

THE DARLINGTON DEMOCRAT.

The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.



Let us Reason Together.

While all are agreed that everything legitimate and possible should be done to defeat the illegal and wicked schemes of the Radicals in regard to Georgia, yet there is a diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued in doing this. Some have advised that the Democratic Members of the Legislature refuse to attend the meeting called by "Provisional Governor" Bullock, for the 12th inst., others advise that they attend, but they refuse to take the oaths prescribed by Congress and still others again advise that every Democrat attend without fail, and go to work to defeat Bullock, Blodgett and the Fifteenth Amendment.

With this latter class we fully agree. We think that the safest and surest way to defeat the wild schemes of these madmen is for the Democratic Members to go to the Legislature, take the oaths—all who can—and vote down every radical measure that comes up for their consideration. Let the government forces evict us, if it will; we are unable to prevent it. But let us not aid the enemies of Liberty in their nefarious deeds; let them not point their finger at us in the future, and say that "whatever is done has been done by you." No; let us resist them by all peaceful means in our power, and when this fails, if we are crushed down, the fault will not ours; but the consciousness of duty faithfully and unflinchingly performed will be a solace and a tower of strength to us in all our sufferings.

If the members stay away, or if they refuse to take the oaths prescribed for them by Congress, they may destroy a quorum; but that will not stop the Radicals from going on in their mad career. Bullock, with Terry to back him, will, at once, declare the Members present a quorum, and go to work to pass the Fifteenth Amendment, and perhaps the sixteenth, seventh, and a hundred more, if necessary, to protect the Party in its thieving and public plundering. The best way to prevent this, in our judgment, is for every Democrat and Conservative to be in his seat when the Roll is called, and to stay there until "the crack of doom," if necessary, to defeat Radical legislation. Vote down the Fifteenth Amendment. Vote down Bullock and Blodgett's aspirations for the Senate. Save the honor and the credit of the State, and let Radicalism do it worst.

We tell our people all over the South that they cannot of themselves do anything to satisfy the demands of the party in power.—The passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the elevation of Negroes to offices of honor and profit, the most abject submission to the decrees of Congress will not save them.—That party is determined that every Southern State shall be Radical to the full; they shall cast no more Democratic votes; and if we have done all and more than is required of us, yet and should then give Democratic majorities at our elections, there would be no end to "Bills to promote Reconstruction" in the South. These Southerners, therefore, who think the Press says too much, those who think we ought to compromise away our liberties for the sake of immunity from Congressional legislation, and those who think we ought to submit to everything required of us now, so as to avoid harsher measures, are putting themselves to a deal of useless trouble. Reconstruction means nothing more or less than compelling these States to vote the Radical ticket forever. That is the plain truth, and anything done outside of that is needlessly and foolishly done. All, therefore, that we ought to do is to resist this policy whenever and wherever we can. Let the enemy see that our honor is dearer to us than their peace, or their degraded flag, or their despised Government. Let them see that if they make slaves of us we shall fasten the chains upon our own limbs; and so put them to the trouble of continual legislation, and continual defeat of their own vile schemes and plots.

Breaking up a portion of the Legislature will accomplish nothing good, we are sure; but the yates of brave, determined, upbraided men, may save our State from ruin and disgrace, save it from the hands of thieves and falsifiers; save it for that honor and glory which has ever been its greatest boast and chiefest renown. Hence we repeat, let us reason together on this matter calmly and patiently; and if our view is deemed correct, as we think it is, we beg our Democratic friends to attend the meeting of the legislature, take the oaths if possible, and do their duty to the State and to the South.—*Banner of the South.*

Music Hall Charms to Sooth the Savage."

So it seems from the proceedings in Charleston, at the Academy of Music.

It hath charms for them, and they seem to be determined to have a share of it by law, if no other way. Here is what the *New* says of the difficulty:

NOTES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ADDRESS OF MANAGER FORD.—THE MATTER TO BE TESTED IN THE COURTS.—About noon on Saturday last Mr. John T. Ford, the master of the Academy of Music, was arrested in that building during rehearsal, upon a

warrant issued by Magistrate T. J. Mackey. The writ was based on the affidavit of a negro man, stating that on the previous evening, January 7th, he had visited the Academy under Mr. Ford's management, applied and offered money for a ticket of admission to the orchestra or dress circle of the building, to witness the performances, and was refused by Mr. Ford's orders, in violation of the laws of South Carolina, were in pursuance of the acts of Congress forbidding any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition.

The officer informed Mr. Ford that if he would proceed to Magistrate Mackey's office, No. 29 Broad street, he (the officer) would proceed in the rear. This suggestion was complied with, and the seat of justice reached. The Magistrate was surrounded by a large crowd of colored people, evidently waiting for the trial. The warrant and affidavit was read to Mr. Ford, and he at once waived an examination, and stated his readiness to enter into bonds and appear before the Court of General Sessions, and expressed his desire to test the law speedily and thoroughly. The bonds were given by Mr. Ford personally, and Messrs John Chadwick and Jno. H. Devereux, in the sum of five hundred dollars each. Another warrant was then issued upon the affidavit of a negro named Clausen, declaring that he had presented a ticket and was refused admission by the doorkeeper. The examination was waived in this case also, and like bonds were executed.

The magistrate, in an explanatory way, remarked that the colored of Charleston embraced many persons many persons of intelligence, refinement and character, who did not desire to intrude among the whites, but but insisted upon precisely the same Academy.

Others of the race expressed their reluctance, in discussing the case, to associate with the poorer darkies (black trash) who might visit the Family Circle, but wished that black as well as white "aristocracy" should be provided for.

Several respectable colored persons during the day, disavowed all sympathy for a movement denounced by them as a political trick, and avowed their willingness to sit in the places provided for their own race when they visited the Academy.

It is stated that the case will be heard by Judge Carpenter an early day in Chambers, and that no attempts to test the right of admittance will be made pending the suit.

Why the Disabilities of Southern Men are not Removed.

People must not misunderstand the motives of Congress in refusing to grant a general amnesty, and preferring to pass Bills every now and then giving pardons to specially-named individuals. This course is pursued for a purpose base and more vile than mere politics. Not alone that they are thus enabled to drum up recruits for the Republican cause in the South by excluding all who leave the Democratic party from the protection of amnesty. The chief object is to open the door for corruption and bribery. A general amnesty would yield no money; individual amnesties can be, and often are, made a source of revenue to the men who deal them out. I cannot say positively that any member of Congress has been paid directly for securing the insertion of a name in an amnesty Bill, but I can say that persons have paid as high as one hundred dollars for that privilege. The money is paid to the influential friends of radical members of the Reconstruction Committee, and I take it that this state of affairs is not entirely unknown to those members. Men come here from the South to get their disabilities removed. They want to be eligible for office of some kind. They are very soon directed to some one who can have their names inserted in the next Bill, and for this insertion they are willing to pay liberally. Their money is taken—nor do I believe it all goes into the pockets of the men who first receive it. These are facts of which every member of Congress is aware. Time was when the mere suspicion of this truth would have called for a searching investigation. But corruption shuns shamelessly abroad, and so permeates every department of the Government now—from the Executive who sells his Cabinet positions to the highest bidder, to the bureau chiefs, who extort dollar donations from the starting clerks under them—that it is impossible to tell where it will stop or what it will lead. One of these days the people will wake up to the fact that greater crimes may be committed against a nation by thieves disguised in the livery of loyalty than by braves men wearing openly the uniform of rebellion.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER, NO. 31,
R. A. M.
(OF FLORENCE.)

THE REGULAR CONVOCATION OF THIS Chapter will be held at Masonic Hall, in Florence, on Wednesday Jan. 19 at 8 P. M. Companions will take due notice of the above address.

By order M. E. H. P.

H. M. GILBERT,
Secretary.

June 2 35 ly

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Jan 12 12 *

SALE.

950 I will sell at private sale 950 acres
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At necessary out-buildings, &c., on reasonable terms and cheap.

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James M. Sansbury, Adm'r, vs. Christopher J. Coney, Bill to foreclose Mortgagage.

Plaintiff to an order of sale to me directed by Hon. J. M. Rutland, Judge of the 10th Circuit Court at Marion, S. C., in the County Court House, the 1st instant, January 12, next, all the Real Estate described in the Pleadings in the above-mentioned case, viz: 120 acres of land more or less, situated in Darlington County on the North-east side of Sparrow Swamp, and part in the Town of Timmonsville, bounded on the West by the State of James W. Owen, Thomas R. Keith and John M. Timmons, it being part of a tract of land granted to Amos Hill, Sr., in the year 1832.

On the following terms, so much cash as may be necessary to meet the expenses of this sale, and the expenses of sale, the balance on a credit of two months, purchaser to give bond, with interest from day of sale, payable annually. Title to be signed but not delivered, until the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon is paid, and if the same is not paid when due, that the mortgaged premises be immediately re-sold for cash, at the risk of the former purchaser.

W. E. CHARLES, C. C. P.

Jan 12 12 26

Our readers will note the absence of the Associated press dispatches from this issue. This is caused by a strike among the Operators of the Western Union Company, in the chief cities North, East and West, and extending South, as far as Wilmington. The motive of the suspension of work is not well understood even by some who have gone into it blindly, but it is alleged to have been brought about by a contemplated reduction of salaries of employees in the West. In order to forestall any reduction, a strike was resolved on and immediately carried into execution, extending in a measure from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande—the exceptions to this immense combination being the Districts embraced from Wilmington N.C. to Mobile Alabama, superintended respectively by Mr. John A. Brown and Mr. C. G. Merrivether. This strike works serious inconvenience to the mercantile and other business interests, not only of the United States, but of Europe.

Combination of labor against capital are generally productive of evil consequences to the weaker power. Strikes are always most injurious to those who are engaged in them.—*Agua Chronical and Sentinel.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered many years with a severing lung affection, and the dread disease—Consumption—is anxious to know of his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (used of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which will find in the *Advertiser*, page 1, Consumption.

Dr. J. H. B. Ogden, 42 Cedar-street, New York, Jan 5 ly

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Vertigo, Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of debilitated youth, and to whom the receipt of suffering humanity, sent free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence

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Jan 5 ly

TERMS.—*One dollar.*

TERMS.—