Five miles above Clay-Ashland we stopped at the plantation of Jesse Sharp, a native of Columbia, S. C., who left there as a freeman, a number of years be fore the war, when a young man. He is light colored, and has a fine sugar plan-tation, which pleased me more than any-thing of the sort I saw on the river, giv-ing evidence as it did of thrift and care. ing evidence as it did of thrift and care. He showed in with much pride over his cape field, of which he has some 150 acres which looked unusually clean and from them weeds and grass. Their owner seemed delighted to meet some one from South Ostolius land he and I had a long talk; comparing notes about Columbia and Columbia people. Most of his knowledge, it is needless to say, was too deep for me, being too far back for my them. He could and did, however, inquire regarding the children and deioni. He could and out, nowever, in quire regarding the children and de-scendants of those whom he had known. He seemed to have a great admiration for Governor Hampton, whom he says

BEMINISCENCES OF HIS EXCELLENCY among others, one of his administering a severe castigation to a champion who was "on his muscle" and insulted him. on He laughed most heartily over this last succeder, and remarked that he would never forget to his dying day how "ent up" the former owner of the home had losted. When shown a phetograph of the Governor, he evinced so much VIEWS OF AMERICAN POLITICS

the negro can most safely trust his in-terests in the hands of his former master. pressions of American life and politics from the National Republican and the Teledo Plade; as the News and Courier is only taken for its superior information regarding the emigration scheme. I know too much about newspapers to think of saving anything against one, flut of the primaker as a ways the most careful in handling frearms. It can hardly be denied, however, that the Republican and the Blade are a "leetle" inowards shaping sentiments here in that firection. The Liberians seem to have direction. The Liberians seem to have a general idea that nobody in the South calls a nearm anything but a "d-d nigger," or at best "them niggers;" that the colored chiefer (habitally resides in caves, deus and other fastnesses, that he is habitally hunted at the point of the revolver just for fun, and that he has no rights whatever before the law or anywhere else. He takking with one of the most intelligent chiefus and discussing the causes of the choured perfectly seriously and earnestly: "Well, then, I suppose some ten thousand are killed every year." (Notes of admira-tion!! at the reader's expense.) An-other seemed somewhat astonished and incredulous when I told him that I did

not belong to and had never done a colored brother to death, he apparently believing that every male citizen south of Mason and Dixon's line was a member of that organization, and only acquired a standing in the com-munity by performing that feat. When informed that I belonged to one of those horrible "rifle clubs," the females of another family gazed on me with apparently the same feelings as those with which they would contemplate a caged cannibal in a circus. I fear that the Azor's passengers, having such sympathetic listen-ers, will tell some terrible "yarns." All this is the more surprising from the fact have travelled. That is one feature of Liberian life worthy of commendation. As soon as they acquire means, they seem generally to go out to enlarge their ideas by travel and observation. Many of those whom I met had been to, and generally through, England and America, and several over the Continent of Europe. It is hard to imagine how any one could go to Europe, and be contented to come back and live in Liberia. one could go to Europe, and be contented to come back and live in Liberia. It is said, however, that "the Laplander love his home," (for that reason I have always regarded the Laplander as an ass.) None of 'the younger men seem ever to have gobe, down South much. This is natural, as they have no ties there to induce them to brave the dangers which they believe beset the path of every colored man who gets your side of Baltimore. Besides this, they have a social recognition and associations, in England recognition and associations, in England and in places on the Continent and in the United States, which they certainly could not expect in the South. One or two who have been there expressed themsalves in much disgusted and disappointed by the general poverty and ignorance

THE GENERAL LIFE of the older and wealthier planters along of the older and wealthier planters along the St. Paul's resembles in many particulars that of the Southern planter in the "good old days." Having a good brick house built, and his coffee, or sugar plantation well under weigh, the tiller of the soil generally takes his ease, wears good clothes, and smokes, only exercising a supervision of his affairs. The spirit or wine decanter is almost invariably at or wine decanter is almost invariably at the service of his guests, and when he goes visiting or to Monrovia, he steps into his canoe, calls his crew together, and travels comfortably and sedately. As the present generation is growing old, the children take charge after the return of the heir from his schooling and "finishing tour." In view of all this, it is riciculous to uppose that the Liberians are relapsing into barbarism. On the contrary, it is apparent that each generation is bringing them steadily nearer to perfect civilization. While these old lords of the soil in their conscious or unconscious aping of their former master's former lives, present occasionally ludicrous contrasts to their models by ignorance and lack of culture, their sons and crous contrasts to their models by ignorance and lack of culture, their sons and daughters are growing up better educated, trained and supplied with the requirements of intelligent men and women. I saw the Liberians (especially the younger ones) brought into contact, and consequently contrast, with the and consequently contrast, with the Azor's immigrants. It showed there and then that whether the negro is capable of ottelling the above.

Anderson

Intelligencer,

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

Liberian is in most ways immeasurably

This is a small matter at first sight,

Askalon, but almost every heal I took while on African soil was in company with colored people. A man, and especially a newspaper reporter, has, from policy and decency both, to subordinate his prejudices and habits to politeness, besides which

We can live without knowledge; what is

the only part of "Lucille," if it is "Lucille," that ever impressed me much.")
But the Siura Leone people display a spontaneous and unconscious scrupulous-

claret at dinner, and there was usually a glass of sherry of Madeira tendered be-fore or after the meal.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

But all this is wandering far away from my friend Sharp, which is my last geographical point. He displayed a feeling which seems quite prevalent among a large portion of the Liberians—a desire to do his trading with the United States, if possible with the South. More than

if possible with the South. More than one repeated to me his expressed sentiments, that "in spite of everything" their sympathics were with the land of their birth, and they would like to deal with her people. It is a flattering compliment to the business men of that section, that they seem to possess the confidence of those who knew them years ago, in the highest degree. One of the leading Liberians said: "I know the men who generally do husiness in South Carolina are

erally do business in South Carolina are gentlement and that they are above a

dirty trick, or taking advantage of a man because he is far away," (the speaker is a Carolinian.) This feeling seems to be

a Carolinian.) This recting seems to be generally entertained. It may perhaps be partly attributed to the desire to escape from the monopoly held by a New York house, who do much business along the West Coast, and have been clever enough to obtain almost complete control of the Liberian trade, which

seems to be quite a plum. They sell al-most everything that is sold in Liberia,

the Monrovian storekeepers replenishing their stocks from the New Yorker's ships,

and paying, certainly, very good prices in produce or money. This is, I think, one of the obstacles to Liberian progress. Competition would enable them to sell

higher and buy cheaper, thus stimula-ting trade, and necessarily increasing prosperity. Various Dutch and English

irms have been established from time to time, and, receiving their own goods on

their own ships, have been enabled to undersell and go away ahead of the Li-

berian merchants, making fortunes while they plod along in the same old ruts.

THE FIRST ORDER FOR CHARLESTON.

Jesse Sharp, who seems to be one of

those men always willing to back up his words by his acts, showed his sincerity

by sending a cash order to a large Charleston firm for sashes, timber, &c.,

for his house, the goods to be brought by the Azor on the return trip. While on this subject I will say that the new im-

migrants all manifested the same feelings.

To precede the narrative a little, when I

country cotton, exhibiting the samples, they generally and joyfully exclaimed, "Well, you bet the cotton makers are here now. We've got lots of cotton seed and tools, and when you come back

again if you don't see cotton bales around

THEIR OLD FACTORS IN CHARLESTON,

and all of the Carolina darkeys seemed

ists here now that I imagine made slave

labor necessary in America. That is,

But all this is wandering far away from

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

perfect man than he is in America. It in yet to do the manual work. There showed that there is more capability in are no servants, and servants are a ne-bim for improvement than we have developed. It is conclusive evidence that berians hire out, but they are as good as

berians hire out, but their kirers, and consequently musters their kirers, and consequently. All such "serwell to say it right here—despite their many ignorances, their conceit and their improvidence and inertness, the average and those at Sierra Leone are as far above him in acquirements as the clouds are above the earth. In the social refinements the better classes of colored scale, especially when there are no scale, especially when there are no horses. It cramps fearfully the sugar people there seem perfect. In one thing I could notice distinctly the three degrees of progression, as illustrated by the English Colony negro, the Liberian negro, and the American

DEPEND ON SLAVE LABOR at last, for it comes to that. They hire from a native king a certain number of rum, so many brass kettles, iron bars and but it tells a story when looked into.

History will show that in proportion as guns, and so much calico paid to him men have become civilized they have The "hands" work well, and are faithful men have become civilized they have paid more and more attention to the little and obedient until the king, through niceties and daintinesses that redeem the taking of food from the uncleanly and taking of food from the uncleanly and to come back. Then they leave in a croise of gluttony of the savage to the pleasurable, graceful and cleanly induly them most, and the Libertan government gence in a luxury of the well-bred European of American. It is were well to offernite terms and with its distance. gence in a tuxury of the well-bred European of American. It is very well to spout Burns, but even the most rabid universal social equality lunatic would find it difficult to realize that the man who sits opposite, who: makes of this mouth an open sepulchre in which he inters all of his feelings, sensibilities and intellectual developments, shovels in on them huge and indiscriminate masses of food with his knife and gulps his wine as if it were a dose of medicine, is a man food with his knife and gulps his wine as if it were a dose of medicine, is a man for a that. People's style of eating is generally a fair indication of their progress in civilization. The Bushman eats cheaply, but they are unreliable and apt generally a fair indication of their progress in civilization. The Bushman eats this fish half raw with his hands; the Chinaman conveys it neatly and deftly to his mouth with chopsticks; the Englishman carefully, and as deftly, "scoope" it in with a silver fork. These are the three degrees. (I don't mean to say that a man is uncivilized unless he eats his considerable number, however. These many considerable number, however. These a man is uncivilized unless he eats his fish with a bit of bread and a fork, but the civilized man, however he does han dle his food, does it cleanly.) Tell it not in the streets of Askalon, but almost every meal I took while on African soil was in company with colored people. A man, and established the considerable number, however. These natives are abjectly afraid of the white man, having acquired the idea (probably from the Libertans) that he is not only an habitual cheat, but an habitual cutthroat. It requires several months of acquaintance to get them fairly reconciled to the Caucasian. Then unless he ciled to the Caucasian. Then unless he be a bastard to the time who doth not smack of observation, they like him above all, and will give him the preference in hiring. These natives will take anything, and the Liberians (who "fied here from the slave holder's lash") do knowledge but grisving?

We can live without hope; what is hope but deciving?

We can live without love; what is love but

here from the slave noiders last just not scruple to administer unto them a thrashing when provoked thereto. The native frequently discerus the auger in native frequently discerus the auger in the slave and the stick in his

repining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?
I can safely asseverate that he isn't in my boots at any rate. The correctness of the quotation is not vouched for. (It's and go home. It must be and go home. It must be AN INSPIRITING SPECTACLE But the Sierra Leone people display a spontaneous and unconscious scrupulous ness regarding the observance of all points of table etiquette, such as is hardly seen in the best American households, and puts an habitual sitter at hotel tables to diffigently recalling the precepts inculated in his youth regarding the proper manipulation of table furniture, etc. The Liberians are apparently much less enlightened on this subject, and seemed, with one or two exceptions, to pay little attention to it, while the Azor's people had each their own original and to see what was described to me in an in is to complain in a sort of whine, in his untrammelled style, the main object seeming to be the consumption of the greatest possible amount of food in the least possible time. Almost everybody, both in Sierra Leone and Liberia, had great comfort to me, as I had been much scandalized by being addressed as "daddy" by a fat Kroo boy, within an

hour after my landing.) THE DIFFICULTY REGARDING- HOUSE

SERVANTS is in a great degree obviated by a practice now fortunately becoming common. That is the binding out of native children by their parents to serve in Liberian families until twenty-one years of age. There were from two to six of these youngsters around nearly every house I visited, and very bright, "handy" and services they are clothed, fed, learned reading, writing, Christianity and her handmaid Civilization. Quite an at-tachment in some instances seems to exist between master and servant. This shows a long step forward on the part of the natives—an appreciation of their in-feriority to civilized people. A people or a man who can be made to see their or his own imperfections, is not beyond hope. Perfect self-satisfaction is the greatest bar to improvement, as it is the most unmistakable mark of a fool. Had the Liberians a little of the humbleness and consciousness of inferiority of the natives, I might have more hopes of them. So far, the civilized natives have made little progress. When they return to their tribes they have to doff European clothes, as, if they didn't, the medi-cine man would probably attribute the first misfortune that befell to his violation of the customs of his ancestors, cloth than in the observance of pantaloons and paper collars, and a "settling" dose of poison would remove the pro-gressionist. Their knowledge of the guage, too, is now generally employed in aiding the king in some villainy. During their residence with the whites, they usually pick up a knowledge of commer-cial values, which makes them useful in facilitating the trading operations of their tribe. As the numbers of these civilized ones incresses, however, their influence is bound to be felt for good.

Apropos of the natives, it may be mentioned that the principal tribes hereabouts are Mandingoes and Veis, the former noted for their aptness in manufacturing and trading, and the latter for having invented (patent not yet applied for) an alphabet of their own. These natives generally live in thatch villages, and subsist mainly on rice and cassada returned to Monrovia, and in answer to varied by occasional game, or a free questions told them what I had seen of lunch composed of black ants, caught by country cotton, exhibiting the samples, sinking a kettle in the ground and allowing them to tumble in. Wheaten bread is a very rare treat, and they beg or trade for it eagerly. With considerable regret
I took leave of my friend, the planter,
and we re-embarked for the return trip. here you kin whip us." The next inquiry of several of them was as to whether I thought it would be possible to deal with whether I thought it would be possible to deal with the several of them was as to whether I thought it would be possible to deal with the several of the se nine feet high, interrupt progress. No-body in Liberia has taken the trouble to explore the stream, and little is known along its course are reported to be hos-tile and savage, and its source is un-

> A BRANCH OF THE NIGER. which makes a long bend to the west ward at a point about opposite the Li-berian territory, but they advance noth-

support of their idea. Above Clay-Ashland are the settlements of New York, (200 population,) and Louisiana, (400 population.) Just above the rapids is the flourishing settlement of Arlington, with a population of between 600 and 700. This portion of the St. Paul's is there, all of the remainder of the population being in the towns, most of which have already been named, and smaller settlements. Liberia has only received an addition of a few hundred by immigration during the past ten years.

From Clay-Ashland we came back down the St. Paul's River, stopping at several places to do a little foraging. The result was a bushel or two of butter pears, (a fruit about the size and shape of a very large pear, with a green or purple rind, and containing a soft, buttery interior which is very palatable when eaten with a spoon and well mixed in a disgusting looking mess with sugar and wineses.) a few sourcesses (a fruit much vinegar,) a few sour-saps, (a fruit much commended, which grows on a tree, re-sembles a dropsical cucumber, and tastes like nothing at all, seasoned with weak vinegar,) a few delightful pineapples, a dozen or so chickens, and an equal num-ber of eggs, collected one, two and three at a time; a few oranges, plenty of lem-ons and limes, and several large bunches of bananas, and a sheep, which was evi-dently in the last stages of consumption (the sheep here have no wool, and l couldn't to save me tell sheep from goat.) For all of these we paid good prices. The quadruped just alluded to was devoured at a single meal, and then we wanted more. It was about the size of an ordinary black and tan dog, but tasted an ordinary black and this like sell for about two dollars, when they can be gotten, while a pair of turkeys brings five dol-lars. At a few places along the river

INDIAN CORN n small patches, but it deteriorates greatly in this soil and climate, producing, however, fair "nubbins," suitable for feeding stock. I saw a few watermelons, generally of the "Joe Johnson" (or "rattlesnake") pattern, but they, too, were small although there is little difference petween their taste and that of "Hanover County" or "Augusta" rapture. LIBERIAN HOUSES. I had an ogportunity of inspecting the

interior of more of the houses. Nearly all of the dwellings in Liberia, outside of Monrovia, are furnished plainly—very much in the style prevalent among colored folks in America. There were the familiar plaster of Paris images, dogs and cats on the mantles, the familiar gaudily rilded and painted china cups and mugs, Scriptural scenes, where a knock-kneed Joseph is always being sold into captivity in a yellow shawl by an obviously latoxicated gentleman with very pink legs and very large arms, who holds in his other hand a long walking stick while hand a long walking stick, while a blue camel watches the proceedings with an air of personal interest. Altogether I could easily imagine myself in the best room of a respectable colored family down South. In Monrovia more of an attempt at elegance is made, there being wide settees and more elaborate furniture generally. The pictures, however, are

nvariably common and poor. THE CONCILIATION POLICY. pired that Dr. Roberts, who had very kindly acted as my guide, understood the management of Kroomen much better than I did. He had been stern, exacting and sharp with our crew throughout, while I tried the pacific policy. They refused point blank to row out to the vessel, and it was only after the assump-tion of a threatening tone by us regarding the withholding of wages and rum that they finally consented. It was characteristic of the animals that, after being said in full, they came to me and demanded repayment on the ground that their headman had failed to pay them. This headman followed me around for two days trying to persuade me that he had been promised an extra dollar, until I took occasion to inquire, in his hearing, how much it would cost to break a Kroonan's head. Then he desisted, although he might with impunity have continued dunning to this hour, as he weighed, apparently, about 225 pounds, and an assault upon his precious person would have cost me (being a white man) about \$25. One day Capt. Holmes and I took

THE PRESIDENT.

The Executive mansion is not a very imposing structure, being an ordinary red brick, two-story tenement house, with a porch in front, to which a flight of common wooden steps leads up from the front gate which opens on the street. The yard in front is shallow, and has apparently little care taken of it, although the building itself is in tolerable repair. On the benches in the front porch there are usually several persons loafing, probably either petitioners for something or hangers-on. The interior is plainly furnished, the most noticeable objects in the parlor being two large and elabo-rately gilt, old-fashioned parlor tables, surmounted by large mirrors, in equally elaborately gilt frames. Our cards were taken up, and in a few minutes the President, Anthony W. Gardner, came down stairs, and we were introduced by a young man who had taken up our "paste-boards"—I as "Mr. ah-um News and Courier," and the captain as "Captain ah-um Azor." The President is tall, thin, apparently about sixty years of age, ade or two darker than the octoroon. He dresses as becomes his years and position, plainly but well, adhering to the old-fashioned high collar with which our ancestors used to make themselves uncomfortable. He shaves clean except small patches of whiskers close to his cheek bones. Altogether he is a good specimen of the wealthier and more inschool." He received us in a sort of neglige costume with smoking cap and slippers. He is a native of Virginia. The Old Dominion, by the way, retains

her ancient prestige as THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS, even here, six out of eight Liberian executives having sprung from her soil. Three of the six, singular to say, have come from the immediate neighborhood of Petersburg. ("Northern," "Eastern," "Southwestern," "Valley" and "Southside," will probably be each clamoring for representation anon.) His Excelle cy does not assume any airs, and talks freely and intelligently. He seems heartily in sympathy with the exodus movement, and says that "the hand of Jehova is plainly to be seen in it." He expressed much pleasure at the arrival of the immigrants, but seemed disapknown. Some persons seem to think pointed in them, remarking on their in ligent appearance, and unprepared state. however, that the government would do what it could to help this party, of attaining the white man's level or not, every man is a landholder, an owner and he is capable of becoming much nearer a an equal. No lower classes have come ing but theories and vague beliefs in

communication to the President of the United States on the subject of the emigration from that country, with a view to its facilitation. He talks with the portion of the St. Paul's is | Southerner, white or colored, and seemed don't work smoothly. All such "servants" are addressed by everybody as "Mr." and "Miss." It sounds funny to hear the master of the house say "Miss along the river front is owned by old settlers. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the say that here the was "getting big enough to the left that State there. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. There are a few settlements along just as he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. The say that he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. The say that he was "getting big enough to the left that State there. The was "getting big enough to the left that State there. The was "getting big enough to the left that State there. The was "getting big enough to the was "getting tlers. There are a few settlements along the Junk and Po, and one on the lower portion of the St. Paul's. Then a few berian households, wine was brought out, amilies are scattered about here and it being in this instance a harmless and pleasant compound wherein ginger was the predominating feature. Of course I Total expenditures general and appreciated the grandeur of my position, clinking glasses—hop-nobbing—actually chumming in as it were—with one of the rulers of the earth; a president of a re public. There was a great uplifting of heart, which was suddenly checked by the remembrance that I (at present the companion of a potentate) would return rung on me by a street car driver just the same as if I had never known any president beyond the head man in a building and loan association. Such is life. The beverage was brought, as heretofore men-tioned, by a colored man addressed as "Mr. Ross," who took up a position behind the president's chair from whence he silently but actively participated in the conversation, nodding approvingly when something pleased him that was said, and again expressing unqualified dissent. He was from Richmond, Va., having come out just at the close of the war. He had formerly belonged to one of the most prominent families there, and seemed exceedingly delighted when given some tidings of them. We took our leave after a very pleasant visit. The president, in common with all Liberia, seems fully impressed with the importance of encouraging immigration from America. The question as to the NEGRO'S ABILITY TO GOVERN HIMSELI is not decided by Liberia. That government is as yet an experiment, of the result of which it is difficult to form any forecast. The Liberian people have not to the dignity of a nation, and being beyond a tribe. Whether the world will ever see a great negro nationality is yet to be determined. There is nothing now on which to form a judgment. The have borrowed from the United States form and system of government designed for an intelligent, virtuous and progressive people, which they are applying to a people with as little virtue and far less intelligence, and apparently utterly lacking the progressiveness of the American The negro has not had as yet a fail this is his first attempt in a really civilized state to rule himself by himself. It is, perhaps, fortunate that there has been no promiscuous streaming in of newly freed and ignorant slaves. The absence of this has afforded an opportunity for the laying of a foundation of partial ed-ucation and civilization, on which to build. This, of course, has its evils, already hinted at. Every man is a pro-prietor and master. What is wanted now is manual labor and population. As this comes in, one of two things must happen. Either the people will learn what is wanted, and improve the govern-ment, or, in blind dissatisfaction, they

will overturn it, and anarchy will ensue is too cumbrous and expensive, and en courages petty ambition for offices.— When Dr. Johnson said that patriotism THE CONCILIATION POLICY.

We got back to Monrovia some time after dark that evening. Here it transsides which it is a well established fact truth and power to that memorable strugthat rascality and loafing are usually the last resorts of a "patriot." The pernioffice by an unreasoning, dirty and fickle populace is a worthy ambition, seems very prevalent here. Consequently large numbers of men who might be developing the country and themselves, are constantly engaged in either seeking or hold ing office. Liberia, with her 3,500 voters is a pettier and meaner edition of the cesspool of American politics. Dozens of miserable small holders of miserable small offices are loafing around destroy ing themselves and eating up the land. There is more than one instance of men who have relinquished business which munity to participate in the struggle for some trifling office. To sum up, politics seems destined to be

THE CURSE OF THE COUNTRY as it is of nearly every other. Here what these three thousand five hundred voters elect, and what they pay:

Runner

Table expenses... 800

Clerk..... 300 Runner... 50 Postmaster General..... Associate Justices..... Office holders general government.\$25,350

Four judges' court quarter sesper annum each...... Four judges monthly and probate courts, \$300 each. Three county superintendents and clerks. Four county attorneys... Three county district attorneys. Two local superintendents Six collectors of customs .. Six commissionaries.....

Five sub-treasurers ... Four customhouse clerks..... Total cost, 116 officeholders... Besides all this comes contin

Revising statutes..... Surveying, plotting counties....\$ 500.00 Contingent funds of counties... 3,450.00 indicial expenses...... 15,500.00

County public schools.....

"Rents" (presumably offices for county officeholders)..... Stationery (for use of county officeholders)..... "Interest on deposit" in four counties. Outstanding claims (four counfortifications, and other mili-improvements....

county governments......\$134,357.89 Subtract from this: Public schools and Liberia College.\$ 7,000 Public buildings, surveying, &c... 26,575

and we have the cost of running the gov-ernment for 3,500 voters—\$101,782.89, or, ciphering in round numbers, about \$29 for each voter. I have estimated the number of office-holders from the legislative appropriation list for 1876-77 above 116 does not include a host of magistrates, constables, police and petty court officials, who generally pick up a preca-rious livelihood from small fees earned from petty squabblings among the neigh-bors, municipal officers, tax collectors, &c. From my observation, I think that a man and two smart boys could easily do all of the work of the general government.

A. B. WILLIAMS.

HAMPTON AT EDGEFIELD. cond Anniversary of Chamberlain's Dis-

EDGEFIELD, August 12. The circumstances of Gov. Hampton's reception at Edgefield have been already detailed with sufficient particularity to inform all your readers familiar with the conduct of the last campaign as to its general features, and what is omitted to be mentioned may readily be supplied any one familiar with the events and

The speaking took place at the Old Academy Green, about a mile from the Village of Edgefield, which spot had been appropriately chosen, as it was the gain a victory grander than the last. '76, and of the numerous Radical pow-wows which have been held in the county since the war. A substantial platform had been erected (great care having been taken to secure it against the possibility of such an ominous fall as Chamberlain experienced at the same spot,) and this was filled with representative gentlemen of the county, and surrounded by a crowd of "both races and all ages," who had assembled to see the campaign well opened. At 11:30 the Governor ascended the stand, and after introduction by the Hon. J. C. Sheppard, he said:

HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

My Fellow-Citizens of Edgefield:
Your distinguished representative has just well said that in all civilized countries, in all ages, the custom has obtained of celebrating the anniversary of those events which have brought triumph or and in accordance with this time-honored usage you meet here to-day to commen orate, with pride and with gratitude, this day on which two years ago the great contests for honest government and Home Rule was inaugurated in South Carolina. You come, too, to pledge afresh your faith to those ever-living principles which not only gave life and le, but won for us a vi in the annals of political history. It is, therefore, not only natural but proper old Edgefield should hail the recurrence of this day with patriotic ardor, and claim with justifiable pride that it was the first day of that new revolution which lifted the "Prostrate State" from the abyss of shame and ruin into which alien hands had plunged her, to restore her to her proud hereditary place amid the sisterhood of equal States. It is right, too, while the light of our

last great victory still glows upon our banner that we should, as we unfold it once again, inscribe upon it the watch which led us to triumph. give it again to-day "to the battle and the breeze," with Right, Truth and Justice emblazoned on its folds, and with of life and death to this old land of ours our old battle cry, "God and our Fatherland," we go forth conquering and to conquer! [Applause.] No more appropriate time could have been chosen to display our honored banner than this day. No more fitting place than here! Our Convention, with a harmony augurefforts, to even greater efforts than in the campaign of '76, I would say to him in all rare as it was gratifying, have selected as our standard-bearers the same who had now, and until the 5th of November, as the good fortune to bear our flag to vic-tory in '76. For myself, I recognize and appreciate the honor done me, and, in your danger. If, being warned, you are accepting the unanimous nomination true to yourselves—(I know the people tendered me, I do so with a profound of Edgefield will be true. [Cheers.] I tendered me, I do so with a profound sense of the grave responsibility imposed, with a firm determination to carry out in good faith the principles first reiterated by the Democratic party, and with the assured and fervent hope that the men who proved in '76 that they could rescue a State from ruin, will show is useless for me to renew the pledges I have given, for I would fain hope that my official record of the past is the best guaranty I can give my fellow-citizens for the future. Their continued confiding I have one doubt that the Democratic dence in the rectitude of my purposes has been the highest honor of my life—

the greatest support amid the responsi-

bilities of my position, and the most cherished reward of my labors. A PICTURE OF GRANT. We enter this contest under far different and more auspicious circumstances than the last. Then, the whole power of the Federal and State governments was 275.00 brought to bear to crush us. All the po-300.00 litical machinery of the State, wielded 635.00 by men totally unscrupulous in the use and all we hope for in the future. It of it, was directed to the sole end of per-petuating a rule which was a disgrace to civilization and an offence to Heaven. Bayones in the hands of the paid solour State. Our people, broken by years of misrule and oppression, were almost hopeless. We had as the Chief Executive of the United States a man whose 2,000.00 highest conception of the law was embodied in the findings of a court-martial, and whose disgraceful ignorance of the Constitution of the country was only 150.00 | equalled by his shameless disregard of its 1,000.00 most sacred obligations. Brutal, igno-1,168.58 rant and drunken, he hesitated not to 600.00 crush the people of the South by the 100.00 power of a paid soldiery. With an arm—men who in '76 proved that they could 1,566.16 ed hand upon their throats he attempted lift the State from ruin will show in '78 to stifle the breath of their liberty, and that they intend to preserve it. [Conplacing the iron heel of military oppression upon one of the thirteen original States of the Union, he reduced it to Governor Hampton appealed to his hear-

VOL. XIV--NO. 6. 920.00 en almost to desperation and trusting recognizing the supreme necessity of saving our State, our people, by a com-mon impulse, with one heart, dedicated 3,300.00 themselves to the patriotic work, and after a struggle as arduous and as heroic as ever waged, redeemed the fair land of their fathers and covered themselves with glory. They achieved success against every probability. They worked out a political miracle greater than any ever achieved by a people, and they accomplished this because they were true

to themselves and to their principles. HAMPTON'S SKETCH OF HAYES. What is our position now? The Chief Executive of the country is one who, however much we may differ from him politically, we yet recognize as a gentle-man, and one who deserves our respect and gratitude for having, in defiance of the passionate appeals of partisans, restored local self-government to Louisiana and South Carolina. By his act the military was subordinated to the civil authority; the armed soldiers of the United States who had for months bivouacked within the walls of our capitol, were withdrawn, thus showing his condemnation of that greatest crime ever perpetrated against liberty on this continent. By giving to us our rights he has placed South Carolina on the plane of equality with her sister where she may move forward and fulfil

the glorious destiny before her.

THE DANGER OF FALSE SECURITY. You know how desperate was the struggle before the last fight. I do not come now to lull you into a false security. I do not say to you that you have every-thing your own way, and have but to nominate your candidates. I say that I believe this campaign is fraught with location of the same o almost equal danger as the last. We had then an open fight to make. We had an organized and disciplined foe to encounter in the field. We knew just what we had to expect, and every man worked as though the destiny of the State depended upon his own individual resources. All this is changed: My opinion is that the Republican Convention did not nominate a State ticket last week because they knew that if they did we would have every man in the State rallying to our standard, and we would this brave people. [Cheers.] THE BADICAL CONVENTION.

Not having the manliness to endorse the administration of the last two yearsthough many of them had been sent to Columbia with instructions to do so, and though many had told me they desired to do so-they have endeavored to make political capital for the Northern Radicals by enunciating a platform as false as false can be. They charge that they have not put a ticket in the field because they could not do that without personal danger, and they passed that resolution in the capitol of South Carolina, within hearing of the Executive of the State, and when they had entire control of the State House, placed in their hands by the Democracy of South Carolina for the purposes of making such nominations. They did not place a ticket in the field because they knew it would meet with ertain defeat : and I warn you now that this course has been pursued (as I warned members of the Legislature months ago that it would be pursued) for the to controlling the ensuing Legislature. They have not put a ticket in the field, out I tell you that in every county where they think they have a shadow of a chance of success they will make a determined fight for the Legislature.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES in one single district, who is base enough to forsake his party at this time and head an independent ticket, the Radicals will rally to his support, and you will be stricken down in the house of your

You have no easy work before you! The people of this State must again rally to their standard as they did before, and must devote every energy, might, mean and work and their prayers to this great cause; for, if we lose the Legislature, we lose all that we have fought for—all that we have so hardly won.

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH. It is a matter of very little momentspeak to the whole State)—if the Democratic party of the State will be true to itself, I predict that you will win an over-

whelming victory.

You may remember that when two
years ago I stood upon this spot and declared then that we would win, there
were then in the minds of many of my party would win. I knew we would win. knew we had Right and Truth and Justice on our side, and that the God of our fathers would help us if we helped ourselves.

WE CAN WIN AGAIN. And you can win again, and victory now means more than you may think. It means giving you the Legislature—directing the laws of this county; shaping and all we hope for in the future. It means more, if possible, than that. Victory in 1878 means victory in 1880, and victory in 1880 for the National Democratic party, means peace for the whole country—restoration of harmony and fraternity, and the observance of the Constitution of the country as it was framed by our fathers. That is our highest aim and object, and we must look to that because, until a National Demo-cratic party comes into power, we never shall be safe from a recurrence of these sporadic efforts of the Republicans against it. And you can win by pla ing yourselves squarely and firmly that glorious platform given to you the Democratic Convention, by devoting yourselves to this work; and I say to

a military satrapy. We were con-fronted at home by an enemy bold, con-er he had not kept them "literally, hon-10,500,00 fident and defiant, thoroughly disciplined 6,400,00 and bound compactly together by the 2,350,00 cohesive power of public plunder. Driv- hearers of both colors.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compalled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other advertising numbers, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - - \$3.00 Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.00 Final Settlements, five insertions - - 3.00 TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

I intend, he continued, to keep them in the future. I can look into my own heart and say that I have administered the laws with justice and equality, or, if with any partiality at all, it has been more in favor of the colored people than otherwise. They have received more clemency than have white men, and have njoyed more privileges than ever before, and they continue to enjoy them now. THE STATE DEBT.

We have no elements in our approach-ing campaign to disturb us. The only point upon which patriotic and able men divided in the last Legislature was upon question has been happily eliminated from politics and placed before a judicial tribunal of the State. Every one can afford to abide by its decision, and to pledge himself in advance to stand by it. We have now nothing on the face of the earth to divide us. We are all working for the same end, all living on the same soil, under that Carolina sun all will sleep on the bosom of this Old Mother of ours when we pass hence. Why can-not we all struggle together for her sake. Let us place our differences in the background and march forward together to victory.

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

I am glad to have met you to-day. I was some misapprehension on your part in regard to my course. I have seen it stated that I had traduced you. If you, people of Edgefield, never have any man to traduce you until I do, you will have an honored and brilliant career. I have not forgotten what Edgefield

in large proportions, contributed to the praise and glory of my old command, how they stood by me in many a fight— and I never intend to forget it. When I differ from you it is as one honest man differ from another, and as friend differs from a friend! [Cheers.]
I have come to thank you for what

you have done; to appeal to you to work

"Married Once but only a Little."

Some men are fastidious in selecting wives. Others are not at all nice in mat-ters matrimonial. But a breach of promise case in Arkansas, in general, is too rare and serious to leave a loophole for

Mr. Johnson Topp moved from Tennessee across the Mississippi into Arkansas. He was a man of means and a bachelor. He was not wholly averse to matrimony, but he had a fear of widows. Grass-widows especially were a terror to him. He had moved from East Tennessee to Middle Tennessee and from that over into Arkansas to escape from real or ancied matrimonial danger arising from enterprising, perhaps charming, Tennes-

That being Mr. Johnson Topp's history, it surprised his friends that he should appear as defendant in the case of Dublin vs. Topp; suit for breach of promise. But the Circuit Court docket for Critten-den county disclosed the fact of the suit, and the affidavit of Mrs. Melinda Dublin

set forth the particulars.

The plaintiff was put on the stand to tell how wickedly she had been led into false hopes by the middle-aged bachelor. "I live at home with my old dad," she aid, "and this feller kept comin' round mules. After he traded a time or two cotton seed. I knowed he only wanted an excuse to get to see me, and I told Pop when he come again to bring him and see whether he'd talk turkey or not if he had a fair chance. And that was just what he wanted. You never see a man set up to a woman pearter than he did as soon as ever Pop introduced us, tellin' him, "This is my darter, Malindy."
He was powerful shy at the matter, but
let him get fairly started on male or
shoats, and he was dead sure to ender the sparkin'. And it appeared like he couldn't wait more'n a minit for a woman

to say yes. I didn't fool with the man as lots do, but I said yes; and about the next thing that happened he was tryin' to crawfish. That's about the whole story."
But her lawyer did not think it was

the whole story, and he was right—there was more to be told.
"Will you state to the jury how it hap-

pened that the defendant, Topp, went back on his word after he had asked you to marry him?" "Well, as I said before, he was the

most uneasy man until he got his answer, which was yes. The fourth day of July, I allowed, would be soon enough for the wedding day, but he couldn't wait until then—it was impossible. I told him to call Pop in and talk it over. I went over to the kitchen to get up a squar meal, and show the man I could do the tallest cooking in Arkansaw, when I let myself out for it in dead earnest."

"And what happened when your father and the defendant, Topp, talked it over?" "Before I left 'em I told Pop the man was on the marry, and I reckined it was all right. Pop allowed they' best have omething to take. I set on the whiskey and sugar, and told them thar was cooking to do; if they preferred mint in theirs they knowed just where to gis it. When I came back I saw things was wrong. The first thing the man said, and he lookin' soberin' a funeral: 'Curnel Dublin, I allowed your gal, Malindy, was a single gal until this minit. Is she single, or is she ever been married afore?' And Pop he told the truth, looking him plumb in the eye. 'She's been married once—only a little—only a little.' And I said, 'That's so; he's talking the Gospel facts-only a little.' The man lit out then mighty suddent; and me and Pop thinks if thar's suddent; and me and rop susceptible any law in Arkansaw he orter pay." The defendant urged that he

want a wife who had been married ever so little. He thought he had been de-ceived. The jury saw it differently. A little married didn't count in Arkansas; he must pay, and he did pay.

 As a conceited young man was singing in company, an old lady burst into tears. The singer, greatly flattered by the old lady's emotion, took an early for his song and said: "I had an ass I thought a great deal of that died lately, that I could not help thinking of the poor beast as you sang." She clasped her handkerchief to her face again, and the young man silently stole away.

- A clergyman was once forced to say to a congregation which persisted in de-positing buttons in the contribution box: "Brethern who wish to contribute buttous, will please not hammer down the eyes, for, while that process does not in-crease their value as coin, it does impair their usefulness as buttons."