondent is, to say the least,

I must ask permission, too, to say that. your editorial gives a force to the letter that from the opening of the canvass at which the letter itself has not, when you say, "We print this letter because it is Columbia, Hampton had scarcely a word writter in such a way as to show its perto say on the subject of national politics, fect good faith and because the state and almost refused to recognize the can- ments contained therein are of general didacy of Tilden. In his Darlington interest." I am not one of the persons speech, when he said he should vote for named in the letter, but I avail myself of Tilden, he also complimented Hayes, and | your permission to use your columns in pacity and patriotic worth attributed to Chairman of the State Democratic Exechim by his most ardent supporters. vive Committee, because your corres-Hampton invariably took the position pondent totally misrepresents the Demothat he stood on a platform higher than cratic party of South Carolina, misstates form, economy and good government-s ernor Tilden, the other gentlemen named platform on which whites and blacks, by him, the State Democratic Committee Radicals and Democrats, could all stand. and the National Executive Committee, as connected with the canvass, and by perversions of the facts which he has collected casts aspersions upon them all. bered that at one time it was reported | The text of the letter is hostility between General Hampton and Governor Tilden. It alleges Hampton's failure to recognize erally believed that General Hampton form a passive alliance with Hayes; that declined to consider such a proposition. these combined causes lost the State to he favored suci a course when it was the people who had originated the policy suggested, and that want of time, alone, and had selected him as their candidate prevented it fom being taken. Judges and allied himself with those who had been his opponents and thereby almost defeated the State ticket-as by his other

All this as originating in and growing tures to him on this subject, promising out of ill-feeling between Hampton and mission to Columbus." In plain words,

determination which sprung from the mass of the people.

The policy having been settled, there was but one difference of opinion as to the nomination of candidates. Whether t should be Hampton, the man the people wanted, but who had a conspicuous war record, which it was feared might injure the national party; or should it be a man against whom this objection did not lie, and who would command the respect of the people of the State. This uestion was calmly and freely discussed. speak as a member of the convention, where I heard the debate. General my house as a guest. I was constantly | parent: with him, and his views were expressed to me fully and freely. He entered into the canvass at great personal sacrifice, and would have been much gratified could he have conscientiously declined to enter upon the duties which the people demanded of him. He so stated to the convention and urged the nomination of the candidate who could effect most good for the cause, and in either event promsed his personal aid. The views of the National Democratic party were not intruded upon the convention, but were invited, and were regarded as of great weight. It was understood that the National Executive Committee regarded the nomination of Hampton as dangerous. This opinion met with carnest support from some of our best and ablest men, and certainly gave no offense to General Hampton. The final decision was that in the depressed condition of our people we could not afford to take any but the one man upon whom all hearts would unite and for whose election men, women and children would strive. The convention felt assured that by prudent policy the fears entertained by the Northern Democrats would be disappointed.— the 'big meeting' in Abbeville this prop-Hampton was thus nominated by the sition was made to General McGowan, Hampton was thus nominated by the sition was made to General McGowan, unanimous vote of the convention, and one of the candidates for elector from the having ceased the moment the question debated had been settled.

some of the committee and working it legally it would have been necessary members, but my impression is that it to have a State convention of the Demo-

utterly and equivocally deny: vill not be surprised to learn that when | drawal. ne heard of this interference and opposition he was deeply angered, and was in- this: On the night of the day after Mr.

consented to run for Governor." General Hampton had no such feeling; ne was not "overruled by his friends; but, asking the convention to weigh the party expediency of his candidacy, he lain, but repudiated his ticket, and him accepted their judgment and consented with it. They did urge the abandonment to the position to which the unanimous of the national contest. The argument, vote elected him.

The next statement is, that General Hampton, to "restore the entente cordiale." which had never been disturbed, wrote ed as an embarrassment rather than a to Mr. Tilden, and that "this letter re- benefit to the party, (we had heard the agreeable letter from Mr. Manton Martion from Mr. Tilden for his delay in re- that they were restrained from canvassplying to General Hampton, and Gen- ing from fear of violence; meanwhile to eral M. C. Butler personally brought an excite riot and violence among the colanswer from Mr. Tilden, with a repeti- ored race, cause bloodshed, and then intion of apology for his brief delay. Cer- voke military interference. He expressed tainly gentlemen exact no more than his conviction that such was the State such civilty, and I know that so far as and national plan, and events have proved Mr. Tilden is concerned, none but the the exact correctness of his predictions. most agreeable words ever passed be- Judge Cooke confirmed the views above tween himself and General Hampton.

deny them in toto: "But this was not all. The Carolina was allied up to that time. Democrats were poor, and needed money for campaign purposes. The State Democratic Executive Committee wrote to the resolution that nothing should be wrote full eves of the professional detection.

are remembered?" as Mr. Hewitt did, that our hopes transupon its merits. The reply did not irrialone." The evidence given to maintain | The following sentences, it is apparent this assertion is too puerile for notice.

"I am credibly informed that from the There have been scurrilous articles of Tilden. In his Darlington speech, when he said he should vote for Tilden,

State and National. The slight discrep- of secret history of our campaign:" ancy of a few hundred votes in a vote of are honest men, and free from the shackles which have held together the colored race. These men remained true to the National Republican party, but repudiated the State party, and were won over to the State Democracy by their admiration for the honest fight which was being conducted before them. And in this General Hampton did not deviate from the policy of either the National or

State Democratic platforms. I put in the next paragraph with regret for its length, but it is proper that Hampton was also a member; he was at its entire deformity should be made ap-

"But this was not all. It will be remembered that at one time it was reported that a proposition had been made by certain Republican leaders in South Carolina to support Hampton against Chamberlain if the former would have the Tilden electoral ticket withdrawn. It was generally believed that General Hampton declined to consider such a proposition. This is not the fact. I am informed that he favored such a course when it was suggested, and that want of time, alone, prevented it from being taken. Judges Mackey and Cooke, who saw that Hampton was dissatisfied with the way in which he had been treated, and the Republican Congressman Hoge, made overtures to him on this subject, promising that if the Tilden electoral ticket was withdrawn not been for military interference and the they would support the Democratic State ticket and insure its success. Mackey even went so far as to say that if these terms were accepted he could secure \$10,-000 from the National Republican Executive Committee for the Hampton campaign. General Hampton was willing and anxious that such an arrangement should be made. At what is known as the balance of the State ticket was filled | State at large on the Tilden ticket. Genby men of either opinion, all division | eral Toombs, of Georgia, is reported to have been present when this scheme was suggested, favored the withdrawal, and I cannot speak positively as to the himself offered to give \$10,000 to the statement "it was generally recognized Hampton campaign fund. General Mcthat the candidacy of Hampton would be Gowan declined to be a party to such a distasteful to Governor Tilden, because proceeding, but there is little doubt that the latter feared it would work mischief the withdrawal would have been attempto the National Democracy." It certain- ted if the step had not been proposed at y was stated that such was the view of such a late day. In order to accomplish was said Mr. Tilden's own view was in cratic party, and by the time such a conwas said Mr. Tilden's own view was in craftic party, and by the time such a conference of the such as the such a conference of the such as The statements made in the letter with | would have been too late for the action regard to Col. Coyle are exaggerations, to have much effect upon the canvass. but I pass them by. But the following I This alone prevented a Hayes and Hamp-

The truth with regard to the above i clined to withdraw his name from the Chamberlain's nomination by the Radiconsideration of the convention. He cals, Judges Cooke and Mackey called at was finally overruled by his friends and the office of the Executive Committee in beville,) and declared their intention to been earnest supporters of Mr. Chambertoo, was forcible. They submitted that statements, perversions and errors by this we could not thereby injure the national Democracy, stating that we were regardstated that the plan of the Radical leadle, which contained an ample explana- ers was to be passive for a time; allege ween himself and General Hampton. stated, saying he knew of contemplated vith less encouragement or greater peril. with leading Republicans with whom he

The proposition was discussed by the

committee, but no action taken, except Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the done without consultation with the Na-National Executive Committee, reciting tional Executive Committee. The next their necessities, and asking for some assistance. Mr. Hewitt replied that he appear on the stand as a speaker in be- from the enemy 15,000 to 17,000 votes, had no money to give them, and said, in half of our party. Col. Hoyt, of the and carried the State for Tilden, as well effect, they must take care of themselves. Executive Committee, went to Abbeville as for Hampton, and have only been de-These successive rebuffs, taken in con- with him, and there, as instructed by the feated by the frauds committed at the nection with Tilden's opposition to committee, conferred with Gen. Hamp- polls in the returns and by the canvassers. Hampton's nomination, naturally enough | ton and some other gentlemen. The irritated the latter, and made the Demo- reasons advanced were at first sight re- attacks of our bitterest enemies. May cratic Presidential nominees anything garded very strong, but no decision was we be preserved from any more such but a favorite with him. Who can well arrived at, except that no such step should criticism from our friends. wonder at his feelings when these facts be taken except with the approval of Mr. Tilden, on the ground that our position was embarrassing the national party—the to Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes is a mismittee, write to Mr. Hewitt, gave him withdrawal then to be under a protest, the opinion that we could carry the stating the plot as laid down by Judges State, and applied for assistance-provi- Mackey and Cooke, and announcing that ded that he concurred in our opinion, and | we withdraw to prevent the intervention | Hampton, and none expresses more apwould regard this to be a true disposition of military force, which would rob us of preciation of it than Mr. Tilden. of means for the benefit of the national party. His reply was entirely satisfacto- General Hampton wrote to Mr. Tilden and is in charge of the interests of this General Hampton wrote to Mr. Tilden States is divided bery. He deemed it better that his assist- through Mr. Manton Marble. I wrote to ance should be rendered elsewhere. We Mr Hewitt. Before their answers had tween two great parties—in bitter antagaccepted the answer, and went on upon been received, Gen. Hampton had, on onism to each other—and the condition our own resources. In fact, we pardoned reflection, come to the conclusion that of affairs in this State is one of the grave persons much nearer home, who fancied, the proposition was not wise or proper. The committee had come to the same ernor simply inclosed his inaugural to cended our prospects. His answer was not a rebuff. We made no appeal for Tilden and the National Executive Comcharity, but submitted our demand solely mittee concurred with our views. We were assured that we were not embarrasstate General Hampton, who was, by day ing but aiding the national cause, and and by night, canvassing the State with the proposition was thus finally settled an energy and a prudence that has never | and never again thought of until brought been excelled; nor did it in anywise up by your correspondent. The preposdiminish his efforts, which were always terous idea of its defeat by lack of time brave and earnest in behalf of the Na- is utterly without foundation. The Extional Democratic Presidential ticket. It ecutive Committee regarded itself as is utterly untrue "that in the campaign which ensued General Hampton confined at once, had they deemed it proper, have himself to making votes for the State announced that the electors were withticket, and let national politics and the drawn from the ticket. No difficulty candidacy of Governor Tilden severely of such kind was ever contemplated.

then, are entirely erroneous: "Though this scheme failed, the spirit opening of the canvass at Anderson C. which inspired it survived and made H., to its close in the city of Columbia, itself felt in the campaign and at the Hampton had scarcely a word to say on election. It is not too much to say that pursued by General Hampton. two Republican Judges-Cooke and he also complimented Hayes, and said Mackey-canvassed the State with he accorded to the latter all the capacity | Hampton from the time of the Abbeand patriotic worth attributed to him by ville meeting until the close of the his most ardent supporters. Hampton campaign, and everywhere spoke, from against Unamperiain. Another wing of a Abbeville this proposition was made the South Carolina Democracy were in fa- o General McGowan, one of 'le candi- could not have been published in this invariably took the position that he stood the platform occupied by the Democratte

ness. The opinion of the world pro-These words comprehended enclose a sentence from a letter just received from a distinguished Northern

* * "All things considered, of your adversaries."

There was no change of policy made out the campaign. It was a matter of regret that Judges

Mackey and Cooke could not go through the entire canvass. I only allude to this to show how consistently your correspondent errs. I think Judge Mackey appeared on the stand with General Hampton twice only; Judge Cooke oftener. The latter soon came out for Tilden and voted for him.

The policy pursued by General Hampmay have been their position on the only question that ever made division in the convention. And in all the counties in | nel A. C. Haskell. With my good wishes, the State the Hampton policy, the Executive Committee policy, the straightout policy, up to the last moment, was rigidy observed and executed.

We carried the State by bringing out the full white vote and by winning over 15,000 to 17,000 colored voters. Had it destruction of State government, we would have gained 30,000 colored votes. which General Hampton put the theory this as an appendix to my letter. into execution.

The whole people in South Carolina purn with contempt the following declarations made by this so-called "Til-

den Democrat:" "Though the straightouts brough bout his nomination in the face of a tremendous opposition from within the ton when he selected the State Executive Committee. Three of his avowed opponents were placed on this committee. State were straightout before Hampton's

The statements made in the letter with gard to Col. Coyle are exaggerations, at I pass them by. But the following I terly and equivocally deny:

"Those who know General Hampton favored the with"Those who know General Hampton favored the with"Those who know General Hampton favored the with"Those who know General Hampton favored the with"The contest was not over the man, but drawal""

would have been too late for the action to have much effect upon the canvass. "ignoring" anybody. His nomination to have much effect upon the canvass. "ignoring" anybody. His nomination to have much effect upon the canvass was not a debt he owed to anybody. His sacceptance was his tribute to the State, and as such, in association with other electors, had in charge specithe contest was not over the man, but ally the interests of Tilden and Henmovement. He did not select the State Executive Committee. It was elected by the whole number of the nominees on the State ticket, in conjunction with the great-importance of their election, I supthe office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to join us in the State contest. They had been earnest supporters of Mr. Chamber
State ticket, in Columbia and of the President of the Convention, and of the seven five were earnest advocates of his policy beforehand, (though the vote of one, Major Fraser, had been fixed by his feignds.)

Read in Columbia and of the ported them earnestly as a matter of principle and patriotism. The design of your correspondent seems to be—at least it will be the effect of his community. constituents,) and all were his friends and earnest supporters. Your correspondent winds up his category of mis-

> "It is safe to say that but for the fatal mistakes made in this campaign-the desertion of Tilden and the surrender to been too large to admit of investigation or question.

that there was any "desertion of Tilden,"

&c., by General Hampton, the State Ex-

ecutive Committee, or any part or parcel

of our party in South Carolina, I solemnly deny, and if any person avers it, I pronounce it to be utterly and willfully false. There never was a fairer, harder contest for the national party than we conducted in this State; nor ever one Alone, our victory would have been a tional Democracy we bore the brunt of the force of the administrations—State and National Conversal Control Republican Land to Co watchful eyes of the professional detec-tives who were backed by bristling bayo-We stand upon our record, and defy the

Pardon me when I say that your views with regard to General Hampton's letter take, and rests not upon the letter, but upon vague apprehensions. If there has been a champion for Tilden it has been

General Hampton is now Governor State. The United States is divided beissues which is between them. The Govmatters of such grave import. Judge Mackey was going to see Gov. Hayes, as I know personally, and asked Governor Hampton to allow him to carry the letter. His request was granted, and nothing

Governor Hampton has repeatedly and publicly repudiated the charge that Judge Mackey was in anywise his ambassador, representative, emissary or agent in any particular. Judge Mackey has likewise disclaimed that he in any respect represented Governor Hampton He was merely the volunteer carrier of a letter which would have otherwise gone

For the better understanding of my communication and the spirit in which it is written, I would state that I was perceived how the two elections-runfrom the first to the last one of the ning in the same plane of reform—could warmest (those opposed to that course might say of the most extreme) advocates of what is known in our State as the straightout policy.

I have the honor to be, very respect A. C. HASKELL, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15. I have just received from Manton Mar-

petty politics. They were appeals to the of the whole piece, but with more frank- speak with the same frankness I shall use informed, voted not only for Hampton, with you. Our Executive Committee but also for Tilden. nounces its absurdity. As an instance, I seems to apprehend that our friends at the North are embarrassed by our alliance General Hampton being a candidate with them. Of course this apprehension for Governor, confined himself in his places our party here in an awkward po-sition. If these apprehensions are well lieve he considered the election of the Democrat, who did not know "the leaf places our party here in an awkward pofounded, how can we best relieve our Union, and the amazement to me is that ment? Before our convention met I the State a few hundred Republicans who you were able to make it at all against wrote fully to Mr. Tilden, telling him of both. The consultation at Abbeville, the military power, money and the ways what would probably be its action, and asking his advice so that we could promote the interests of the Democratic par-

speech, 2nd September, was identical in sentiment and principle with his last to accept the nomination for Governor. speech, 6th November, and not one jot I have made the canvass thoroughly connor tittle did he swerve from it through- servative, and it has been a perfect sucess so far. With aid from abroad the State can be carried for Tilden. There is no doubt of its being carried for our State ticket, for our opponents would gladly agree to let us elect our men if we withdraw from the Presidential contest. Of course we are most anxious to aid in the general election, but you can understand our solicitude to find out how we can best do this. If our alliance is a load, we will unload. If our friends deon was the perfection of the wishes of sire us to carry on the contest as begun. the State Democratic Convention and the we shall do so. If you will give me plans of the Executive Committe. It your views on these points I shall be inwas sustained by all persons, whatever debted to you. The enclosed extracts will show you the line I take in the canvass. Write to Columbia, care of Colo-

> I am, very truly, yours, WADE HAMPTON. TO MANTON MARBLE, Esq. Reply of Mr. Marble by telegram to Colonel Haskell is as follows;

It is agreed here that your friend's persistence and his present efforts and plans are wise and advantageous. MANTON MARBLE.

As it was, the main body of the colored votes we did obtain is due not solely to the wisdom of the plan and policy laid down, but principally to the superb and never-failing power and sagacity with which General Hampton put the theory

Letter from General McGowan.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 16, 1877.

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel: A friend has this morning brought to my attention a communication in your Democratic party, and though their my attention a communication in your courage and skill had so much to do with paper of the 10th instant, over the signaedeeming the State, they claim to have ture of "A Tilden Democrat," upon the subject of the late canvass in South Carolina. Our court is now in session, and I have little time at my command; but as reference is made to me by name, it A large majority of the voters of the seems proper that I should make a short They ran pari passu, and in some counstatement. I shall not, in this hurried | ties Tilden led by a few votes. nomination. As I said before, no lead- way, attempt to do more than refer to the matter which concerns myself. Other gentlemen can speak for themselves.

port their election and promote it in every honorable way, but I did it con cation-to make it appear that South Carolina, under the leadership of General Hampton as a candidate for Governor, gave to Tilden and Hendricks a lukewarm support in the late election .-

Among other things he says: "Though the scheme (i. e. to withdraw the electoral ticket) failed, the spirit Cooke and Mackey—the majority for the State and National ticket would have itself felt in the campaign and at the election. It is not too much to say that the State was lost to Tilden and the na-There may have been mistakes; but the State was lost to Huch and the policy hat there was any "desertion of Tilden," but there was any "desertion of Tilden," but the State was lost to Huch and Endicy the policy pursued by General Hampton. * * * * * Tilden and Hendricks seemed. entirely forgotten, and the whole fight was made against Chamberlain." This

seems to reflect upon, or at least to ignore altogether, the electors. General Hampton, with the other gentlemen on the State ticket, and the electors, canvassed the State together, and spoke at the same appointments made by the State Executive Committee. I support Hampton against Chamberlain if the former would have the Democratic electoral ticket withdrawn. Such a proposition, however, I had not heard of until in our progress we had reached Abbeville, where Judge Cooke, believed to be one of the Republican leaders referred to, made his first speech for Hampton. At that place the matter was brought to our attention and was talked about, but fattening stall, it will cost five cents the the proposition was not entertained for

On that occasion a good deal was said in a free conversation about the importance and prospects of our success both in the State and in the Federal elections. in the State, it was well known that the paratively lean beef abounds in our marcontest would be a desperate one. The had been so infamous, and touched the sumers of the beef, for the flesh of a fat people so closely, and affected them so seemed to be considered paramount in importance. The appearances all indicated that the leaders of the national Democratic party had little or no hope from our State, and that we would have to fight it out by ourselves. It was suggested that possibly they might consider obliged to make in this State as calculated to damage them in other States. Yet, in the absence of information on rial. The flesh of the neck improves that subject, it was concluded that the very little in fattening, hence, economy struggle for the State government was considered, it is the best portion to pur not inconsistent with an effort to aid in chase, as its value is in a measure a fixed the larger struggle to redeem the general government; and that nothing should induce even the consideration of the proposed withdrawal, unless the Executive Committee of the national Democratic party should request it. The effort to redeem the State would

it was not "an off year," and as there was an election for President, it was not materially conflict with each other. Indeed, some of us thought, and still think, that the most certain and effective way to correct the evils of the State government is to secure the triumph of the national Democratic party and a change of rulers at Washington; that the redemption of the State government cannot. be complete without that triumph and

doubtless have been made if no Presi-

The campaign went on as before

State ticket as more important to the State than the election of the national ticket, but I know he desired the election which was not generally known, had no effect whatever in chilling the enthusiasm for Tilden and Hendricks. The electors by Hampton at this time. His first ty. He did not reply to my letter, and I | continued to speak at the appointments made for Hampton and the State ticket and carried on the fight for Tilden and Hendricks with all the power and vigor they possessed up to the very day of the their efforts then, but believing they had carried the State fairly, they cast the electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks and sent it to Washington. In order, if possible, to reap the fruits of their labors, they have continued the struggle up to the present hour. They polled 91,000 votes for Tilden, of which 12,000 or 13,-000 were cast by colored men; and in doing so they performed what friends as well as opponents considered an impossibility. Contrary to the expectations of all, they carried the State, or came within a few votes of doing so. It is not believed that the people of any State in the Union were more enthusiastic, worked harder or more willingly made sacrifices for Mr. Tilden than the white people of South Carolina. In proof of this, reference is made to the following indisputa-

ble statements: 1st. The white people of this State were "solid for Tilden." It is not be-lieved that 200 native whites, excluding officeholders, voted against him.

2d. Many of the colored people voted for Tilden. In different parts of the State "Tilden Colored Clubs," with red shirts, banners and badges were com-

3d. With a large colored majority, the contest on our part was considered by our opponents as foolhardy. Yet so gal-lant was the fight that it is now admitted by all that we came within a few votes of carrying—if we did not actually carry —the State for Tilden.

4th. Some Republicans, mostly negroes, voted for Hampton and Hayes, but not a large number. Except in rare ident; Hampton for Governor. In the whole State the vote for Tilden was not two thousand less than that for Hamp-

5th. In the white belt, consisting of the upper counties, the vote for Tilden was identical with that of Hampton.

Even under the "peace and prosperity policy, all the white people voted for Til-den and Hendricks, and it is most confidently believed that the large colored vote polled for them was secured alone by that wise and just policy which was strictly in accordance with Mr. Tilden's

ity, good faith and activity of the Democratic electors for the State of South Carolina in the late canvass, and that Tilden and Hendricks were not "deserted." Under these circumstances it is mortifying to fail, if that be the result; it is more mortifying to fail by a mere handful of votes—less than 500; but is still more mortifying, because it is unjust, to be told that the State gave a lukewarm support to Mr. Tilden, and was lost to the national Democracy by the bad "policy" of one who was not an elector, but a candidate for Governor.

Chemistry of the Fattening Process. A lean cow or ox is in a very different condition, chemically considered, from fat animals of the same kind. In the first place the poor animal consists of about two-thirds water, the fat one of only half, that is, in total weight. A fat animal is in a dry condition, a poor ani-mal is like some of our bog meadows very wet. When the fattening process begins, water commences to disappear, and fat or suet takes its place; and the increase in bulk during the process is largely of adipose matter. It is a curious circumstance that, during fattening, the proteids, or nitrogeneous compounds, increase only about seven per cent., and

the bone material, or inorganic substance

only one and a half per cent.

The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement; that is, increase in bulk or dry weight at that period is much more costly. If it costs three cents a pound for bulk for the first month after a poor animal is put in the last month. If, then, a farmer consults his money interest, he will not carry the increase in fat beyond a certain point, provided he can turn his partially fatted animals to fair advantage. Farmers have, perhaps, learned this from expe-With a colored majority of nearly 30,000 | rience and observation, and hence comkets. While this is of advantage to the administration of the State government farmer, it is very disadvantageous to conanimal in every case is much richer in disastrously, that reform in the State fixed, nourishing material than that of the lean, and it is never good economy to purchase lean beef. It is better to purchase the poorest parts of a fat animal than the best of a lean one. The best piece of a fat ox (the loin) contains from twenty-one to twenty-eight per cent. more fixed material than the corresponding the active campaign which we were piece in a lean one, and curiously enough the worst piece in the lean animal (the neck,) is the richest in nourishing mate-

Horse flesh is as nutritious, considered as a food, as that of the ox or cow. The relation of nitrogenous to fixed material is rather higher in a horse than in an ox, and the amount of water is less. There is no good reason why horse flesh should not be used as food. It is prejudice alone dential election had been pending; but which prevents its employment. It is a regular article of sale in the meat markets of Paris at the present time.- Jour-

home in Edgefield county on December 26th. He was more than eighty years of age, and had led a very active life. He was the discoverer of the celebrated gold mine in the lower part of Abbeville county, which has always gone by his name, and before the war was very wealthy, at one time being worth more than a mil-lion of dollars. The war stripped him of