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Speech of B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, at Greenville, S. C., July 3, 1865.

The following speech was delivered by Andrew Johnson's Provisional Governor of South Carolina, Benjamin F. Perry, on the third of July last.

Mr. Chairman: This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humiliation and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States.

How different, Mr. Chairman, in tone, spirit, and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville just five years ago, in this same building, which inaugurated this most fatal, bloody and disastrous revolution!

Why the South failed. How was it, Mr. Chairman, that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one.

Let us now see, Mr. Chairman, if there was any truth in this assertion. Mr. Lincoln was elected in direct conformity with the Federal Constitution.

But it was urged, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party would soon obtain the ascendancy in both Houses of Congress, and then the constitutional rights of the Southern States would be destroyed.

of the people of the United States were opposed to the principles of the Republican party. Admit, however, for argument, that the President and his party might be in the ascendant, and would make aggressions on Southern rights and institutions.

What might have happened. Then, sir, we should have had the whole Democracy of the North rallying around their violated Constitution and standing by the South.

What other cause had the Southern States for their act of Secession? For eight years immediately preceding this revolution, during the Administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, there was not an act of the Federal Government of which they complained.

It is said that the Southern States left the Union to preserve Slavery. How fatal the mistake! Every one ought to have known that Slavery was stronger in the Union than it possibly could be out of the Union.

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in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling!

Mr. Lincoln no great loss to the South. It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President Lincoln.

Mr. Chairman, I think you, sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a free, happy and united people.

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Death was their portion, act as they might — To stand neutral they could not, and to choose between the State and United States was death.

Not a rebellion. But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a Rebellion.

Lee ranks sent to Washington. In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than Gen. Lee.

Heroes of the South. While I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and since their duty at home and on the field of battle, yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will stand out many a bright page in history.

The South returned to loyalty. I cannot and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow citizens to forget the past in this war so far as the North is concerned.

Reconstruction. I thought, Mr. Chairman, that when the Southern States seceded, there was an end to republican institutions, that the great American experiment was a failure, and that we should soon have, both at the North and at the South, strong military Governments, which would be the restoration of the Union.

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Resolutions. The resolutions which I had the honor of submitting for the adoption of this meeting are similar, in purport, to those adopted at Charleston, Columbia, Abbeville and other places.

Conclusion. Mr. Chairman, I think you, sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a free, happy and united people.

A capital hit. "Webster's Great American Dictionary thus defines a word in common use: DEMOCRAT, n. One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the Right of Suffrage to all classes of men.

Men who oppose the government made by our forefathers to be controlled by white people are traitors. Abolitionists oppose this government. Therefore Abolitionists are traitors.

Now permit us to try our hand on definitions. "Abolition" means utter destruction, and "Abolitionist" means a person who favors "Abolition". Therefore an Abolitionist must be an utter destructionist.

A Missouri paper says there is a young lady in Henry county, in that State, not yet sixteen who is this year cultivating sixteen acres of corn. She does all the necessary work, including plowing. She has undertaken this piece of work to obtain money with which to educate herself.

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From the Boston Post. The Suffrage Question. A DIALOGUE BETWEEN VARIOUS COLORS.

NEGRO. PERSONAGES. INDIAN. CHINAMAN. SCENE A Crowded Thoroughfare. SCENE FIRST. NEGRO—"Go way, I say; you got no right suffrage—you ain't a man and a brudder."

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