ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1879.

GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

Full Text of the Able and Conservative

The bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to jurors in the United States Courts being under consideration,

Mr. PRESIDENT: I beg to acknowledge my obligations to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] for the courtesy which enables me to submit a few re-marks to the Senate; and in taking up the bill which he has laid before the Senate, I do not propose to discuss it specially. I rather prefer to make gen-eral remarks upon the subjects which have been under discussion during this

The main reason why I do not desire to speak particularly to this bill, is that I can hardly suppose that there is a Senator on this floor who will object to its passage, for it strikes from the statute-book one of the most infamous laws which have ever disgraced legislation. It is simply to scrike off a law which was placed there, if not by mistake, by fraud, and I therefore do not feel that it is necessary for me to enter into the discussion further than simply to give an illustra-tion of how the present law can be used to tyrannize over the people of the coun-

In the recent trials in the United States circuit Court at Charleston, a short time ago, a jury was summoned. One of the judges who was on the bench could not take the test oath. The district attorney had been in the Confederate army; the assistant attorney had like-wise been in that army. They of course could not take the test oath. And yet when the jurors were brought up every democrat had that oath applied to him, while all men who were not Demowhole war, if they were republicans, were allowed to take their places upon that jury without having the oath ad-ministered to them. I think it is not necessary to say anything more to show the impropriety, to say the least, of al-lowing a law of that sort to stand.

There are many reasons which make me reluctant to obtrude my views on the Senate at this time. I recognize fully the propriety of that unwritten rule of the Senate which imposes silence upon the new and inexperienced members of this body until they have become familiar, by association, with the experience of their older and wiser colleagues. The physical disability under which I labor not only makes all exertion painful to me, but unfits me to do justice either to the great questions now pending or to myself, and I cannot, therefore, address the Senate at length. Nor is it necessary to do'so. Argument, rhetoric, invective, and denunciation have been exhausted by our opponents, and I can scarcely hope that any utterances of mine will allay the prejudices which have been aroused, or carry conviction to the minds

aroused, or carry conviction to the minds of the people.

These are potent reasons to enforce my silence, and under ordinary circumstances I should have adhered to my determination to take no part in the debates of this session. But the subjects which have engaged the attention of Congress and of the country during the present and of the country during the present session are not of ordinary importance, and the tone and temper of the debate, which has been prolonged through weeks of vehement and angry denunciation, impose upon the reprentatives of the South at least the duty of honest protest. Against my wishes, therefore, and under every disadvantage imposed upon me by my physical condition, I must, as one of those representatives, ask the indulgence of the Senate while I place upon record my earnest protest against the unfairness with which we have been treated. The

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would state to the Senator from South Carolina that if at any time it would be more convenient to him to speak sitting, he is at perfect liberty to do so. Mr. HAMPTON. I thank you, sir.

Senators of great reputation, high ability, and whose words are the creed of thousands of conscientious and patriotic citizens, have denounced the opinions and the actions of southern men as revolutionary and treasonable. It has been declared that the Southern members rule the caucus, dictating the policy to be pursued. The able any distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) with equal truth, justice, and candor has, it is true, met and refuted that charge by as-suming for the northern and western democracy the responsibility of the present political situation. But in spite of this generous assumpton of responsibili his part, the truth still remains that we of the South do make the democratic majority in this Chamber, and we are thus as responsible for what we approve and support as for what we suggest. I have not the presumption to make any claim to leadership here, but while not attempting to lead, it is my duty to know where and whom I follow, and for any vote which I may cast here I shall never endeavor to shield myself from responsibility behind any man or any party. If the policy I support is revolu-tionary, I am the revolutionist; if there is treason in my vote, I am the traitor.

demand of Senators on the other side revolutionary. I might open the Constitution and reading its precise and emphatic definition of treason, ask who of us is "levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to their enemies," or what overt act of violence not desire to make a mere technical argument. I desire to meet the accusation in its spirit as well as in its letter. What are the issues before us? Let us understand them distinctly. But first let me say what are not the issues we are discussing. To me there is no question, there can be none, as to the propriety of making the appropriations necessary for the support of the Government in all its departments. Upon this point there shall be no misapprehension of my position. By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficien maintenance of the Army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare un-der what limitations and upon what conditions the appropriation is to be made The form in which this is done I regard have been best to adhere to the usual form; but as it has been deemed advisa ble to make the necessary appropriations in another manner, I shall, in order to secure unanimity, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. But in no event can I consent to aid in disbanding the Army or impairing its efficiency. It is the army of the South as well as of the how long will it be before it can be North; it is the Army of the whole coun-In its history, from the days of the Revolution, through its achievements of 1812 and the glories of the Mexican war I have some reason, by right of birth and blood to be proud. In the late civil contest, on many a bloody field, I tested its

its usefulnes. But because I so regard it, no act of mine shall tend to degrade its rank and file into a police squad nor convert its officers into detec-tives. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and

traditions it shall be the instrument of tyranny in the hands of a factious party or of an executive who might be so un-scrupulous as to use it unlawfully. Nor shall I consent, because of any difference of opinion upon matters of legislation between the majority and the minority, or between the majority and the Presi-

or between the majority and the Presi dent, to close the courts of justice, stop the administration of the Departments, and embarrass the necessary and orderly life of the Government. The Constitution, which I have not idly sworn to support, has provided the means by which an appeal to the country can be taken, and it is for the people to decide whether the presidential vecto has been wisely end patrictically used to defeat the will and patriotically used to defeat the will of this Congress which represents a vast majority of the citizens of the United States. My duty will have been performed when I have used all the power with which that Constitution has entrusted me. The President and the minority in Congress must be responsible for the use of theirs. And while these are my general views of duty, I certain-

y have no inducement, no disposition, to embarrass the present Administra-

It is a source of profound regret to m that the President could not find himself able to approve the bills he has vetoed. To me they seem to embody but simple eclarations of constitutional principles, and to be in entire conformity with the policy which he has announced repeated-y as the one that he would pursue. But ly as the one that he would pursue. But I am not disposed, on account of this difference, grave though it be, to denounce his action nor to impugn his motives. I am well aware that his position is not easy nor his responsibility light. I remember, and the people whom I represent remember, that in a critical period of our history, in disregard of the passions and in opposition to the wishes of sions and in opposition to the wishes of the party who placed him in his pres-ent position, with doubt as to the result of his independent action, moved, as I honestly believe, by his convictions of duty, he withdrew the Federal troops from the State Houses of South Carolina and Louisiana, thus enabling the people of these States to restore their local governments to those who represent the pop-ular will, as well as the character, the inular will, as well as the character, the in-telligence, and the property of the two States. For this action, wise and patri-otic as I am sure that history will record it, I for one am grateful. And while in the honest and necessary party dif-ferences which must arise in a free country it will be my duty, with all the energy and ability I possess, to oppose the partisan policy of which he is the representative, my opposition shall not be captious. Nor shall I, by bitter and acrimonious censure drive him into the monious censure, drive him into deendence on those who would, in their selfish rush for power, trample on him and on us. I trust, therefore, in what I have to say, I shall be able to speak with

truth and soberness.

What, then, let me ask again, are the issues before the country upon which any action of ours can be called revolutionary and treasonable? If the repealing acts which have been suggested were passed to-day, we should simply be remanded to the legislation under which the country to-day, we should simply be remanded to the legislation under which the country has lived and moved and had its being for seventy-five years of its existence. the legislatude which was the legislatude with their respective for seventy-five years of its existence.

Can such a restoration be revolution or are used: treason? Surely not, unless the intervening other that the old constitutional legislation is no longer applicable to our condition; and yet this is really what Senators on the other side would have the country be-

legislation as we now seek to repeal have been conceived or defended by any statesnan before the late war? Would any President, from 1789 to 1861, ever have ted States to keep the peace at the polls or of appointing Federal supervisors and marshals to superintend the popular bal-lot? If not, then the necessity for the naintanence of this legislation arises from something new in the relations of cate of a strong government, which is the States to the Union. Will any Sentor point out what that new elem If any exists, what is the difference in the lations a State holds to the Union to-day nd those of the same State before the war If there is none, and I venture to say consists the necessity for such legislation to-day which did not exist then? This uestion should, I think, be fairly answered, because it is the point upon which the accusations against the South est. If all that we ask is what existed for three-quarters of a century of our existence, how can it be revolutionary or treasonable to make this demand? If the democratic doctrine that Federal troops cannot lawfully be used at the polls, or cannot interfere in State matters unless specially requested to do so by the consti-tuted authorities of a State be a heresy, we have the strongest republican authority to sustain that heresy. In his message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in January, 1871, Governor John W. Geary used the following language:

"The employing of troops of the United States at elections, without the constant of the local and State Government.

But, sir, I ask in all seriousness what sent of the local and State Governments. are the issues before the Senate to which as recently received considerable atten tion and reprehension. * * Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is such language is appropriate? I might nsafe and antagonistic to the principle that should govern our republican insti-United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity."

The democratic party stands to-day where Governor Geary, a staunch repub-lican, stood then. Nor are we without other and equally as high republican authority to sustain the position taken by our party. Hon. Carl Schurz, now a distinguished member of the present Cabinet, in his place on this floor, made this memorable protest against the candalous and unconstitutional use of Rederal soldiery in Louisiana:

"United States soldiers, with fixed payonets, decided the case against them, and took them out of the legislative hall by force. * * I cannot, therefore, esape from the deliberate conviction, concientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January, in the State House of Louisians, by the military forces of the United States, constitutes gross manifest violation of the Constiution and laws of this Republic. If this can be done in Louisiana, and if such a thing be sustained by Congress,

in Massachusetts and Ohio? "He who in a place like ours fails stop, or even justifies a blow at the fundamental laws of the land, makes himself the accomplice of those who strike at the life of the Republic and at the

test, on many a bloody field, I tested its liberties of the people."

The present able Secretary of State, shall depreciate its valor or lessen Mr. Evarts, in his great speech on the denounced, for sending such men to repvalor, and no word nor act of mine

more emphatic than his colleague in the Cabinet, and his words could well be adopted now to formulate the creed of the democratic party. He used the following language:

"When men vote, and when their chosen officers meet, and when without violence and without demonstration of insurrection they undertake to conduct the affairs of their political government

no soldiers can interfere.

"There are two very distinct firm lines of limination, which observed, will protect the machinery of the Government for the people to-day; that is, that the sole intervention of the Federal power within State authority shall be to sup-press violence, and that their office af-ter that shall not assume to go further unless when invited by the supreme authority of the State.

"What use is it to give the purse and the sword to the House of Commons if the King or the President by military power can determine what shall be the constitution of the House of Commons or the House of Congress? And this is what they fought for in England. * * And for this reason the people of the United States are justified in assuming that the supreme civil power shall dominate over the military, and that no merging of them or interference with them shall be permitted."

Now, Mr. President, shall we be denounced simply because we plant our-selves, not only where the fathers of the Republic stood, but where the great lights of the republican party have declared the only true constitutional posi-tion can be found. Now, sir, I venture to assert that underlying the whole argument on the other side are two assumptions: first, that the war has so devel oped the independent existence of the Federal Government as distinguished power, larger influence, and more direct interest in congressional elections than it possessed before; second, that the Administration, as the representative of that party which elected it and in coutrol of the Federal machinery, is bound to use that power and influence in the protection of these interests. In other words, that the privileges and prerogatives of the States are to be obliterated, not by force, but by the subtler though not less destructive influences of the two great national parties using the powers of the Federal government as weapons of

of the Federal government as weapons of party warfare.

Now, I do not propose to make any constitutional argument on this subject. It is sufficient for me to say that I hold the form and character of our government to have been unaltered by the late war, and that the mutual relations of the General Government and the several States of the Union remain precisely as States of the Union remain precisely as they were when the union was formed. I hold that the recent constitutional amendments have wrought no change in these relations and in these views. I am sustained by the language of the Su-preme Court of the United States in the case of The Collector vs. Day, reported in eleventh volume Wallace. In this case, Justice Nelson, in delivering the opinon of the court, used the following

language:
"The General Government and the States, although both exist within the same territorial limits, are separate and In the same decree the ensuing words

plex system, as recognized by the Constitution, and the existence of which is so indispensable that without them the General Government itself would disappear from the family of nations, &."

I maintain, therefore, that the Constitution has not been changed in its essential features by the late amendments, and that it is therefore now what it was pefore the war, so that when the country demanded the preservation of the Union by a restoration of the States, it meant such a Union and such States as the Constitution recognized. Can any advopose for one instant that the founders of our Republic contemplated or would have countenanced the exercise of such power by the Federal Government as are claimed for it by the legislation we are seeking to repeal? Does any Senator here believe that this is a safe, a wholesome condition of public affairs? Putting aside all extreme theories of State rights, does not every Senator recognize the fact that one of the elements of our political safety has been the manner in which local State interests have acted and reacted within the States upon national politics, so that until just before all parties which divided the country between them simply on Federal issues. sidered. But if in the future we are to have only great national parties, in behalf of one or the other of which the Administration is to interfere directly, we are on the high road to a consoli-dation even more dangerous because more violent and variable than a recog-

nized change in the Government. lation, which the war called forth is not its immediate danger. It is not the ac-tual Army which I fear, or its direct influence. But I do most strenuously object to any legislation which affords any excuse or justification to the Governany degree to interfere with the perfect freedom of elections. The roughness or even riot of an election is no greater than any other violation of peace; and no State in this Union is without ample means of suppression. And if the State authorities are unable or unwilling to do their duty, you have not now, you will not have for generations to come, an Army strong enough to take their place. It is better so; better that in one or two great lence, confusion, than that in the whole country there should be military despotism. Congress has the right to decide who shall take his seat as representative and who shall not. Congress can punish with disfranchisement any community which would force into these Halls an improperly elected member: and that is safer, a surer, a more constitutional safeguard than the exercise of any doubtful or unlawful power by the Federal Government.

But, Mr. President, unjust as have been the assumptions against the South to which I have alluded, there are others not less grave. There has run through this whole discussion the strong and steady current of insinuation that the South is not true to the Union; that its object in pressing the repeal of those measures which we deem dangerous to our liberacy and a better opportunity to suppress by force and fraud the real voice of the southern people. We are tauntingly told that proof of these charges is found in the presence on this floor of twenty-two members who served in the Confederate

charge is simple.

and she can scarcely be reproached with and their lives for her in war. And when the fact is cited that while the public bound together, not alone by the South sends so many of her old soldiers to represent her in this argust assembly, the North sends but four, I submit that the reproach, if reproach rests any where, belongs rather to the North than to the South. I feel that I but speak the sentiments of every man here in the Confederate service when I express my deep regret that there are not in this Chamber more of the men who met us in battle, for if opposed to us po-litically, they would, if true soldiers and gentlemen, treat us with the respect that brave men never fail to accord to each other. And, sir, had these great opposing armies which for four years confron-ted each other in a death grapple been left to make and enforce the terms of peace, not only would the country have been spared much of the suffering and the humiliation it has experienced, but it would have enjoyed a peace honora-ble alike to conquerors and conquered. We should long ere this have seen a union re-established on the basis of fraternal reconciliation and a whole people bound together by the indissoluble bonds of mutual respect, common in-terests, and a common desting. Such at least, is the firm conviction of every true soldier in the South, and all her sons were soldiers. Nor is this convic-

tion wanting among the brave soldiers of the North, for I have heard it expressed

by them time and again. That the men who truly represent the South are here to-day is due mainly to our friends on the other side. When you insisted that the States should return to the Union; when you called upon them to send back their Representatives, did you mean what you said, or did you mean the Southern States to be rotten boroughs to be filled by nomina-tions of the republican party? Indeed, did you not for fifteen years make them so? And I will leave it to the candor of republican Senators to say whether they are satisfied with the result of the experiment they made at such frightful cost to us and the whole country. We are here because we do represent the popular majority, the character, the in-telligence, and the property of the States which have sent us. We are here because left to themselves, the instincts of the recently enfranchised voters have aught them that their interests are idenical with ours. We are here because, belonging to your own race, trained in the same political experience as your own, taught by years of rule how to govern, we could not be subordinated, and the people of the country did not wish us to be subordinated, to such a mass of ignorant voters as you had rashly and sud-

heat of the conflict we struck hard blows, and doubtless we spoke hard words. But does the remembering or repeating them harmony for which the whole country omitted from the estimate. so ardently longs? The men who served Grant and Sherman wi in the opposing armies are now the how to respect our enemies; we learned that personal courage and honor and truth were better guarantees of patriot-ism than constitutional learning or elouent speech; we learned at least that n spite of differences, even unto death, here was a common country which we could better serve in friendship than in natred, and were our antagonists of the late war here to-day, in the contests on his floor as in fiercer battles of yore whoever might be the victor, we should be assured of a fair field and an nonest surrender. [Applause in the galleries.] Judge us more by our acts-

The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Wallace in the chair.) The Senator will suspend. The Chair gives notice that if further applause occurs in the galleries he will order them to be cleared, Order must be

Mr. Hampton. Judge us now by our acts; and again I ask what are they to provoke distrust? We ask you to strike from the statute-book legislation which was as much the instrument of war, the expression of distrust, as were armies and navies and military districts. We say, if you bring us back as States, treat us as States. We ask you to remove the disability which forbids a citizen to serve on a jury when it does not forbid him o serve on the bench. We ask you to leave the ballot box irce, as it has been cal existence. You may refuse. You have the right to refuse if you hold our demands to be unwise or unconstitu-

But surely in the face of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the juror's oath, in face of the legislation of nearly a century in reference to cannot charge us with revolution or trea-son in making these requests. Upon these issues we are willing to stand. the people are with us we shall prevail, and this war legislation will be repealed. If the people are with you, then this legislation will stand and we can learn to adapt ourselves to these changes in our old constitutional thoughts and habits as we have learned to adapt ourselves to others. In the great contest in which we failed we lost much. We lost power and wealth and precious But when the people of the United States declare that the right of selfgovernment is extinguished vote, which is the distinguishing glory of American citizenship, can be exerdignity and preserve the peace of sov-ereign States has been transferred to the President; and when it has become revolution and treason to ask the people to consider these things, then will the memory of our poor losses be forgotten in the overwhelming calamities which would follow the loss of American

A thousand years scarce to form a State
AL hour may lay it in the dust, and when
Can man its shattered splendors renovate,
Recall its virues back, and vanquish time and fate.

Mr. President, patriotic men of all paries. North and South, can join heart and hand in the effort to perpetuate on this continent constitutional liberty as established by our fathers. In this noble work we of the South will not prove laggards. We wish to promote the best in-terest of the whole country; we wish to to see permanent peace and widespread prosperity among all classes of our peoole; we desire to see the painful memories of the late unhappy war buried in crushing the skull badly.

resent her here. Sir, the answer to this our hearts, not rising to the lips in bitter Nearly every man in the South who animosity, and we propose, in spite of could bear arms was in her armies, misapprehension, misrepresentation, and and she can scarcely he reproached with denunciation, to maintain the Union in justice for trusting and honoring in perpetuity, trusting, hoping, praying that peace the men who risked their fortunes to our children, if not to us, it may be public bound together, not alone by the ties of material interest, but by the cords of true fraternity, ruled by a great, a happy, a free people crowned with all the glories which God in his infinite mercy can bestow. [Applause in the galle-ries.]

GRANT, OR SHERMAN.

A House Divided Against Itself.

two wings of the Republican party, re-spectively headed by Grant and John Sherman, are now visible on the surface, and will soon take serious form and substance. This feeling has grown rapidly since the publication of Sherman's letter to Mr. Haskins, announcing himself as a candidate for President. It is intensified by the manner in which the public pa-tronage has been openly used at the South to organize a Sherman movement, and to prepare the way for the election of Sher-man delegates to the National Conven-

The first public blow struck at Grant was in the nomination of Foster for governor of Ohio. It was intended to be a fatal blow. The friends of Taft were alfatal blow. lowed to go on with their plans, and to feel assured of an easy triumph until the day came to undeceive them by a sudden and mortifying defeat. While they were counting with certainty on success, and foolishly proclaiming its significance in advance, Sherman was quietly drilling his forces for a surprise, and seducing support from Taft by promises of reward at the expense of the treasury. That victory turned even his cool and

calculating head. Since the Ohio convention he has boldly taken the lead, announcing that he speaks in the name of the fraudulent administration, which has a right to shape the policy of the party and to make up the issues according to its own views. As may be supposed, this sort of declaration, which ignored Conk-ling and the Old Guard, did not sit lightly on the stomachs of Senators who had been accustomed to have their own way and to

command instead of obeying.

Therefore, when Mr. Conkling had a caucus called for the express purpose of opposing the course pursued by Sherman's friends in the House on the army bill, and denouncing its virtual surrender of the issue raised in the first instance by the veto of that bill, he intended to notify the fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury that if there were blows to give there should also be blows to take. formal declaration of war between the rival factions of Grant and Sherman.

be subordinated, to such that the part and parcel of this be subordinated. We are here, we trust, for the goed of the whole country. What we were you knew when you insisted that we have the part and parcel of this by syndicates, and by other money powers, but, after all, these have little to do organization of parties or with the organization of parties or with For the past you cannot expect us to apologize; to do so would be to sacrifice our own self-respect and to forfeit the respect of all honorable men. In the can furnish the sinews of war to carry elections, and are in that respect a tre-mendous power. But as an element in the nomination they may be

Grant and Sherman will be strong enough to kill each other off if their We learned in a common school which is by no means sure to happen respect our enemies; we learned The idea of the Grant movement was to to secure the Republican organization by storm, crush out all opposition by a pa rade of strength, and then nominate acclamation. The managers overdid the returned to American soil to play the part prepared for him at home, by a well-organized opposition which excludes the possibility of Grant being nominated by acclaim, and may drive him from the field entirely long before the meeting of the national con

The probability of that event has already suggested Zach Chandler and others, wh were never thought of before, as candi dates. With Grant out of the way, Sher man would be able, through the machin ery which he controls by office and b atropage, almost to unify the Southern rote in his favor, not as a matter of political sentiment but of personal interes And if the Republicans should carry Ohio this fall he would certainly tower above

In that contingency a combination to defeat Sherman, led by Conkling, would loubtless be formed, and a new name would be sprung as a compromise. The friends of Washburne are holding him in reserve, hoping that by some chapter of accidents he may finally come to the front.

rom Colonel T. H. Bringhurst, dated at Parral, Mexico, May 10, 1879, gives the following narration: Last week, in Chihuahua, a woma

vent into a shoemaker's shop in front of his dwelling and was measured for a pair of shoes. The son of Crispin said to the woman:

"Do you think so?" said she. He replied: "Yes. That is the pret

iest foot in Mexico." The woman was to come back next day and leave \$1, when the shoes were to be commenced. The shoemaker's wife, hearing all, said nothing. The next day the shoemaker was out when the woman with the pretty foot called according to agree ment, and the wife got her into the back wife then cut a steak out of the dead woman's leg and packed the body unde the bed. The wife asked him liked the meat. He answered that "i states; that the prerogative of a free was the best he had ever eaten." The wife then told him that he had eaten a part of the prettiest leg in Mexico. He cised only under the supervision of a asked her what she meant? She showed Federal marshal or the protection of a him the body under the bed, and made Federal soldier; that the duties of Gov- dash at him with a knife, but he escaped enors and Legislatures to maintain the and ran to the Palacio and told the judge what had happened. The judge sum moned a guard of soldiers and went to He asked the wife if she had committed the murder, and when she answered yes and attempted to justify the act he ordered her to be shot on the spot by the soldiers, and his orders were promptly obeyed."

> LIKE TO OBTAIN .- No doubt the pub lic would like to obtain what it requires at as cheap a rate as possible, and many times are induced to purchase cheap arti cles, which are in reality the dearest in the end. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts costs a few cents more, vet they are the cheapest, for they require much less in quantity.

> -- Alexander Turrentine, a negro was killed in Charlott, N. C., Saturday morn ing by the explosion of a soda water fountain. In attempting to charge th fountain too quickly, it burst at the band, striking the man in the foreheard and

VENGEANCE, SWIFT AND SURE!

Lynching of the Wretch who Murdered Wrested from the Custody of the Sheriff -Refusing to Confess his Crime-Some of the Lynchers talk of Burning Him, but are Overruled-Hung to a Tree Near the Scene of the Murder

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier. SPARTANBURG, June 17.

Sunday last, a week ago, the body of a young woman was found in the woods near Vernonsville, in this county, shockingly mutilated. The remains were identified as those of Miss Francis Heaton, or Woodward, her mother having married twice. The appearances indicated that she she had declined his company, he lollowed and overtook her, disappearing of horrible cruelty, robbed, shot and her throat cut. Suspicion fell from the first on John J. Moore, a white man, living within a few hundred yards of the scene was unusually excited and nervous, and on being asked the cause of it he gave as of the tragedy. Moore is a farmer and a storekeeper, a licensed whiskey manufacturer, in comfortable circumstances, and a life-long resident of the neighborhood. His reputation was very bad, however, he having escaped, through legal loopholes, from the consequences of half a dozen ugly charges, and being widely known as

a thief, sharper and desperado.

The evidence against Moore gradually accumulated. The deceased had last been seen alive going with him from the house in the direction of the place where the body was found, he ostensibly desiring to show her the way, although she declined his company. It is alleged that he as-saulted her twice in sight of his own house, and he was seen soon afterwards alone in the woods near the scene of the tragedy, hatless and shoeless, walking near Tyger River. The tracks found leading from the body corresponded with the size of his, and showed that they had been made by shoes run down at the heels and on the side. His foot gear was all in that condition. It is also stated that he had blood on his pantaloons when he returned to the house, and his account of the time of his absence is flatly contradicted by wit-

nesses before the coroner's jury. He was arrested and lodged in jail. The people throughout the entire secion of the county were much excited and ncensed, and a plan of speedy and terrible vengeance has been maturing, the fury of the citizeus being aggravated by the report that he would obtain a change of venue from this county and be defend-

ed by able counsel.

Last night 150 mounted men, armed with side arms and shot guns, rode into this town and surrounded the jail, leaving heavy pickets along all the roads leading here. The jail was searched on being opened, but the object of the quest was not found, Moore having been spirited away by the sheriff. The organization of the crowd broke into squads, each of which was under the command of a leader, to whom all yielded implicit obedience, orders being issued in military style and promptly executed. No disguises were sed, and all classes and ages seemed to

participate. One squad of twenty men, from infor-mation received, found Moore concealed under the wall at the side of a bridge on the Air Line Railroad, about a mile and a half from town, and guarded by four men. The guard were overpowered and the prisoner was taken out and marched back to the city, amid silence and order. He was not abused, and all his wants were promptly attended to. The raiders soon reformed, and Moore was marched about two miles from town, where he was put in a buggy and driven to the woods where the body of Miss Woodward was party arriving there about daylight. People flocked to the scene from all diections, until a crowd of six hundred

had collected. yould be hung at 10 o'clock, although interviewed the prisoner, but he refused to confess anything, although he had promsed to do so on condition of being allowed to choose the manner of his death The crowd became impatient, and arrangements were systematically made for the execution. His wife and family were rought up and allowed to see him. A minister was also brought to him. The people showed a terrible quietness and cool relentlessness, but there was an en-tire absence of all excitement or boisterusness. A person one hundred yards rom the scene would not have suspected

what was transpiring.

Moore said little, but was cool and selfossessed. I do not think that even at he last moment he thought he would really be hung, although he said so. His manner rather indicated that he thought t an attempt to frighten a confession from him. The sisters of the murdered voman were brought face to face with and implored him to confess, which he

again refused.

The idea of burning seemed to gain strength and some few advocated tortur-ing him before death. The committee of arrangements, however, refused to allo either, and proceeded quietly and delib-erately with the preparations. The lower branches were cut from a stout post oak and a buggy was drawn under a project-ing limb. The prisoner was bound and a angman's knot put about his neck and the other end of the rope securely tied to the limb, and he was put standing on the seat of the buggy. He said a few words here denving his guilt, and expressing the hope that the right man might be caught sometime. He said that if he thought as the people did his action would be the same as theirs under simiar circumstances.

The question was put to the crowd whether his request that his body be turned over to the family should ranted, and general consent was ob

Maj. J. W. Woodward, of Winnsboro' appeared on the scene and made an earnt speech advising all to await the action of the law. He was listened to quietly but as soon as he concluded the cry again rose: Hang him! Hang him! String

At 7 a. m. two men went deliberately and quietly, took hold of the shafts of the buggy and drew it from under the doomd man, who swung off amid perfect decorum and silence. The knot slipped to the back of his neck and the rope stretch-ed so as to leave his swaying feet brushing the leaves on the ground. He was un-doubtedly choked to death, although he scarcely struggled and appeared to suffer little. He hung about half an hour and was then cut down.

Coming away I met crowds on the oads flocking to the scene. If the execution had been deferred to the time announced, there would have been two thou-saud people of all ages and classes and There was no exlors present. citement whatever, and the act is universally approved throughout the county where Moore has been a terror for years The lynching was the coolest, quietest and best conducted on record.

Details of of the Outrage and Murder Which Led to the Lynching. Greenville News June 18.

Many of our readers will remembe eading an account of the horrible out- sober and bore no malice, he was a tolrage and murder of Miss Frances Woodward, near Duncan's Cross Roads, on the | rious fact that but few women felt safe in | odors in the market.

6th of this month, and that suspicion pointed to John J. Moore as the perpe-

Ever since the sad and horrible event Ever since the sad and norrible event, the utmost vigilance has been exercised by the people of that section to ferret out, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the wretch who could be guilty of so shocking a crime. John J. Moore, a distiller, living about two miles from Duncan's Cross Roads, was the last person and countries the side company and circumseen in the girl's company, and circum-stances pointed so plainly to him as the culprit as to justify his arrest and imprisonment in the Spartanburg jail.

It was established that Moore had offered to accompany the girl on her way when she left his house, and that after she had declined his company, he folwas unusually excited and nervous, and on being asked the cause of it he gave as a reason that he had been drinking the day before and had not become altogether

Parties who found the body of the poor girl so horribly mutilated on the 8th in-tant, also found an indistinct trail leading fromit to Moore's wheat field, to which point he had gone on his return from his walk with her. It was also offered in evidence before the jury of inquest that Moore had slept with his wife on the night of the 6th—a very unusual occurrence—and that a Mrs. Crawford, who occupied an adjoining room, heard him say in very excited and pleading tones, "For God's sake, Sallie, never tell All this and much more of a similar

nature was elicited, and on Saturday, 14th inst., a call was issued for to meet at Dantzler's Bridge, on the South Tyger River, for the purpose of dragging the bed of the stream in search of the murdered girl's wallet and some articles of jewelry which were missing when her corpse was found. About one hundred men answered the call and met for that purpose. Squads were formed and the search began. What was found is not known, but enough was learned to fully satisfy them that Moore was the guilty man, and an organization was formed then and for the purpose of avengng Miss Woodward's revolting murder. but they were not listened to, and finally told that if they did not wish to join in the lynching they should withdraw.— They did so, and then the vigilants organized for systematic action. A jury was drawn, and "Judge Lynch" presiding, a trial was held; Moore was returned "guilty." The party then dispersed and returned to their homes.

On Monday night a party of two hun-dred armed men rode into Spartanburg, surrounded the jail, effected an entrance and made a thorough search for Moore, but did not find him. Sheriff Thompson had received an intimation of their proposed visit, and had secreted his pris-oner away from the jail. But the men had come determined to find their man, and would not be baffled. Dividing into squads, and taking different routes, the adjacent country was carefully policed. One of the squads, commanded by a detective of some repute in our State, star-ted up the line of the Air Line Railroad, and after passing over the first trestle their attention was attracted by frequent flashes of light, similar to such as would be made by striking matches. One of the party pulled off his boots, and run-ning ahead of his companions, came upon three men sitting on the railroad. Leveling his gun at them he ordered an imme-diate surrender, which was quickly granand were told they were Moore's guards. When asked where Moore was they reolied. "Over in the woods." The rest of the squad coming up at this juncture, the party proceeded to the spot indicated, and there, under a log bridge, which spans the little stream, Moore was found, stowed away in the mud. He was taken out and conducted to the railroad, when an engine was seen coming from Spartan-burg. The appearance of a single engine running very slowly, and having no train attached, naturally caused remark to be made, and then the guards admitted that t was the intention of Sheriff Thompson

when they hove in sight by striking matches.

Moore was taken in charge by the viglants and conveyed to Duncan's Cross Roads, a small town two miles from his nome. On arrival there, at day-break on Tuesday morning, he begged to be taken to his family, promising that if they would do so he would tell all. His wish was granted, but on his arrival there he stoutly maintained his innocence, and said if he were hanged his blood would be upon their heads. One of the party who had hold of the rope which bound him grew impatient, and giving it a pull told him

to take Moore to Columbia, via Charlotte

to come on. Moore was now put into a buggy, and, amid the screams of his half-distracted wife and the wailing of his poor chillren, was driven to within fifty yards of the spot where the body of his victim was found. At the junction of two dim country roads, over one of which he had death, a good-sized post oak was selected, standing just off the road, on a wooded eminence, sloping toward the north, and upon which the early sunlight was shedling its soft rays. One end of a common cotton rope about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, was then made fast to one of the limbs, the other was fashioned into a hangman's knot and adjusted round his neck, and the question was once more asked him, "Are you ready to confess?" In a clear, firm voice came the answer,

'I am innocent.' Col. Woodward, from Winnsboro, who happened on the ground, advised the crowd, about 600 in number, to desist and let the law take its course; but after listening to him a moment they turned their backs on him, and, pulling the buggy out from under the unfortunate Moore, left nim suspended in the air.

He hung thirty-nine minutes, when Dr Tolland, the same physician who made an examination of Miss Woodward's ody, pronounced him dead. His corpse was given to his family for interment.

A noticeable feature of this lynching s the fact that the entire community was in hearty sympathy with it. Old gray-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave-young men in the prime and vigor of robust life-all were in favor of it. The tales of violence and general mean ness that are told of Moore would fill columns and everybody in the communince his death.

as a general thing, we cannot help but feel that in this instance it was a good thing. While we write, a prominent citizen of Greenville tells us some disgusting details of his conduct during the His name was coupled with the sudden death of Wiley Wood before the war, and it is also alleged that he urged De Young on in his attack on Ralph several months ago, which led to the former's long, however, as he remained death. Se erably good neighbor. But it is a notowandering about the community in which

Moore was between 40 and 45 years old. aged mother lives not more than a mile from the scene of the hanging, and is al-

most prostrated with grief. SPEECH OF JEFF DAVIS.

The Ex-President Addresses the Mississip On entering the hall he was greeted

with cheer on cheer; all rose, the ladies waving handkerchiefs and throwing flowers and bouquets before him as he passed which E. Barksdale was chairman, who which E. Barksdale was chairman, who introduced Mr. Davis, saying that every Mississippian walked with loftier strides when Jefferson Davis appeared among them after the long and bloody night that had passed. Regenerated and free again, Jefferson Davis was welcomed to the hearts and homes of Mississippians. Mr. Davis said Mississippi was identified with his highest hopes, and he rejoiced with his highest hopes, and he rejoiced to see her regenerated. It was charged that Mississippi had repudiated her hon-est debt, which was untrue. She paid all honest debts, crushed and bleeding from every pore, without a voice to raise in her own defense. That dark hour, thank God, had passed away and Missisthank God, had passed away and Missis-sippians once more governed Mississippi; and through weeds, sack-cloth and ashes exclaim, in the language of Job, "I be-lieve my avenger liveth." Truth would prevail in final triumph. From begin-ning to end, he said, in prosperity and adversity, when leading bodies of men or laden with chains in a dungeon, I have been true to Mississipi 'I believe have been true to Mississippi. 'I believe you have done right and I do not feel that I have done wrong. Thanking the press of Mississippi for their cordial recep-tion, he predicted it would vindicate the past and point to higher roads of morality in the future. The women of the south during the war were most resolute. He said he never saw a Southern woman who had been reconstructed. The chilcate such principles. Let no one, said Mr. Davis, suppose I am advocating rev-olution or preaching sectional strife. The re-establishment of such principles and great truths as lay at the foundation of this government was necessary. lification and secession began in New England and not in the South. Friends —for all Mississippians are my friends, one and all; I love Mississippi and I love Mississippians—God bless you all now and forever.—[Repeated applause and great enthusiasm.]—Pascagoula Special to New Orleans Picayune.

Restoring The Drowned.

Dr. Lambert, of New York, asserts that it can be done by hot water. philosophy of the matter," says the doctor, is this: "Apply heat to the drowned body. Get it warm. That is all. Only get it warm. I deserve no credit for the recipe. I discovered it one morning when a boy. There was no wit nor wisdom in the discovery. It was made accidentally. One wintry afternoon, when a boy, I found a chicken lying in a frozen pool of water. The half of it that was frozen by the water was frozen stiff. picked up the creature, took it into the kitchen, and laid it on a stove a minute to thaw out, so that I might pluck it. Presently its head lifted slightly and dropped. In a minute or so its body fluttered. I took it up and discovered that it was alive. Now the explanation chicken, these upon the heart this upon the blood. The blood began to circulate, and the chicken began to breathe. Of course the chicken had been dead. Everybody knows how frozen fish come to life again when warmed. A man digs a hole in ice, brings up some flopping pickerel, and throws them on the ice. They are soon frozen. But any fisherman will tell you that remaining frozen for two or three days—weeks, for aught I know-they can be resuscitated. Now, it is the same with the human body. Take a drowned man, wrap a warm blanket around him, pour warm water-as warm as the flesh will bear-on the blanket, produce an equally distributed warmth in the body, and life will be restored, no matter if he saved a number of cases. The first was that of a man who fell off a boat in Lake tions immediately, and they were suc-cessful. I have often tried the experiment on dogs. One summer I drowned the same dog twenty times, and brought bim around all right each time. You can take those dogs at the pound on East river, warm them up well, and In corroboration of this assertion Dr. and proceeded to read extracts from let-ters he had received, and then recited instances of the successful operation of the cure. He is an earnest believer in the doctrine of the possible resuscitation of the drowned dody. "Wrap it in flannel!" he exclaimed, "and soak the flan-

nel with warm water. That is all ! WHO IS BLAINE? - A Western exchange derisively asks: "Who is Blaine,

Now, don't you know who Blaine is? We can tell you very easily.

He is a citizen by adoption of the State of Maine, and enjoys the distinction of

wearing a Senatorial toga.

He is a man who served the United States as a drafted soldier in the army, through a substitute, hired for him by the government, which substitute ran away from the sanguinary scene of conflict.

House of Representatives, used his influence to secure the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad subsidy, receiving for his influence \$42,000 in bonds.

He is the man who got on his knees to Mulligan and implored him to deliver up his criminating letters, urging as a reason that his wife and family would be left helpless if those letters were to appear in evidence and the law was allowed to take

its course with him. He is the man that snatched evidence of his guilt from another man's hands. He is the man who was sunstruck on the eve of a national Republican conven-

Ask us a harder one.—Portland (Maine) New Era.

- Curious feature of the Charleston stock market is the rapid advance in the price of South Carolina Railroad stock.

Two or three months ago this stock had no value, and it is now in active demand at 24u24. It is reported that Northern buyers are in the market, picking up all the stock that is offered. mean? - Charleston News and Courier. UNIVERSALLY ACMIRED .- Dr. Price's

Unique Perfumes are now universally admired. It is truly remarkable to see how like the freshly gathered flowers are all of Dr. Price's odors for the handkerchief. They are the fashionable perfumes. They are the sweetest and most lasting