

THE undersigned are prepared to manufacture Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist and Flour Mills, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, Gearing Mill Irons, &c.

RICHARD TOZER, ROBT. McDUGALL.

May 24 3mo

"BAD BLOOD."

"THE LIFE IS THE BLOOD."

FROM it we derive our strength, beauty and mental capabilities. It is the centre of our being, around which revolves all that makes existence happy. When this source is corrupted, the painful effects are visible in many shapes, prominent among which is

SCROFULA.

This is a taint or infection of the human organism, and probably no one is wholly free from it. It exhibits itself in various shapes—such as Ulcers and Sores, Decayed Bones, Dissected Scalp, Sore Eyes, Weak and Diseased Joints, St. Vitus' Dance, Foul Discharges from the Nostrils, Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, Throat Affections, Rheumatism, Heart Affections, Nervous Disorders, Barrenness, Disorders of the Womb, Dropsy, Syphilitic Affections, Liver Complaint, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Loss of Manhood and General Debility.

It has been the custom to treat these diseases with Mercury and other Mineral substances, which, though sometimes producing a cure, often prove injurious, and entail misery in after life. The long known injurious properties of these so-called alteratives and purifiers has led the philanthropic man of science to search for the arena of nature, the result of which has been the discovery of vegetable products which possess the power of eradicating these taints from the Blood.

The Sarsaparilla

QUEEN'S DELIGHT

Is a blessing. Try it fairly, and your nerves will be restored to their wonted vigor, and your dejected countenance be made radiant with the consciousness of

RESTORED MANHOOD.

Restored from violent minerals, it is adapted to general use. The old and young may use it; the most delicate female at any time may take it; the tender infant, who may have inherited disease, will be cured by it.

For Purifying the Blood,

DR. TUTT'S

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

When used in the Spring, it removes all humors which infest the system, and banishes the languor and debility peculiar to that season of the year.

LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Producing a healthy action of the important organs by which all the impurities of the system are carried off, and the result is

For Diseases produced by the use of Mercury, and for Syphilis, with its train of evils, this compound is the only sure antidote.

To the poor creature, enfeebled in mind and body, by secret practices, whose nerves are unstrung, and countenance down-cast,

DR. TUTT'S

Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight

Is the acknowledged antidote to all Blood Diseases. By its use the affections above enumerated can be permanently banished, and the

Source—the Centre of Life—the Blood, be maintained in all its purity and vigor. A Clear Skin, Good Appetite, Buoyant Spirits.

WM. H. TUTT & LAND,

Prepared by AUGUSTA, GA.

And sold by Druggists everywhere.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

GARDEN and Cemetery adornments, Cast, Wrought Iron and Wire Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandas, Sottees, Arbors, Chairs, Summer Houses.

IRON STAIRS.

Spiral and straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our Foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for Bronze Castings of Statuary, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Also Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, &c.

No. 5 Schroeder Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Guns and Ammunition.

JUST received by William Glaze, fine English BREECH-LOADING GUNS, fine English Powder, in Canisters, Shot and Caps, of all kinds. One door North of Messrs. Scott, Williams & Co.'s Banking House.

Seed Peas.

75 BUSHELS prime Clay Cow Peas, for seed, for sale by E. HOPE.

THE DAILY PHOENIX.

"Let our Just Censure

Attend the True Event."

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1870.

VOL. VI—NO. 95.

Great Inducements

TO THE TRADE PUBLIC GENERALLY

AT THE MAMMOTH BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND TRUNK EMPORIUM

OF A. SMYTHE,

MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA HOTEL BUILDING.

HAVING determined to reduce my present spring and summer stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., which is very large and complete, in order to make arrangements for the fall trade, I offer all goods in my line at cost for the next thirty days; at which time stock will be taken. This is a rare opportunity, especially for the trade and consumers, to secure great bargains, and I would most respectfully solicit a call.

A. SMYTHE, June 28

South Carolina--Newberry. IN COMMON PLEAS.

Mays & Martin and others vs. the Bank of Newberry, S. C.

By an order of his Honor T. O. P. Vernon, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Seventh Circuit, passed in the above stated case, dated 20th day of May, 1870, all suing creditors of the Bank of Newberry, South Carolina, are enjoined from the further prosecution of their respective suits, and they and all other creditors are required to render their demands at the office of the Bank of Newberry, S. C., at Newberry, in the State of South Carolina, for payment, on or before the 1st day of December next; and it net paid when presented, they to render them within the time specified above before Thomas M. Lake, Special Referee, to be established before him according to law.

THOS. M. LAKE, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Newberry County, S. C. May 28 1870

New Publications. THE CHRISTMAS GUEST, by Mrs. Southworth.

The Court and Times of Queen Elizabeth, by Miss Aiken, \$2 25.

The Caged Lion; a Novel, by Miss Yonge, \$1.25.

Hammer and Anvil, Spielhagens' last and best novel, \$2 00.

Memoir of Dr. Scudder, 36 years Missionary in India, \$1.75.

Prince of Wales' Travels in Egypt, Constantinople and the East, \$1.50.

The Vicar of Bullhampton, by Trollope, \$1.25, and other new Books for sale at BRYAN & McCARTER'S Bookstore. June 3

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS GOLD OR SILVER WATCH and CHAIN, call at ISAAC SULZBACHER'S.

IF you want a FINE SET OF JEWELRY, call at ISAAC SULZBACHER'S.

IF you are in need of SOLID SILVER or PLATED WARE, call at ISAAC SULZBACHER'S.

IF your eyes are failing, and you want the BEST SPECTACLES, call at ISAAC SULZBACHER'S.

IF you want a good and reliable TIME-PIECE or CLOCK, call at ISAAC SULZBACHER'S.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPOSITS OF \$1 & UPWARDS RECEIVED.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, AND SIX PER CENT. COMPOUNDED EVERY SIX MONTHS ON ACCOUNTS.

OFFICERS. Wm. Martin, President.

John B. Palmer, Vice-Presidents.

John P. Thomas, Thomas E. Gregg, Cashier.

John C. B. Smith, Assistant Cashier. Directors.

Wade Hampton, Columbia. William Martin, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Columbia. A. C. Haskell, Columbia.

J. P. Thomas, Columbia. John B. Palmer, Columbia.

Thomas E. Gregg, Columbia. J. Eli Gregg, Marion.

G. T. Scott, Newberry. W. G. Mays, Newberry.

B. H. Rutledge, Charleston. Daniel Ravenel, Jr., Charleston.

Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, Widows, Orphans and others may here deposit their savings and draw a liberal rate of interest thereon. Planters, Professional Men and Trustees wishing to draw interest on their funds until they require them for business or other purposes; Parents desiring to set apart small sums for their children, and Married Women and Minors (whose deposits can only be withdrawn by themselves, or, in case of death, by their legal representatives,) wishing to lay aside funds for future use, will here afforded an opportunity of depositing their means where they will rapidly accumulate, and, at the same time, be subject to withdrawal when needed.

Aug 18 Watches and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner, by first class workmen, and warranted. ENGRAVING finely executed. Dec 16 WILLIAM GLAZE.

"NICKERSON HOUSE," COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasantly located HOTEL, unsurpassed by any House in the South for comfort and healthy locality, is now open to Travelers and others seeking accommodations. Families can be furnished with nice, airy rooms on reasonable terms. "A call is solicited." My Omnibus will here afforded the different depots—passengers carried to and from the Hotel free of charge.

Nov 3 WM. A. WRIGHT.

Special Notices.

THE "PAIN KILLER."—The foreign and domestic demand for Perry Davis & Son's great medicine—the Pain Killer—was never before so large as it has been of late; and we think the time has arrived when the declaration may be made, without the possibility of refutation, that the city of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, of the United States of America, has furnished the entire habitable globe with a medicine, which, in point of universality of demand, extent of usefulness, complete efficiency for all the purposes for which it is designed and wide spread and increasing popularity, has never been equaled by any medicine in Europe or America.

The universality of the demand for the Pain Killer, is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. Its fame has gone out into every quarter of the habitable globe. The Pain Killer is now regularly sold in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province of British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to England and Continental Europe, to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries and traders, into which the Pain Killer has not been introduced and been sought after.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, etc., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India, and in the West India Islands and other hot climates it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, croup, asthma, and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying, in unequivocal terms, to the efficacy of the medicine in a vast variety of cases, by the use of this great medicine.

July 1 1/2mo [Prov. Advertiser.]

WEDLOCK—THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy—with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. May 24 3mo

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powders, THE best now in use, for sale by HARDY SOLOMON. May 26

Fulton Market Beef. CHOICE FULTON MARKET BEEF and Pickled Beef Tongue, just received and for sale by J. & T. R. AGNEW. June 24

Creme De La Creme. 100 BARRELS very superior FAMILY FLOUR, 200 barrels low priced and medium qualities. For sale low by EDWARD HOPE. June 24

5,000 Live Indians, JUST arrived per "Inland Air-Line Route." For sale by GEO. SYMMERS. June 24

Fine Gold Watches OF all descriptions, for Ladies and Gentlemen, for sale at WILLIAM GLAZE'S, One door North of Messrs. Scott & Williams' Banking House. Dec 16

CLOTHING Must be Sold!! WE have about \$10,000 in CLOTHING, more than we can realize on this Spring, and we are anxious to get rid of some of it, and will sell VERY CHEAP for that purpose. Our stock is the largest, in our line, that has ever been brought to this city. Handsome Goods, and bought right. Large line of BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND CLOTHING. New styles of MEN'S "VENTILATOR HATS."

Best Fitting SHIRTS. It is now generally admitted that we are making to order THE FINEST CUSTOM-MADE GARMENTS IN THE STATE. Call and examine for yourselves.

R. & W. C. SWAFFIELD.

Notice. THREE months from date, application will be made to the Columbia Bridge Company for renewal of Scrips No. 1, for forty-seven and a half Shares in said Company, standing in the name of Dr. Thomas Wells—the original having been lost in transmission by mail. C. H. BALDWIN, Attorney. June 2 3mo

Just Received. 2,000 BUSH, PRIME WHITE CORN, which will be sold at lowest market price, for cash, at May HARDY SOLOMON'S. Drinkists, go to Pollock's.

Address of the Executive Committee of the Union Reform Party to the Voters of South Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is made our duty to set forth in this form the claims of the Union Reform Party to your confidence and co-operation, and we ask of you, as our countrymen, children of the State—our common mother—having a common interest and common destiny, a patient hearing and a deliberate and dispassionate judgment. The secession of the States and the sectional war which followed, wrought a revolution in the principles of the Government, and in the rights, powers and relations of the General and State Governments, partly changing their character. The States were shorn of their sovereign attributes, the Union rendered indissoluble, and the powers of the General Government correspondingly enlarged. The people of South Carolina, and those of her sister Southern States as well, accepted amnesty and civil organization in 1865, thus conditioned, and ratified their adherence to the Government thus changed in its character, by the solemnity of an amendment of oath of allegiance administered to the voters at the polls, and to all officers upon their qualification. In 1867, the United States inaugurated what is known as the policy of reconstruction, which has resulted in the restoration of South Carolina to the National Union, with a Constitution based upon the principle of universal suffrage. In 1868, the Democratic party arrayed itself against the whole policy of reconstruction, and declared the legislation of Congress upon that subject as "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

Mainly upon this issue the Presidential campaign was fought, and the people of the United States, by overwhelming majorities, sustained the policy of reconstruction. The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, engrafting therein as fundamental law, the principle of universal suffrage, has been proclaimed ratified by the requisite number of States, and is received and acquiesced in as law, in the practice of all the States of the Union. In the meantime, the people of South Carolina find themselves in this condition. With universal suffrage prevailing, two races compose the people entrusted with the franchise. Circumstances and the machinations of selfish and corrupt political adventurers, have created an antagonism between the races, and arrayed, practically, the whole of the one race in political hostility to the whole of the other race. Nearly the entire landed property and other capital of the State are in the hands of the white race, and the power of the Government is controlled by the colored, which furnishes the chief labor of the country. Property is the source of life to the State. From it the proprietor and the laborer alike derive sustenance. When property is made productive, wealth is increased, labor enhanced, employments multiplied, the country prospers, and the people are happy. To secure these results, co-operation between labor and capital is essential. The laborer and the capitalist are, in effect, copartners, who divide among them, in proper proportions, the products of the joint business. Legislation, after securing the mere personal rights of the citizen, has no other legitimate office than so to foster and conserve the rights of property, that the whole people may prosper. It is evident, therefore, that this antagonism of races is unnatural, unwise, and deplorably injurious and ruinous, in its consequences, to both. Under the industrious manipulations of this unhappy antagonism by the adventurers who created it, the people are burthened and beggared, while they grow fat upon the means wrung from the hard-earned products of the capital and labor of the citizen. Not content, however, with the exclusive enjoyment of multiplied salaries, fixed at a rate of compensation unprecedented in extravagance, these wicked rulers have plunged into the wildest, most reckless and most corrupt profligacy, speculation and fraud, in their dealings with the people's money. Let the record speak: Taxes, year ending September 30, 1860, \$591,799.58. Taxes, year ending October 31, 1866, \$419,668.73—not including interest on debt. Taxes, year ending October 31, 1869, \$1,263,259.09. County tax for 1869, \$501,097.32. Reflect, that this rapid increase of taxation has been enforced upon a people struggling for the necessities of life—with two-thirds of their property destroyed by war—much of what was left producing nothing, and all the accumulated capital of the State destroyed—the income of the people probably not attaining one-third the amount of the year 1860.

Total payments, current expenses, etc., year ending September 30, 1860, \$549,251.09. Year ending October 31, 1866, \$266,248.04—exclusive of interest on debt not paid. Year ending October 31, 1869, \$1,103,372.20. Comptroller's report, pp. 77.

Bear in mind in this connection, that jurors, constables, and many other expenses paid by the State in 1860, are now paid by the Counties, and the public Treasury thus relieved of a very heavy amount; and that an examination of the conduct of the County Commissioners in many instances would show

the same profligacy in raising and expending money—where thousands have been extorted from the people by false estimates and assessments, and not one hour of labor bestowed upon the public highways, and scarce a dollar to any County improvement.

Shall we look for a high motive to justify such increase of taxation upon a people so ground down by poverty as ours? Shall we find the public debt greatly reduced, or the public assets greatly increased in the hands of these reckless financiers? Let us see:

Public debt, September 30, 1860, \$4,046,540.16. November 27, 1866, by Governor Orr's message, principal and interest, excluding war debt, \$5,205,227.74, or by Comptroller's report, excluding war debt, \$4,426,446.46. October 31, 1869, Comptroller's report, \$6,183,349.17.

For a people whose ability to pay was so reduced, it would seem that this was a sufficiently reckless increase of debt to induce a call for a strict accounting, but as usually is the case with defaulters, the result is worse than their *ex parte* showing. Items are excluded from this account, properly belonging to it, which present a fearful condition, and demonstrate that unless this wanton profligacy and waste be checked, the people of this State, white and colored, are to be reduced to endless slavery, or be released only by repudiation. Thus:

The Comptroller reports the debt, October 31, 1869, \$6,183,349.17. Add Blue Ridge Railroad bonds, which the State is responsible for, and from which, able, disinterested and honest management would scarce extricate her, \$4,000,000.00. Bonds issued to Land Commission, \$700,000.00; bonds issued to redeem bills Bank of State, \$1,250,000.00; bonds pawned by the Financial State Agent, \$2,700,000.00. Total \$14,833,349.17.

Now what value have the people for all this expenditure? Shall we be pointed to the fruits of the Land Commission? Where are they? Who knows of any benefit to the poor and worthy in this great "land to the landless" scheme? Who does not know, spite of their efforts at concealment, that the funds entrusted to this Commission have been used, only to swell the ill-gotten gains of the administration and its friends? Within the observation of almost every one, poor tracts of land have been bought at immense prices, and so far as this committee have been able to learn, with no eye to the benefit of those whom this scheme was professedly intended to provide with land and homes.

With the partial exposures already made, the administration party, consisting largely of individuals holding four or five paying offices each, acknowledges that reform is needed, but insists that they must carry on the reform; that this wolf must be the nursing mother of our lamb. If their repentance is sincere, they should pray to be delivered from temptation, not to be forced to hold watch and ward over the tempting Treasury.

Let us see how the increased receipts of the Treasury have been, and are to be expended: Salaries 1867, \$50,000; 1870, \$167,800. Contingent funds, 1867, \$25,000; 1870, \$34,300. Legislative expenses, 1867, \$43,000; 1870, \$144,790. Educational and military, 1867, \$36,000; 1870, \$125,000; extraordinary expenses, \$140,000.

These are a few items from official sources, indicating the sufferings of our people, the faithlessness of the unjust stewards, who have gained control and disposition of the affairs of the State. But this is not all—in many of the Counties, the County offices and County funds are held by individuals irresponsible and notoriously corrupt, and disposed of for the same illegitimate purposes. Add to this, that large monopolies are passed the Legislature through the medium of open and notorious bribery; that franchises are seldom obtained but by private purchase or for corrupt and fraudulent ends; that the commonest acts of justice, requiring legislation, must pay their passage; that votes of members of the Legislature are bought and sold as merchandise; that public officers prostitute their positions and even the legislation of the State to the purposes of stock-jobbing and speculation; that so stupendous a fraud is perpetrated as that whereby the Land Commission, aided by the Advisory Board, of which the Governor of the State is the official head, acquired \$30,000 of the public money in a single transaction; and, above all, that the administration of the State has not dragged to light and to punishment even one of their infamous band, and say where, in all the catalogue of iniquity which disgraces the history of fallen humanity, can be found a parallel to this picture, faintly but faithfully delineated? This carnival of vice and corruption flowing from that Pandemonium of ruin and disgrace into which the antagonism of races has converted the Government of South Carolina. The question for you to decide is: Shall these things continue so to be? Is no effort to be made to rescue from utter ruin the vast materials of wealth and prosperity yet remaining, which require only good government to make you a great and happy people? Will you continue to be the slaves, the heifers of wood and drawers of water of this abominable faction of plunderers, who are sustained by your divisions? If not, how then will you achieve your emancipation? It is evi-

dent that one of two things must be done. Either, first, universal suffrage must be abolished; or second, the absolute and sharp antagonism of the races must be so far removed as to enable the good people of both to combine for the purposes of good government. Let us examine these alternatives in their order. First: Shall we undertake to abolish universal suffrage? Where is the hope of success? The principle of universal suffrage constitutes the basis of Democratic Republicanism throughout the world. It is the corner-stone of all existing government in the Southern States. The American Democracy in 1868 warded not against the principle, but contended only for the right of the States to control it. The strongest Democratic States of the Union have incorporated it into their practice and their laws. The American people, in the last Presidential election, by large majorities, pledged themselves to maintain it in the South. The fifteenth amendment, prohibiting its abridgment by the United States or any of the States, has assumed the form of law and is sustained and enforced by the General Government, with all its power, by the enactment of the strongest legal sanctions. The Executive, the Judiciary, and the people of the country, are well known to be in harmony with the measure. No party has raised the standard of revolution or repeal. Where, then, shall the crusade against a principle thus fortified, begin? Let him who will, undertake the task, we push the argument to his own conclusion, and meet him there.

Assume that the technical exceptions to the fifteenth amendment should be sustained; that the Supreme Court of the United States should declare the Reconstruction Acts unconstitutional and void; that the next President and the Congress to be elected with him, representing any majority possible of the American people, would undertake to re-organize these States and to wrest the suffrage from the colored race; does any man doubt that the whole country would then blaze with the fires of a civil war, fierce, bitter, bloody and protracted? What, in that case, would be our condition? Imagination shrinks from the conception; reason recoils from its contemplation, and horrified humanity revolts from the spectacle—a deluge of blood succeeded by an unbroken reign of ruin and desolation. We cannot tell what may be the purposes of the Ruler of the universe concerning this question, but as far as the light of human reason may guide us, it seems evident that the world is to pass under the rule of the people in some form of Democratic government. That idea has been germinating to its development for at least three centuries, and its march is still onward. Should a reaction ever set in towards other forms of progress, it will be when this generation and its vexatious temporary and accidental local issues shall have passed away. Let no man deceive himself. The thought of revolutionizing public sentiment on this subject by moral forces, is the blindest and most impotent fatuity. That of eradicating it from our system by force of arms, would be more than madness and folly; it would be wickedness. Either movement would begin without hope and terminate in despair. Its advocates would be trampled out under the heel of popular progress, but no more arrest its march than a falling meteor locks the wheels of the universe. It follows that the other alternative must be accepted. The absolute and sharp antagonism between the races must be so far overcome as to enable the good people of both to combine for the purposes of good government.

This is what the Union Reform party of South Carolina proposes to accomplish for the State. It has already demonstrated that this antagonism of races is as unnatural as it is pernicious in its effects. Its flames are fed and fanned by incendiaries who, demon-like, can only live in its baleful fires. The fuel upon which it feeds is the denial of the legal status of the colored race as citizens. Eliminate this point from the politics of the day, and there remains no just cause of difference between the races. Their interests will then be identical at all points; the people will be united; harmony and peace will prevail; the demagogue and the trickster will be rendered powerless; an economical, honest and competent Government will revive industry and enterprise; capital and immigration will flow into our borders; employments will be diversified; profits increased, wages made compensative; wealth will accumulate; cities, towns and villages multiply; manufactures and the mechanic arts, schools, colleges and churches will attest a great, a growing, a prosperous, an enlightened and happy Christian people; and universal suffrage, no longer a rod of oppression, will become a staff of strength and support to a great and glorious Commonwealth.

The platform of this party, while it is historically true, buries the issues of the past, and deals fairly, faithfully and wisely with the vital practical questions of the living present. It presents the only possible basis of union to the people of South Carolina, and holds out to them, for the first time, the olive branch of peace. It proposes a fair trial, and in the only form in which a fair trial may be had of the experiment of universal suffrage, under the most difficult of all circumstances. If accepted by the people, the experiment will have proved the triumphant success of a great principle, and we will have demonstrated our capacity to emancipate ourselves from the thralldom of prejudice, ignorance and corruption, and to exercise wisely and well that great privilege of the freeman—self-government. But if rejected, ours is a sure progress of ruin and decay, of vice and corruption, and, in the end, almost inevitably a violent and bloody solution of the great problem which we had not the wisdom and the virtue to determine upon just, liberal and enlightened principles. May Almighty God, who rules and governs the affairs of nations as of men, guide you to right conclusions on these momentous issues!