THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A NECESSITY.

The Republican party is as much a necessity The Republican party is as much a necessity to-day as it was in 1860 or 1865, or at any time in the history of the nation. If the Republican party fails now, you have lost your liberties, at least for a while, perhaps forever. I speak not only to colored men, but to the multindes of white men who had no political or social status before the war; and they were the great majority of white men in the State. These poor white men and their families were se poor white men and their families were These poor white men and their namines were systematically oppressed and dishonored. Every obstacle to their prosperity, and to the education of their children, was strown in their way. They had no rights which the rich man was bound to respect, or did respect. By oppressive and unjust laws they were made ineligible to office, and could have no share in the government. With the success of the Republican party, their rights have been secured for the first time in their history. Now they go to the Legislature, and help make the laws. Now, by their votes, they can raise and appropriate means for the education and elevation of their children. Now they can and elevation of their charles. Now they can and do hold offices throughout the State, and stand men among the best of men. The Republican party has secured all this. Only the Bepublican party can or will perpetuate these principles of liberty. equal rights and justice to all men. It mission rights and justice to all men. It mission is not completed, its work is but just begun. It will continue to be a prime necessity till all dangers are past, and so long as its principles are menaced by a powerful and unscrupulous ice. There are no slaves now, and no poor white man may be trampled upon by the rich, but the men still live who held the colored roce in slavery and who crushed the cored race in slavery, and who crushed the colored race in slavery, and who crushed the poor white man beneath their feet; and their boast is that they have not changed, and we know their opposition to the Republican party is as malignant and violent as ever. They come to you with housed markets. is as mangiant and votern and all come to you with honied words and lair promises, but the men who would force the poor white man into the Ku-Klux Klan, and ave him to be punished in his hour of trou ble, and the men who would see colored men murdered because they were Republicans, would put the black man in slavery if they

Then let no man be swayed or misled by their specious promises, or by their abuse of Republicans. They are determined to abuse and slander Republicans. It is their object to and stander keptonicans. It is then object to make us out the worst set of men on the face of the earth, and when they cannot find fault justly, they do not scruple to invent the most infamous falsehoods. I have made some money, and they curs; me for that; if I were poor they would condemn me for that, and say that a man who could not take care of his own money was unfit to manage the finances of the State, and I think they would then be far nearer right than they are now. Then let them hold their peace till I am proven guilty. That is a universally recognized principal of law and morals. gulity. That is a univer cipal of law and morals.

STATE FINANCES.

I will now dismiss this part of the subject, and take up the State finances. I have necessarily dwelt at length upon the matters which I have passed over, and I trust the time has not been misspent. Some things I deemed it necessary to say—scarcely less than I have said would seem to suffice.

In a review of the State finances, I respectively a review of the State finances, I respectively.

In a review of the State Innances, I respectfully ask your attention to my statements, and, to my views relative thereto. I will at once take occasion to state that the plan which has been pursued has never met my approbation. I had, at the outset, certain clearly defined views upon the subject, but they were not in accord with those of his Excellength of the Covernor, nor, the legislative depart. cy the Governor nor the legislative depart

By reference to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, p. 362, it will be seen that then, when I was chairman of the finance committee, which reported the article of the constitution upon finance and taxation, I reported in favor of restricting the right of the of the constitution upon mance and taxation, reported in favor of restricting the right of the State to increase its debt by the issue of bonds, atmost to prohibition. Lwill observe that at the time, I had hopes and aspirations for the office of State treasurer; but I did all in my power to try and prohibit the State from increasing its debt. I will also add, that nearly every section which I reported, if not tional Convention, page 362, it will be seen that I reported in favo: of restricting the in-crease of the public debt to \$500,000. I was overruled then, and also when the Le-

I was overruled then, and also when the Legislature of 1868 proposed the issue of bonds, under the restrictions of the constitution, I was opposed to it; but to no purpose. The Legislature passed the law, and I had nothing to do but to obey its mandates. I am in no wise responsible for the passage of any law authorizing the issue of bonds. When, however, the law or laws were passed, I had no alternative but to obey them. Taxes were always insufficient and inadequate to meet the demands of the government, and, without an adequate tax levy, there was no means of obtaining money, except by the issue of bonds. adequate tax levy, there was no means of ou-rating money, except by the issue of bonds. Consequently I gave my sanction, and did my part lathfully and promptly. And, under the circlimstances, I have no regret for the per-formance of my duty in the maintenance of

ISSUE OF BONDS.

The State government had to be maintained. By no consent of mine should it be overthrown or imperilled while there was authority in the or imperilied while there was authority in the statutes to raise money, even though I disap-proved of the method. I yielded my consent, therefore, to what seemed a necessity, and, with the Governor and secretary of State, lasned bonds to meet the demands upon the treasury. In all that issue of bonds, bowever. I distinctly and conscientiously declare that I had no other motive in view than to sustain nad no other motive in view than to sustain the State government. No private consideration actuated me for a single instant, and no part or gain ever come to me in consequence of it. I say this without fear of proof to the contrary, and in defiance of successful contradiction.

contrary, and in defiance of successful contradiction.

It is here preparto state another fact not generally considered by those who hurl their wholesale denunciations at me. Besides being placed under a heavy bond for the faithful accounting of my official trust, and having my office all hedged about with mandatory statutes, my powers were still further limited and circumscribed by the establishment; by the Legislature, of a financial board with supervisory powers. It was one of the duties of this board to appoint a financial agent for the State, to be located at New York. The board appointed as such agent Mr. H. H. Kimpton, and, by the provisions of the law, all the bonds issued, or that could be issued, were placed in this agent's hands for negotiations or hypothecation, as the law and the financial board should direct. I might approve or disapprove of the action of the board; I had no power to control the financial agent. If, therefore, there is any condemnation due in the issue of bonds and the increase of the State debt, it cannot be laid at my door. Let the responsibility rest with those who made the laws, not those appointed to execute them. In this whole bond business my duties were clerical and ministerial. They were signed by the Governor, by the treasurer, and them. In this whole bond business my duties were clerical and ministerial. They were signed by the Governor, by the treasurer, and sealed by the secretary of State; then they passed out of my hands, and I received back such amounts for them as the financial agent could sell or hypothecate them for.

PAY AS YOU GO. As I said before, I had certain well-defined ideas upon the subject of finance and taxation. If I could have had my way, I should have levied a tax upon the State sufficient to have met all expenses. I always advocated such a course; I was perfectly satisfied that the State Government would be more economical, if it depended upon taxation alone, than it would Government would be more economical, if it depended upon taxation alone, than it would it it resorted to borrowing. Like many or most persons, if they have a fixed sum to live upon, they manage to live upon it; but if they resort to borrowing they will, most likely, become hopelessly involved.

Thus, the course which I held from the very correct to be the only wise one to pursue. has

Thus, the course which I held from the very outset to be the only wise one to pursue. has been the very last to be adopted. Every Legislature, from 1868 to 1872, together with the Governor, has opposed it, and opposed it successfully. I mean the levying of sufficient rate of taxation to meet all the expenses of the State Government, including interest on the public debt. They did it, perhaps, from the best of motives. I impugn no man's motives. I only state the facts.

There was no specific tax-as 2 mills for

There was no specific tax—as 2 mills for school purposes, or 3 mills for payment of interest on public debt—but one levy each year for all purposes, or, in the language of the act, to meet appropriations for all purposes." An annual average tax of 7½ mills was all that could be relied upon from taxation, from which to pay the State expenses. A sum amounting in four years (if all collected) to \$4. amounting in four years (it all confected to \$4,700,000, or an annual sum of \$1,175,000. This estimate is based upon the valuation of \$165,000,000 of property, which is in excess of the real amount some \$5,000,000, in consequence of the abatements made by the State auditor, and the numerous tracts of land which have been entered upon the tax duplicates twice.

Now, I will not attempt to prove that the
State Government could not have been main-State Government could not have been man-tained upon \$1,175,000 annually, had the Legis-lature so decided. That will not enter into the discussion. The Legislature, by its laws, decided that it should cost a good deal in ex-

cess of this amount.

But these figures are to be modified by the fact that only about two-thirds of the taxes levied curing the past four years have been collected, or an annual amount of \$875.000 wherewith to meet all demands upon the traceury a sum utter y inagequate to meet the treasury, a sum utter.y inadequate to meet the appropriations

I only cite the facts relative to taxation and expenses during the past four years to show how inadequately the Legislatures have provided by taxation to meet the appropriations which they made. An empty treasury now is

another proof of it.

The collection for taxes for the present year received into the treasury, between the 15th of November and the 15th of January,

15th of November and the but of Santary, the period in which they are due, was \$555, 320 21, from which \$319,784 55 were paid upon appropriations due the previous year.

The balance was paid to the General Assembly, public printing accounts, and other incidental expenses during the period of its recipit into the treasury; so by the time the General Assembly adjourned the entire that been expensed expansived before mount had been exhausted; exhausted before the general appropriations had been made. The school appropriation of \$300,000 was not made until the day before adjournment, so of all other general appropriations. LICENSE LAW.

To meet the exigencles of the summer a li-ense law was passed near the close of the cense law was passed near the close of the session, from which many believed the State would get a large revenue, but the income was would get a large revenue, but the income was entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the State during this summer. It was estimated by some, who knew nothing whatever about it, that it would yield \$500,000 annually, while the result of one quarter's collection proves that it will scarcely yield \$150,000 per year. One quarter of the fiscal year having expired before the law was passed, leaver only three-quarters to be collected during the year.

I have shown you that we have expended I have shown you that we have expende

would put the black man in slavery if they had a chance, and oppress the poor white man as of old, if they had the power. "The spirit is willing," but they lack the opportunity. If the Bepublican party, then, is a "national necessity," as Hon. Henry Wilson says, it is infinitely more a State necessity, so far as South Carolina is concerned. It is a necessity not only for the black race, but for the white race as well annually than we have received from axes, and that, in my opinion, it was a great evil. I have stated that I was always opposed to the plan, but my views have not been in ac ordance with those who made the laws. THE TAX LEVY.

I now refer to the act making a levy for taxes for the ensuing year, as more in accordance with my views, viz: A specific tax for school purposes of two mills, and six mills for school purposes of two milk, and six mills for all other purposes, except interest on public debt and redemption of revenue bond scrip, for both of which a definite amount is fixed. This is as it should be, with the exception of Legislative expenses. I would have a specific tax for that purpose, and keep the expendi-tures within the amount collected, then the system would be as nearly perfect as it could be made. But as it is, it is a great improve-ment on the past method. Thus the two mills assessed for school purposes, it collected close-ir, will furnish \$300,000, which cannot be diverted. We are thus approaching perfec-tion in our system, and with faithful, competent officers in each county, we can rest assured that the financial difficulties new surrounding us will not be repeated.

MORE DEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

In reference to the matter of appropriations, my idea has always been that they should be fixed by law. Just so much and no more for each and every purpose annually. I believe future legislators will agree with me upon

this point.
While the amount should be defined, the appropriation should be ample for the specified purpose, and specific taxes sufficient in amount to meet the payments should be levied. When this is done we shall have a successful government, one that will be respected at home and abroad. Nothing less than this will accom-plish so desirable a result.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM BONDS.

It appears that the sum of \$9,000,000 of bonds has been added to the State debt in four years. While the face value of the increase is \$ 000, the sum realized from the sales of these bonds has only been about \$3,450,000, revealincreasing its debt. I will also add that increasing its debt. I will also add that increasing the second which I reported, if not every one, passed almost unanimously, except the one referring to the issue of bonds. By on the dollar. The cause of such depression of the bonds is graphically and truthiully determined to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention 1882, 362 it will be seen scribed by the Hon. R. B. Elliott, in a speech made in Congress, May 30th, 1872. SUCCESS OF DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS TO INJURE

After commenting upon the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1971, in which he defended the issue of bonds, he would be a to a least the comment of the comments.

he went on to say:

"If it required the sale of a greater amount of bonds than is customary in other States to realize these amounts, the responsibility must rest upon the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of the City of Charles-ton, united with other influential combina-tious who, acting under the bellet that to destroy the credit of the State was a sure mean of destroying the political party in power, atigmatized, in advance, the bonds of the State as worthless, and declared that as soon as the Democracy should regain the political control of the State they would repudiate every dollar of debt contracted subsequent to the adoption of the new State Constitution. the adoption of the new State Constitution. Pretending to represent the people of South Carolina, they boldly proclaimed their wicked and unboy purpose to sacrifice the honor of the State. This wicked determination to destroy the financial credit and to depreciate the securities of the State was recklessly put in execution almost simultaneously with the advent of the Republican party into power, and before it could have rendered itself, by any act of its own, obnoxious to the charges

any act of in 5 win, observed as the bands of corruption or improvidence.

"THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, the leading Democratic organ of South Carolina, on the 17th of July, 1868, but ten days after the new State Government went into operation, boldly proclaimed the purpose of its party in the ioliging in Junging 2: owing language:
"BATONET BONDS.—It would, doubtless, be

a very comfortable thing if the debt of the State could be paid, or the interest funded, until the people, under a legitimate govern-ment, are able to meet their public obliga-

ment, are able to meet their public obligations. But this cannot be done by the motiey
Legislature now in session in Columbia, nor
can they, by the issue of 'bayonet' bonds, provide, as proposed, for the deficit in the annual
revenue of the State.

"The Legislature will, of course, bleed
freely every property-holder in South Carolina, and, as long as they usurp the machinery
of the law, may compel the payment of taxation. Negro legislators, negro sheriffs and
negro constables may distrain, and there the
scheme of financial white-washing will come
to a premature end.

"Beyond this they cannot go. What capitalist would touch 'bayonet' bonds issued by our bogus Legislature. Would New York or Boston touch these bonds issued by anthority of a horde of negroes, and in the face of the protest of the white people of the State Would not our Northern brethren er to wait until after November ?
"The State debt of South Carolina—the

debt now existing—will be paid to the last cent, whatever the General Assembly may do, but no 'bayonet' bond, for whatever reason 'ssued, will ever be recognized by the white people of the State.'
"Under date of December 1, 1869, referring
to the act of the Legislature providing for the
payment of the interest of the debt in specie,

payment of the interest of the detrin specie, the same paper says:

"'We can pay our debt as it stands. The question is, whether one year more of Radical rule will not so largely swell the total that the people will, at the first opportunity, shuffle off the weight of care and repudiate every dollar of debt contracted after the war. * * *
"Had the Governor advised that the war
debt be paid—a debt contracted for the ad-

vancement of a cause in which our people embarked fortune, life and honor—an attentive ear and willing heart would have met the pro osal, and the whole subject would have been nsidered with kindly and generous care

"Every merchant or financier does see, or will see, that the whole scheme is a job and a swindle. Beyond this, there is the certainty

1870, 9 mills; and, in 1871, 7 mills, making an State, and commended to the people by priest aggregate of 28½ mills, in four years, for all and politician. Does any one wonder at the and politician. Does any one wonder at the stringency of our finances? Let him turn his eyes to the fruits borne by the incendiary and revolutionary utterances of these Democratic leaders—the political allies of the gentlemen on the other side—these men who so loudly proclaim their honest concern for the interest of the State, and his wonderment will cease. of the State, and his wonderment will cease. "Does he inquire whether or not these wild threats had the effect of accomplishing the object sought? Let the history of our securities in Wall street; let the hardships en-

ties in Wall street; let the hardsnips en-countered in raising our annual revenue and in obtaining loans to meet our liabilities; let the rapid decline of our bonds from a market value of eighty-five and ninety per cent. to value of eight-five and ninety per cent. to twenty-five and thirty per cent. answer the inquiry. Does he ask whether the threat con-veyed in these words, 'this majority we shall have in less than a year,' has ever been put in execution? Let the hundreds of new-made graves in which lie the bones of the victims of midnight assassination; let the lacerated heats of men and women; let the women or mindight assassination; let the lacerated backs of men and women; let the women whose persons have been violated by the flendish emissaries of Democratic malice; let the dark annals of the Ku-Klux dens, which have so foully diagnosed the black which have so foully disgraced the history of Christian America, as unfolded by the confes-Christian America, as unioided by the confessions of many of their misguided tools, and confirmed by the heart-reuding recital of crueittes endured by many of the victims themselves, furnish the true and conclusive

reply. That it required \$9,514,000 in bonds to raise \$3,200,000 in money can certainly be a surprise to no one who is in any manner ac-quainted with the terrible ordeal through which the Republican administration of South Carolina has been forced to pass. That the Legis-lature of South Carolina could not even as-sume to affix a market value to the bonds of the State can easily be accounted for by the bold and reckless threats of the Democracy—by the bitter denunciations hurled at the heads of the legally constituted officers of the State, through the public press, on the hustlings, and even in the pulpit, by the infatuated advocates of the Democratic party of the South. The surpliced clergyman, commissioned to preach the doctrine of the new Evangel: 'Peace on earth and good will toward men,' stained and polluted as a man his surplice as

sowed discord.
'The political leaders, instead of evincing spirit of amity toward their fellow-citizenslustead of lending their statesmanship and their influence toward retrieving the shattered fortunes of the State—advised resistance to the State Government, and threatened open opposition to the Federal authority. They fired the hearts of their fanatic followers, and thus sacrificed the lives of hundreds of inoffer sive citizens to satisfy the demoniac demands of the blind votaties of a hellish Democracy. "Had the Democratic party of South Carolina evinced a desire to advance the prosperity of the State, to maintain her credit in the financial world, to develop her resources, and to make her 'waste places blossom as the rose,'

as a priest. Instead of preaching peace he

to make ner waste places clossom as the rose, I know that the Republican party, forgetting all political differences, would cheerfully have lent its every effort to the accomplishment of such a laudable and beneficent undertaking. such a laudable and beneficent undertaking.

"Instead of forming combinations, having for their object the crippling of the finances of the State, the driving away of capital from our borders, and the hindering of our commercial advancement—had they listened to the exhortation of the people with whom? am identified—the asperities of the past would have been forgotten, and to-day the blessings of peace and amity would pervade our entire State."

WHAT DEMOCRATIC MALICE HAS COST THE STATE. It will thus be seen that while the debt of the State appears to be about \$15,000,000, or an increase of a little less than \$9,000,000 in four years, nearly \$6,000,000 of the increase arose from the depreciation in the value of

For all other purposes.....

\$2,600,000 Total. \$2,000,000

The last item was the floating debt, contracted before the present State Government went into power. The only portion of the above which is chargeable to the present administration is \$700,000, which was paid for hands, for which the State has got the value in them, and should measures be taken to self these lands in accordance with the law to self-ters, an amount can be realized sufficient to relimbure the State for the outlay. Add the \$700,000 to \$800,000, and we flud that the real increase of debt for which the State has had Total..... increase of debt for which the State has had the benefit in four years is \$1.500,000—less than \$400.000 a year a sum not 1500,000—less than \$400,000 a year—a sum not largely in excess of the amount annually withheld by non-

There are not wanting those who denounce the administration as corrupt and extrava-gant, and declare the same to be a failure. payment of taxes. Those in our own party, as well as out, would do better to study minutely into the financial affairs before they presume to criticise or con-demn it. I boldly and unequivocally deny that our State Government has been a failure, notwithstanding the large increase of debt. I hold it to have been an unqualified success in everything save the matter of debt. The advantages gained by it are far in excess of the disadvantages incurred by the increase of

DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Graot that the debt has been increased \$9.900,000, who can say that it would not have been quite as largely increased under Demo-craile rule? Who doubts that the millions of war debt would have been added to the burdens of the people had the State been in the hands of the Rebel Democracy, and you would have been taxed to meet the interest on it, and eventually to pay it? Should the same Democracy succeed in getting into power this year, there is no fear of their repudiation of the State debt already contracted—none whatever; they will add \$5,000,000 to it within two years and white they will be a set of the state debt. years, and while they might lessen the tax on real estate, they would put it on the colored laborer and the merchant. Turn back to 1865, laborer and the merchant. Turn back to 1865, when the Black Code was passed, and see what they did then. Believe you that the spirit which existed then has died out? Not a bit of it. At least, I do not believe it, if you I see evidence, daily, to convince me to the contrary.

THE REPUBLICANS FOUND AN EMPTY TREASURY. Let those who say that the Republican party has been a failure here, take a broader view of it, and then ask themselves the quesparty has been a fallure tion: What was the condition of the treasury in 1868, when the present administration came in 1868, when the present administration came into power? There was not a dollar in the treasury. The old bonds of the Sunte were worth no more on a dollar than the new ones are to-day. No interest had been paid on the public debt for years. The State had neither money nor credit then, and no worse can be said of it now. If it is ruined now, it was ruined then. But it is not ruined. It is to be regretted that the debt is so large, but it cannot be helped; all there is to do about it is to pay it; it won't ruin the State to pay it; it must pay it. it must pay it.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

The last General Assembly has made ampl provision by law to pay the interest on the debt, and have money enough to pay the ex-penses of the government. All that remains to convince the world that the Republican party of South Carolina is not a failure, is to raise, by taxation, a revenue sufficient to meet a liberal expenditure for the govern-ment, and pay the interest on the debt. Who, in all our great Republican party, would re-linquish the blessings and privileges which they have enjoyed in the past four years for the sake of putting the debt back to six or seven million dollars ?

RETROSPECT.

Look back, count the privileges enjoyed during the last four years, and contrast them with those years of humiliation and oppression which preceded them, and then say if the Rewhich preceded them, and then say if the Re-publican party is a failure. Turn back to 1866, and examine into the acts of the Legislature of that period. A more barbarous law never dis-graced the statute books of any State or country in the world than that black code, passed by the first Legislature that met in this State after the close of the war.

Even after the United States at dished sla

very, the Democratic party tried to re-estab was the meaning and intent of that infamous black code, which will always remain a black spot on the escutcheon of the Democratic par ty. That law was passed by the Democratic Legislature in December, 1865. And what were its provisions? I can only refer you to

were its provisions? I can only refer you to a few passages; but these will show you its spirit and purpose.

I quote section 70, of an act entitled "An act to establish and regulate the domestic rela-tion of persons of color," &c., approved December 21, 1865.

"No person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade or business of an artisan, mechanic or shopkeeper, or any other trade, employment or business, (besides that of hisself of a sargant practice of the color of the

rate of taxation to meet all the expenses of the State Government, including interest on the public debt. They did it, perhaps, from the best of motives. I impugn no man's motives. I only state the facts.

In 1868 there was a State tax of 7½ mills on the dollar for all purposes; in 1869, 5 mills; in

Court; which license shall be good for one year only. This license the ludge may grant upon petition of the applicant and upon being satisfied of his skill and fitness, and of his good moral character, and upon payment by the applicant to the clerk of the District Court of one hundred dollars; if a shopkeeper or pedler, to be paid annually; and ten dollars if pedier, to be paid annually, and ten dollars it a mechanic, artisan or to engage in any other trade, also to be paid annually: Provided, however, That upon complaint being made and proved to the district judge of an abuse of such license, he shall revoke the same: And provided, also, That no person of color shall practice any mechanical art br trade unless he shows that he has served an apprenticehip in such trade or art, or is now practicing such trade or art."

This is a specimen. The lay in every sec

this is a specimen. The law year thou bore with crushing weight on the black man. He had no more privileges under that law than under slavery. It pit him, with his family, in the entire and absdute control of his "master," as in slavery imes. It called his employer "master" all thringh, and made the position of the colored mai that of "servent" he was the property and the position of the colored main that of "servent" he was the property and the position of the colored main that of "servent" he was the property and the property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property are the property are the property and the property are the property and the property are the property and the property are the property vant" by law. It prescribed the hours when he should retire at night and use in the morn ing. Every house servant must promptly answer the bell, be very civil o his "master" and the members of his family, and to guests, and the members of his family, and to guests, and obey all orders without iomplaint, or be dragged before the district ladge and sentenced to as many lashes, as tils august functionary might decide. Besides, every colored man must pay his tax of the dollars or one hundred dollars, as the case might be. The object and effect of these outrageous exactions were to prevent colored people from engaging in any except the most menial employments. In any except the most media employments. Think of a man having to pay tax of ten dollars for the privilege of making a tin whistle, or driving the foreplane, or minding a shoe. Or if, like our friend, Richard Young, he desired to peddie fish through the city, he must pay the State ten dollars, because he was a colored man while a white nan might make pay the State ten dollars, because he was a colored man, while a white nan might make tin horns, or peddle fish, or keip a store, or do anything else without paying my license.

Many of you remember about these district courts. The judges had themost arbitrary power. If a colored man waned a license to work as a carpenter or tailor, in to peddle, or set up a little store, and a while man said, "he objected; he wanted that nigger to work for him," that settled the matter. The colored man was denied and furned over to the white

man was denied and turned over to the white man for his profit. Was this freedom? Was it for this your "best friends" (?) thought you had been emuncipated? Contrict all this with your position in this State 10-lay. Now you are free indeed. You belong to yourselves. Not only can you go and come a pleasure, but you are full citizens. Now you rote and hold office, and have schools and all the civil and our position in this State to-lay. Now you office, and have schools and all the civil and political rights of the white ace. Did the Democracy give you any of these things? Did they desire you to have any of these rights and privileges? By no means. They opposed them all with the most malignant and bitter hitred at every step. They have reviled the colored people and persecuted them and the white Unionists of the State with the most relentiess animosity, from the hour the Republican party was organized in their midst. To accomplish your overthrow and final resubjection, to place you again under their heel, and drive your white friends from the soil of South-Carolina, they friends from the soil of South Carolina, they have murdered hundreds and outraged thousands of your people, and perjured their souls before high heaven to escape the punishment due to their crimes. Yes, every page of Demo-cratic history in this State is stained with the blackest crimes against humanity, and against heaven. Systematic oppression, systematic robbery, systematic murder and perjury—this has been the fearful record of the Democratic party as an organization.

party as an organization. Think you that the spirit which pervaded those men has, to any great extent, changed or died out? You know it has not. Charge nipon the Republican party of the State that I has been a failure if you will, but let me tel you, when you see it defeated at the polls, you will wake up to a realization of what it has the polls. done for you. It is an easy matter, and it seems quite popular among a certain class, to denounce the administration, and to call this or that member of the State Government a thief; but, fellow-citizens, it is not the way to correct evils which exist. Hard names a false accusations and loud denunciations a not facts nor arguments. Critical, unblas examination will ascertain the evils that exist examination will ascertain the evils that exist, and a cool judgment will point the way of reform. Remember, the cry of "stop thiel" is most frequently raised by the thief himself, whose castardly cowardice fears detection, and leads him to call off attention—time self by vociferous charges against some innocent or unsuspecting victim.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

Of course the Democracy are, in their own opinion, all honest and honorable men. To hear their self adulations one would take them to be saints or angels direct from heaven, who could not be tempted of evil, and in whom was no taint of sin. But they do not tell you of their long and persistent efforts to break down your Republican State Government, to destroy its fances and ruin its credit. They do not ts finances and ruin its credit. They do no inform you in detail as to the history, workings and objects of their Democratic organization—the Ku-Klux Klan. They do not speak of the hundreds of Republican victims, who sleep in martyr graves, slain by Democratic hands. They do not tell you of the thousands of Republicans, who, until they are called to obey the last dread summons of the King of Terrors, will carry the sears of wounds inflicted on their quivering fiesh by the cowardly hell-hounds of this same Democratic party. They can manufacture the blackest falsehoods against Republican officials, and repeat them to you with ever increasing fervor, to prejudice your minds and poison your hearts against those who stood the shock of battle for your deliverance, and who now, with some of your own race, stand guard on the watchof the hundreds of Republican victims, who against those who stood me shock of sacter for your deliverance, and who now, with some of your own race, stand guard on the watch-towers of your liberty, but they do not tell you that they had planned for the overthrow of your libertles and my libertles by the savage atrocities of violence and marder. "We want but one more year to complie the subjection of the State to Democratic rule," was the significant idea which went the round of the Democratic press two years ago. And but for the strong hand of President Grant, and the prompt action of your Republican friends, long ere this they would have executed their bloody threat. For what were they armed and equipped? Was it to preserve the libertles of the people or to destroy them? Was it to elevate the colored man, or to crush him and the rights and libertles secured to him by the Republican party? Now, these are the men, elevate the colored man, or witten in and the rights and liberties secured 15 him by the Republican party? Now, these are the men, tellow-citizens, who are, and have been, calumniating our Republican State Government. I want you to know them and their character, and their purpose. Ask your own hearts if they shall be returned to power with their hands and garments all covered with the blood of siain and dying Republicans? Shall the unproved charges of unaithfulness in office, made by such men, weight your minds against their deeds of violence and murder? Look on your wives and your litle ones, growing up under the sweet influence of your newfound liberty, and tell me. No you have not trusted these men in the par, you will not trust them in the future, unless they change and become the sincere friends and advocates of universal liberty and right. But when the leopard can change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, then will we loof for justice to the black man and the poor with to with the weight of the part of the process. pian his skin, then will we loot for justice to the black man and the poor witte man from the Democratic party. They wat you to vote for them, and promise that when they are once again in power there will be a new era of good feeling and of peace. Yes, but it will be the peace of death; the knell of lberty in this fair State will be sounded by the voice that proclaims that party triumphant at the ballotbox. Then, indeed, would the llon and the lamb lie down together—but the lamb would be inside the llon.

be inside the lion. RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT IELONGS.

I have thus endeavored, my friends, to give an expression to my feelings and views, and an account of my official stewardship, at this important juncture of public lifairs. Whatever responsibility belongs to ne I am ready to assume. What belongs to ohers shall not be laid to my charge. The law hat is good in the church is good in politic—"Let every

AS TO THE FUTURE

As to the future, I do not set nyself up as a candidate superior to all others; but if the people of the State believe that I can serve the party to advantage and the ptblic interests, that my past experience will be of service in conducting the inancial interess of the State, and I am asked to continue my labors in this descript of the public service is shall not department of the public servite, I shall not feel at liberty to decline. But whatever the peo-ple may decide, whoever they may call to the ple may decide, whoever they nay call to the iront is this important crisis, when the most vital and fundamental questions are at issue, and the fate of Republican principles and the whole fruits of the war are trembling in the balance, he must be a true and thorough Republican. Every man whose soul is fired with the lofty principles of justice and of right must stand with the Republican party. The party whose record adorns the brightest page of American history. The party which has made freedom an accomplished fact; that has established instice on her sure foundation;

tion on account of color, or riches, or nation it, and whose principles are so right and just that their uninterrupted sway will be the ush-ering in of that universal peace and good will which shall crown the civilizations of the distant future. Every victory, therefore, for the Republican party is a step towards this looked-for consummation. In the national conflic-with the pairlot soldier, Grant, and the patriot statesman, Wilson, at the head of our columns, we shall be successful against all the the combined hosts of evil which the enemy can bring against us; and in this State we hardly need a campaign for an overwhelming victory to perch upon our banners. In fact, the uninperch upon our banners. In fact, the unin-tended compliment of our complete success as an administration is paid to us by the opposi-tion in their despair of carrying the coming election in this State. They have no hold on the confidence of the people. They deserve none. Died of Ku-Kiuxism is the epitaph of the repudiated Democratic party of this State. Standing, then, upon the corlous founds. Standing, then, upon the gorious founda-tion of just and right principles, and with a wise and honest administration, the Republi-can party in South Carolina will shed its beneficent influences, and maintain its peaceful supremacy, for a generation yet to come.

Insurance.

Ocmpan bis irien 33 No. QRDON, 0° 5 8 50 O O 58 m. NHOP Age O DEPAR' and at rates Call at n evidence of

Clothing, Cailoring, &c.

BARGAINS

CLOTHING!

MENKE & MULLER, CLOTHIERS,

NO. 325 KING STREET, THREE DOORS BELOW LIBERTY STREET,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have marked down their entire Stock of Fine CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to actual New York cost, preparatory to removal, on the first of September next, into their

NEW BUILDING,

AT THE CORNER OF KING AND WENTWORTH STREETS.

THE PRESENT STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT, AND THEY SOLICIT A CALL AND AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR COODS AND PRICES.

Drugs and Medicines.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858 FIRST-CLASS MEDAL ALF. LABARRAQUE AND Co

OUINIUM LABARRAQUE Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine

The Quinium Labarraque is an eminently onic and febrifuge Wine, destined to replace all the other preparations of Peruvian Bark. The Bark Wines usually employed inmedicine are prepared from Barks which vary considerably in the degree to which they possess the desired properties. Besides, owing to the manner in which they are prepared, these Wines contain scarcely more than the traces of active principles, and these always in variable proportions.

The Quinium Laberraque, approved by the Academy of Medicine, constitutes, on the contrary, a medecine of determined composition, rich in active principles, and on wich Physicians and Patients can always rely. The Quinium Labarraque is prescribed

with great success for persons of weak contitution, or for those debilitated by various exhausting causes or past sickness; for youths fatigued by too rapid growth; for young girls whose development takes place with difficulty; for women in childbirth; and for aged persons enteabled by years or illness. It is the best preservative against Fevers. In cases of Chlorosis, Anemia, or Greensikness, this Wine is a powerful auxiliary of the ferruginous preparations. In conjunction,

for example, with VALLET'S PILLS, the rapidity of its action is really marvellous. Tepel in Paris, L. FRERE, 19, rue Jacob. Agents in Charleston: DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Wholesale Druggists.

DO NOT STORM THE SYSTEM, WHEN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURING CIGAR AND TOBACCO HOUSE, disordered, with violent catharties that rack and tear and weaken the unfortunate invalid, thereby assisting the complaint, whatever it may be, to prostrate the vitality which is the natural antagonist of disease. Tone the stomach relieve the bowels, regulate the liver, and refresh THREE DOORS SOUTH OF SOCIETY STREET. CIGARS AND TOBACCO of all kinds. PIPES of every quality. the nerves with Call and examine stock before buying else Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

Dry Goods, &t. DRY GOODS

AT LOW PRICES!

50 kegs Sal Soda 20 bbis. Pig Hams, Shoulders and Strips 6 bbis Tender Loins In order to insure uniformity as well as LOW PRICES, the subscriber begs to give notice that his STORE WILL BE CLOSED MONDAY, 29% NEW ORK SUGAR-CURED STRIPS,
D-S. RELLIES, &c.
THIS DAY, 30th instant, will be sold in front of
our Store, at half-past 9 o'clock,
2000 lbs. N. Y. S. O. STRIPS, small
2000 lbs. N. Y. S. O. D. S. Leilles, small
1000 lbs. N. Y. S. O. D. S. Leilles, small
Just received per steamer.

3000 lbs. No. 2 BACON.
Conditions cash.

July30 instant, when a further careful REDUCTION OF PRICES will be made, and the Stock ready for

CHAS. KERRISON,

sale the day following.

July29-5 NO. 252 KING STREET.

DRY GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to announce his intention of giving up the DEY GOODS BUSINESS, and will sell off the Stock of

> CREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FOR CASE ONLY.

A rare opportunity is now offered to purchas all kinds of DRY GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

The Stock is now being MARKED DOWN, and will be sold off as rapidly as possible.

- A. R. STILLMAN, No. 281 KING STREET,

july29-mtuths4

STOCK

PRESENT

GOODS

BROWNING'S

10

1

Q

OUT

OSE

g

WILL

WE

Cigars, Cobacco, &c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

No. 310 KING STREET,

WILLIAM SCHRODER, Proprietor.

N. B.—The Wheel of Fortune constantly on hand. Invest 25 cents and try your luck.

mch7-DC&Wlyr

3

0

O H

EXTREME G G T T

0

2

Þ

Ω

Will be sold on THUR-DAY, August 1st, at the old Postoffice, at II o'clock,
That Two and a Haif story WOODEN RESIDENCE, No. 15 Chapel Street, containing four square and two attle Rooms, with Pantry and Dressing Rooms, On the premises are Kitchen and all necessary outbuildings and Cistero.

Lot measures in front on Chapel street 42 feet 5 inches, and on the back line 40 feet, in depth on one line 152 feet, and on the other -153 feet, more or less. or less.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in one two, three and four years, with interest, payable semi-annually, with bond, secured by mortgage of the property and insurance. Purchaser to pay us for papers and stamps. julyar-studis

Antrion Sales--Chis Way

STEFFENS, WERNER & DUCKER

WILL SELL TRIS DAY, REFORE

VV their Stores, Vendue Range, at 9 0'000k, tubs Goshen BUTTER

50 kegs Choice Family Butter, 25 pounds each 25 tubs Lard

6 hhos. Br. Smoked Shoulders. July 30 By LAUREY, ALEXANDER & CO.

By HENBY COBIA & CO.

By WM. McKAY.

Ventworth street, at 10 o'clock precisely, The BALANCE OF STOCK remaining over from

The Ballanus of whom it may concern,
Also, on account of whom it may concern,
22 pieces Black Satinet, slightly dama,
july

Anctioneers' Private Sales, #1

By HENRY COBIA & CO.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

10 boxes Choice New York Pig Breathar
STRIPS

10 hbds. Good Baltimore Shoulders

20 tierces Choice S. C. HAMS. july30-1

Auction Sales -- future Days

By W. Y. LEITCH & R. S. BRUNS, 40

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN CHAPEL

Will sell THIS DAY, at his Store, No. 45

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

SALE CONTINUED.

THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, we will sell,
15 tierces Sugar Oured HAMS
1000 Prime Shoulders.
Conditions Cash.

25 firkins Goshen Butt

3 boxes Smoked Loins

By GRUBBS & WILLIAMS, G 570 Real Estate Agents and Auctioness.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE RICHEOND

By virtue of two deeds of trust from the High mond and York River Ballroad Company to the left women and York River Ballroad Company to the left wom. H. Mecfarland and the undersigned, date respectively the 9th of September, 1859, and the lat of January, 1866, the undersigned, surviving trustees, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of

respectively the state of the undersigned, surviving trustees, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1sth day of August, 1872, at 12 M., C. the auction rooms of Messrs. Grubbs & Williams, Richmond, Virginia sell by Pdolic Auction,

The WHOLE LINE OF BAILWAY of the state Company from the City of Richmond to West Point, together with the Franchises of the safe Company, and the Equipments, Rolling Stock, Machine Shops, Depois, Water Stations, Rose sed, Machinery, Tolls, Fassments, and every other right, interest or cetate conveyed by the said deeds, excepting choses in action.

Will be CASH sumicient to pay all the costs of excepting the trusts of said deeds, and to pay the interest on the bonds outstanding under the cheed of 1869 aforesaid, estimated at about \$53,000, and then a credit until the latt of January, 1877, 28 to

interest on the bonds of statement, ander so the of 1869 aforesaid, estimated at about \$55,000, and then a credit un'il the lat of January, 1877, as to \$48,000, with interest from the lat of Jaly,1832, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and then Cash stificient to pay the interest due on the bonds of the first class under the deed of 1806 aforesaid, estimated at about \$52,000, and a credit until the lat of January, 1888 as to \$800,000, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the lat of July, 1872, payable eemi-annually, and then Cash shifted to pay the interest due on the bonds of the second class under the mortgage of 1806 aforesaid, estimated at about \$106,000, and then a credit until lat of January, 1877, as to \$399,000; with interest from the lat of July, 1872, as the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and then a credit until the lat of January, 1890, as to the residue of such purchase, money, and the case of the rate of Apr. Cent. The first class of the residue of such purchase, money, and then a credit until the lat of January, 1890, as to the residue of such purchase, money, and then a credit until the lat of January. nually, and then a credit until the lat of January, 1890, as to the residue of soch purchase maney. With interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. As to so much of the purchase money as may be applicable to the bonds, secured by the deeds of trust aforesaid, the purchaser shall give his bonds corresponding with the said outstanding bonds, and as to the residue of such purchase money, the purchaser shall give his bond or bonds, as may be determined upon after the said; the purchaser's bonds to be secured by deed or trust on the property and franchises sold.

Capitalists will take notice that the effect of a sale and conveyance by the undersigned will be to extinguish the Company aforesaid, and make the nurchaser s body corporate. For further par

to extinguish the Company atoresate, and the purchaser a body corporate. For further particulars, apply to Messieurs PAGE & MAURY, Counsellors at Law, Richmond, Va. R. H. MAURY, J. PROSSER TABE,

Surviving Trustees.

Surviving Trustees.

Surviving Trustees.

Surviving Trustees.

Surviving Trustees.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS,
Holders of the Mortgage Bonds aloresald will
report at once to Messrs. PAGE & MAUHT, Richmond, Va., the number of Bonds held, by them,
the deed of trast by which they are secured, the
amount of each Bond, and the amount of interest
due. Holders of Detached Coupons will report as
above.

J. PROSSER TABB,
Jun3
Surviving Trustees.

Shirts and Farnishing Goods.

SEASONABLE

COOD

ENGLISH AND BALBRIGGAN

HALF HOSE. GAUZE, MERINO, SILK AND TERPAD

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Elegant Suspenders.

WINDSOR SCARFS, BOWS & TIES. DRESS SHIRTS.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

PAPER COLLARS IN GREAT VARIETY,

WITH THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF ELEGANT NECK-WEAR, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SCOTT'S STAR SHIRT EMPORIUM,

MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET HALL.

TAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO. No. 41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

CABLE TRANSFERS. CIRCULAR LETTERS

OF THE WORLD.

No. 20 WALL STREET.

FOR TRAVELLERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS JAY COOKE & CO.,