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Anderson Intelligencer.

BY HOYT & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876. VOL. XII--NO. 13.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - - - $3.00
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

☞ We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of HOYT & CO., Anderson, S. C.

LETTER TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

INVITATION TO MEET HAMPTON IN FAIR DISCUSSION.

Calls upon Him as Governor to Deny the Infamous Slanders Against the State—Or if the Charges are True, to be a Governor and Maintain the Law.

This letter was delivered to Governor Chamberlain on 29th September, and he has failed to give a reply, although the publication has been delayed to give him full time:

ROOMS STATE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28, 1876.

To His Excellency Daniel H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR—I beg leave to render to you, in behalf of Gen. Wade Hampton and the other nominees upon the State Democratic ticket, and in pursuance of the spirit manifested in the card issued on 23rd August by the State Democratic Executive Committee, an invitation to attend the Democratic mass meetings which are being held in succession in each county in the State. The order in which they follow, together with the dates, appears in nearly all of the papers in the State. You are invited to be present and to join in the discussion. You are aware that the canvass is a warm one, and that your party and your own official course are charged with having inflicted great wrongs upon the people whose interests it was your duty to promote. That is the nature of political discussion under such circumstances; but you are at the same time well aware that the people you are invited to address are, by nature and by habit, quiet and law-abiding, and that so far from rudeness or violence, you will personally receive nothing but courteous treatment, however bitterly your political and official course may be assailed.

You will call to mind that on the 18th instant I gave this invitation to you verbally, and your reply was that you appreciated the attention, but your policy for the campaign had not been fixed; that personal matters required you to go to the North; that your absence would be for probably eight days, and you could not give your positive answer until after your return. I learned yesterday that you had returned, and I beg leave, as I said, to formally extend to you this invitation, assuring you that if you accept it your appearance before the Democracy throughout this State will be to yourself as Governor a most pleasing refutation of the slanderous charges which constantly are published against our party in some newspapers which claim to be your political organs, backed by the name of Senator Patterson or some other person, who claims to be your political friend and exponent. We deem it due to you and to ourselves that these charges be either contradicted by your denial of them or looked into by your going in person to ascertain the truth. You do not hold the position of candidate only; you are also Governor of this State; and while as a mere candidate you may not be bound to correct charges which your followers make against your opponents, though you know them to be false, you are as Governor and candidate bound by your gubernatorial pledge and honor to prevent your followers using the sanction of your official silence to sustain these charges against your opponents, when the charges allege the overthrow of the peace and dignity of the State, which you are sworn to defend. As instances of the class of slanders to which I refer, I beg leave to cite the following:

WASHINGTON, September 6.

It is reported here, upon what is deemed good authority, that parties in New York have agreed to ship Chamberlain 20,000 stand of arms to arm the blacks in South Carolina. This is one of Chamberlain's tricks to curry favor with the blacks and be re-nominated. The arms will be landed in Charleston on the 11th instant, the day before the meeting of the Republican State Convention. While here, Chamberlain was very bitter in his denunciation of the South Carolina whites, calling them Ku Klux, scoundrels, &c.—*New York Sun.*

WASHINGTON, September 6.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has just returned from another visit to this city to confer with the authorities upon sending troops to that State. The Governor was noisy in his denunciations of such men as Haskell, Hampton, Gary, ex-Governor Perry and others, whom he charges are on the eve of precipitating another rebellion. He makes the idle boast that he has proof that Butler and Hampton were at the head of the Hamburg riot, and he expects in less than two months to have them tried. The Governor declared to a prominent South Carolina politician last night that he was done with reform talk, and hereafter the Legislature would find no barrier in him. The Governor has made arrangements to have 20,000 stand of arms sent down to arm the blacks. The arms will be landed in Charleston on the 11th instant, the day previous to the meeting of the Radical convention.—*New York World.*

WASHINGTON, September 20.

Senator Patterson arrived here this morning from South Carolina to apply for more help to protect the voters and prevent the terrorism which extends over the whole State. Governor Chamberlain and United States Marshal Wallace and others will arrive to-morrow morning. An old resident of Columbia told the Senator last week that he could not speak to him on the street if he met him. The excitement and feeling is far worse than it was in 1860 and the days of secession, and it is dangerous to even speak to a Radical. Judge Cooke, who has acted for years with the Republicans, made a speech not long since advocating the election of Wade Hampton and Governor Tilden, and excused himself by saying that he was forced to do so to save his property and perhaps his life.

The whole white male Democratic population is said to be completely armed, and large consignments of rifles, revolvers and knives are received constantly. Yet no dealer will sell a Republican even a knife. The very boys are armed, and the boys of the military school at Columbia openly wear their revolvers belted around them. The Senator says that fully 20,000 men, armed and mounted, are thoroughly patrolling the whole State under the direction and command of Butler, of Hamburg fame, and these forces are not only armed, but completely organized and drilled.

The people are reported as expressing themselves openly in favor of a fight, and as saying that they don't care a —— for the United States, the troops, or the North, but that they are ready and anxious to clear out all the troops that General Grant can send. They say that if they do have any trouble Governor Tilden will carry Indiana and Ohio in October, and New York in November, which ensures his election; they are bound to elect Hampton or destroy the State. Senator Patterson says that unless they have immediate help no colored man will dare to move or talk, much less to vote, and if Indiana goes Democratic that South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida will follow, and there will be an outbreak which will almost be one of extermination of Republicans. Murders are done every day of which not a whisper reaches the North.—*New York Tribune.*

It is not my meaning that we should take the pains to deny every error that may appear in campaign speeches or papers, but I do mean that when statements appear as coming from yourself, or from others who are robed with the dignity of office, which ought to attach importance and a credibility to what they say, and when these utterances, as in the instances above cited, are totally false and affect the character of the State, it is the duty, I respectfully submit, of the Governor to deny them. And if he (the Governor) believes them to be true, it is his duty to restore peace and order; and to do so it is his sworn duty to call upon the citizens to sustain him and enforce the law. All these assaults are made against the Democratic party. Whatever may be our political error, in your estimation, in belonging to that party, we are none the less citizens of this State, and as such we have the right to ask of you the protection which in your official position you alone can give.

If there be terrorism and violence in the State, call upon us to suppress it, and do not let the name of the State be perverted to dishonorable political purposes.

You, and no one better, know that the white people of South Carolina are struggling as few people ever have done to cast off a burthen of corruption and wrong such as yet fewer people have ever borne so long. In your own words, speaking of your own party:

"Reform, if it was not of itself right, has become absolutely necessary, or the State will sink."

"The party has ever been going into campaigns promising retrenchment and reform and never performing it."

"Matters cannot run for six years to come as they have for the past six years."

"These figures" (speaking of legislative expenses) "I may say are unparalleled in the history of American legislation. It is stealing pure and simple."

And, referring to the election of two Judges—elected, I may say, by the leading man now on the ticket with you, "Their election has sent a thrill of horror throughout the State. * * * I look to their election as a horrible disaster." "The civilization of the Puritan and the Cavalier, of the Roundhead and the Huguenot, is in peril. Courage, determination, union, victory, must be our watchwords."

"No party can rule this State that supports Whipper and Moses. * * * * There is but one way to save the Republican party in South Carolina, and that way is to unload Whipper and Moses and all who go with them. * * * * Neither the administration at Washington, with all its appliances—civil and military—nor all the denunciations of the world heaped upon me, can save the Republican party here from overwhelming defeat during this year, unless we can persuade the people of this State that such things as these judicial elections will be undone and never by possibility repeated."

You know that the men who were the leaders, who conducted that election, and who perpetrated the wrongs of which it was a feeble expression, are the same men who control the ticket upon which your name stands, who devised your party platform, and are to-day your political exponents. You know that it is against all this that our unfortunate people are struggling; and yet you know full well that their efforts, although in the warmth of canvass, are orderly and within the law. Your manhood compels you to approve our course, but we do not call upon you for that. As a candidate you are entitled to all benefits which can accrue from the measures which your followers (or, if you would permit me, I would say your party leaders, for your independent course was very different,) have adopted. But as the Governor of the State you are called upon to either contradict the assertion that the law is overthrown and that terrorism prevails, or to suppress this lawlessness; and it is our right that you call upon us before you appeal to the government of the United States. Our services are at your command, and whatever is our duty we are ready to do.

To recur. I beg leave again to extend to you the invitation, and ask of you to communicate it to the candidates upon your ticket, as it is meant for them as well as for yourself. It is the wish of the Democratic party that you accept it, for we are earnestly desirous to remove the bitterness of race feeling, which we attribute to the prejudices and erroneous views which have been instilled into the colored race. And we honestly desire "peaceful and untrammelled discussion, that the people may become enlightened on the issues of the day."

Your early reply will be deemed a favor, and if such be your wish, preparation will be made to receive you at the first meeting that it shall be your pleasure to indicate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. C. HASKELL,
Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

THE BURIAL CURE.—In 1848 there lived at South Shields, England, a laboring man named Dickinson, a native of the village of Coniscliffe, near Darlington. He was afflicted with paralysis, which for some years had crippled his limbs, and deprived him of the use of the left side of his body. One day, as he was slowly crawling along the street, he met with an elderly well dressed man, who stated that he was a physician from Edinburgh, and he on hearing of Dickinson's case, advised him to return to his native village, and have himself covered up with earth, which operation would cure him. The poor fellow, nothing doubting, dragged himself on foot to Coniscliffe, where he persuaded an old acquaintance to assist him in temporarily burying himself. They proceeded to the Tees-side, where Dickinson's friend, with his spade, dug a hole in the ground, in which the patient was to lie for four hours. Dickinson stretched himself in the excavation, with his head only at the outside, and soil was heaped upon him to the depth of two feet. At the expiration of a quarter of an hour the patient broke out into a profuse perspiration, and an intense pain at the same time attacked his left side loin and leg. Notwithstanding the agony he endured, he remained thus till the expiration of the allotted time. The man who buried him, seeing him turn "black in the face," and fearing he should die, would have released him sooner, but Dickinson would not consent. The sick man, when the earth was taken off him, arose and walked away with an active step, cured of his disease. This remedy for sickness is an old one; and Dampier, the voyager, attacked by illness in the East Indies, was, at his own request, buried to the neck in the earth until his pain abated.—*Darlington and Stockton Times.*

— "I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared a lawyer to an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

WHO FREED THE SLAVES?

A TRENCHANT LETTER FROM EX-GOV. PERRY TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

To His Excellency Gov. Chamberlain:

SIR: With all due deference to the high office which you fill in South Carolina, I shall reply to some of your statements in your campaign speeches as reported in the newspapers. The colored people have been told over and again by their unprincipled leaders that if they voted for the Democratic party, they would be thrown back into slavery again, and all their political rights taken from them. I do not charge you, sir, with having uttered so flagrant a falsehood, but you did say at Lancaster, Marlboro' and other places that the Republican party set the negroes free, and that they ought to, in gratitude for their freedom, stand by and support that party. Now, sir, this assertion, in point of fact, is not true, and, as a lawyer, you knew it was not true. The State Convention of South Carolina representing all the slaveholders of the State, did almost unanimously, in 1865, abolish slavery, and declare in their constitution that it should never exist again in the State. The Legislature of South Carolina soon afterwards adopted the amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that slavery should never again exist in the United States. In this way, and in no other, was slavery abolished in South Carolina.

You know very well, sir, as a constitutional lawyer, that neither the President by a proclamation nor Congress legislation had any right or authority under the Federal Constitution to abolish slavery in the States. No one would have dared assume such a proposition before the Supreme Court of the United States. Hence it was urged by the authorities at Washington, knowing that President Lincoln's proclamation emancipating the slaves was mere *brutem fulmen*, that the States themselves in conventions should abolish slavery, and accept the amendments to the Federal Constitution declaring that it should never exist again in the United States.

Now let us analyze this great interest and tender regard which you say the Republican party have had and will have for the colored people. We will find that it exists solely and ever has in the advancement of their own interest and their noted jealousy of the Southern people. The African slave trade was introduced by them solely for gain, and thousands of them made fortunes by it. Vessels were fitted out in all their ports and sent to Africa to kidnap the poor negro and sell him as a slave to the Southern planters. Was there any kindness in this to the colored people? They owned slaves themselves and kept them till the population of the Northern States became so dense that slave labor was no longer profitable. Then they sent as many of their slaves South as they could and sold them. Ultimately their own interest prompted them to abolish slavery in their several States. Was there any tender regard for the colored race in all this conduct? They saw that by the cultivation of rice and cotton in the Southern States with slave labor these States surpassed them in prosperity and wealth and had control of the Federal Government. This excited their jealousy and hatred, and under the pretence of philanthropy and humanity they commenced their abolition movement for the purpose of consolidating the non-slaveholding States and wresting the Federal Government from their hands. Was this kindness to the negro or selfish ambition and hatred on the part of the Republicans? The Northern Democrats had no sympathy in this movement, and denounced it as fiercely as we did at the South.

The colored people have been told a thousand times, and perhaps by you, that the civil war was carried on for their emancipation! that all the fraternal blood shed in this contest, and all the lives that were sacrificed, and all the thousands of millions of dollars expended were to set them free! When history informs us that after the war had waged for a length of time, Congress declared almost unanimously that this bloody war was only to restore the Union as it was before the war, with slavery as a necessary consequence! Did this show any regard for the poor slave? Were his interests or his rights at all considered? They did nothing for them. All they wanted, all they were fighting for, was the restoration of the Union! When the slaves of Maryland fled from their masters and went into Gen. Butler's camp for protection, he sent them back to their owners. How much regard was there in this for the freedom of the slave? It was thought at that time that any interference with slavery would defeat the restoration of the Union for which alone they were fighting. They cared nothing for emancipation. It was not then in their war programme.

Again, when a parcel of colored troops tendered their service to the government, President Lincoln refused to receive them! He told them that they belonged to a different race, and could not with propriety be incorporated into the army! This was showing great respect for the colored people! The hope had not then been given up of restoring the Union, as it was before the war, with slavery in full blast. In the course of time, as the civil war progressed, the Republican party saw that there was no hope of bringing the Southern States back into the Union except by conquest and subjugation. Then, for the first time, their kindness and consideration for the negro began to show itself. President Lincoln issued a proclamation, declaring the slaves free in all the States that did not lay down their arms and come back into the Union. This proclamation showed that they cared nothing for the slave nor his interest, but only as a power to preserve the Union, for which alone the war was commenced. They were willing for him to continue a slave if this would end the war. Giving up all hope of restoring the Union by consent of the Southern States, they began to think how best they could conquer and destroy the South. Then the idea came into their minds of enlisting the negro in their army, and by that means increase their forces and greatly weaken the defence of the Southern States. Was there any love for the colored people in putting them as they did, in the front of the battle? They thought only of their own interest and their own success through the slaughter of the colored troops!

When the war was over and the conquest of the Southern States was accomplished, they did not think of giving the right of suffrage to the colored people! Governor Morton expressed the views of the Republican party when he declared himself opposed to this extention to the right of suffrage. President Johnson, when he gave me my instruction as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, directed me to confine the right of suffrage to white persons who had taken the oath of allegiance. He did not include a single colored man in South Carolina! And so it was in all the Southern States. I, myself, thought that colored men who could read and write, and paid a tax on five hundred dollars' worth of property should be allowed to vote. The Republican authorities at Washington thought differently at that time. But a sudden change came over them when they found that all the Southern States had gone Democratic and elected Democratic Governors, members of Congress and Senators. They then determined to enfranchise the negroes and disfranchise the white people in order to give all the Southern States to the Republican party. Was there any regard for the colored people in all this? Was it not their own interest and their own party purposes which prompted them to bestow this boon on the negro? They required five years' residence before a foreigner is allowed to vote. This was to enable him to become acquainted with our laws, our constitution and form of government. He had likewise to produce in court a certificate of good moral character. How different was their conduct all at once towards the colored people when they adopted the idea of controlling the Southern States by means of the freedmen. Without any preparation or education or certificate of moral character, the whole of the freedmen were declared citizens, with the right of suffrage!

This is the pretended sympathy of the Republican party for the negro. It is false in every particular. They never had any sympathy for him except where their interest prompted them to have. They were, in the first place, actuated by a base and sordid interest in sending their vessels to Africa and kidnapping the poor negro and selling him as a slave. They were actuated by their own interest when, finding that his labor was no longer profitable, they set him free. They consulted their own interest and not the interest of the negro when they took him into their armies, and declared that the Southern States should not be restored to the Union till he was set free. They were actuated by the same motive when they gave him the right of suffrage. And they are now actuated by the same principles and the same feelings when they tell the colored people to vote for the carpet-baggers and scalawags who represent the Republican party in the Southern States.

Your Excellency knows full well the corruption of your Republican party in South Carolina. You yourself have denounced it and tried to reform it. The Legislature has elected men so infamous to seats on the bench that you have refused to commission them! Time and again you have vetoed their fraudulent bills, and tried to stop their roguery and plunder! Why, then, do you ask the ignorant and credulous negro to sustain those rogues and plunderers whom you have thus boldly denounced? They, such men as M[illegible]s and Whipper, Bowen and Neagle, and Leslie and Whittemore and their satellites, are the Republican party of South Carolina! The great masses of the colored people are too ignorant to understand the political principles of any party, and they have been led astray and turned against their Democratic friends, with whom they were born and raised, by just such speeches as you made to them at Lancaster, Marlboro and other places. I am sure, sir, you have too much regard for your reputation to tell the colored people, as your Republican understrappers do all over the State, that if the Democratic party get into power in South Carolina they will be thrown back into slavery or deprived of their political rights and privileges. You know, sir, that the Democratic party now has the control of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Arkansas. And in all these States the colored people are better off, more secure in all their rights, more prosperous and more of freemen than they are in South Carolina under Republican or Radical rule. It has been said that all mankind are governed by love or fear. You seem disposed to govern by the former principle and your understrappers by the latter.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours, &c.,
B. F. PERRY.

A Power if Properly Exercised.

We call attention to an article copied from the Anderson *Intelligencer*, on the subject of not giving employment to those who insist on voting in the interest of those who have plundered our State. The article in question is written so plainly, so forcibly, and with such a comprehension of the situation, that we must commend it to the careful consideration of every true South Carolinian, who wishes to lift the State from her present degraded position.

If we do not use all the means in our power to accomplish the noble undertaking of putting to flight the vultures and ill birds of prey which have been destroying us, we fail to discharge the commonest duties.

As the extract says, under ordinary circumstances, it is a bad policy to allow politics to make a dividing line in business; but if our present circumstances are not extraordinary, then, when, in the name of all that is good, will the circumstances be extraordinary?

Governor Chamberlain in his Morton letter, boasted and regarded it as a great virtue in his administration, that there were fewer Democrats in office in this State, under his control, than under either Scott or Moses.

The Radical party appoints to office and retains in office, only those who vote for it and sustain it. The Democrats of this State have no government by which they can reward their friends. But each individual has offices, and he would be untrue to his political faith were he not to give them to those who are his friends not only in discharging the duties of such offices, but in sustaining him in the possession of his farm or factory.

If every Democrat will refuse to give employment to those who in the coming election propose to vote for Chamberlain, Elliott & Co., there will be no trouble in the overwhelming election of Hampton. It is a right that belongs to the Democrats, as much so as any other one they possess, besides it is a great power, and if exercised, will have a magical effect! To adopt such a plan, will be the stroke that will cut the Gordian knot of our present governmental difficulties.

It is the sacred duty, in time of war, of every patriot to do everything at his command to defeat and destroy the enemy, and the greater the engine of destruction, the sooner will the foe be vanquished! If the colored people continue their persistence in voting in power those who are confiscating our lands and property, let them take the consequences, and suffer by their folly, the evils of destitution, exposure, and suffering! It will be their own choice.—*Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer.*

— The man who carries all before him—the wheelbarrow man.

— A carpenter who was always prognosticating evil to himself was one day upon the roof of a five story building upon which rain had fallen. The roof being slippery he lost his footing, and as he was descending toward the eaves he exclaimed: "Just as I told you!" Catching, however, an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a place of safety, when he thus dilivered himself: "I know'd it; there's a pair of shoes gone!"

Popular Education and the State Debt.

The following resolutions were adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee at the meeting last week:

ROOMS OF THE STATE DEM. EX. COM., COLUMBIA, S. C., October 4, 1876.

In answer to inquiries on State debt and education we reply that on the points made the question had already been answered by the Democratic vote in the Legislature; but to remove all doubt, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party will give its support to the adoption of the proposed amendment of the constitution, to wit:

"That section 5, article 10, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. The Boards of County Commisioners of the several counties shall levy an annual tax of not less than two mills on the dollar upon all the taxable property in their respective counties, which levies shall not be increased unless by special enanctment of the General Assembly for the support of public schools in their respective counties, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same officers as other taxes for the same year, and shall be held in the county treasuries of the respective counties, and paid out exclusively for the support of public schools as provided by law. There shall be assessed on all taxable polls in the State an annual tax of one dollar on each poll, the proceeds of which tax shall be applied solely to educational purposes: *Provided*, That no person shall ever be deprived of the right of suffrage for the non-payment of said tax. No other poll or capitation tax shall be levied in the State, nor shall the amount assessed on each poll exceed the limit given in this section. The school tax shall be distributed among the several school districts of the counties, in proportion to the respective number of pupils attending the public schools. No religious sect or sects shall have exclusive right to or control of any part of the school funds of the State, nor shall sectarian principles be taught in the public schools.

"That the question of adopting this amendment shall be submitted to the electors as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon: 'Constitutional amendment—Yes.' Those opposed to the said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon: 'Constitutional amendment—No.'"

Resolved, That the State debt having been practically adjusted by the consolidation act, 22d December, 1873, and most of the creditors having come in under the act, we consider the adjustment as final, and pledge the party to abide by it.

The Columbia *Register* makes the annexed comments in approval of the positions assumed by the Executive Committee:

The action of the State Democratic Executive Committee in defining the position of the Democracy upon these important topics of public interest will command the approval of all right-thinking men in the State. These are vital questions of practical and immediate moment, and when it was attempted by our political opponents to impress the ignorant and unwary with sinister views as to the opinions and purposes of the Democratic party in South Carolina, it was meet and proper that the false suggestions of these arrant demagogues be promptly exposed. The Executive Committee tersely and vigorously place the Democratic party upon the record, which will silence the insinuating cavilings of unscrupulous enemies, and give to our speakers an authoritative expression to meet the issue so frequently attempted to be made in the campaign as to the silence of the Democratic platform upon these points. Ordinarily, it would be sufficient answer to refer to the declarations and pledges of our candidates, whose character and position as public men are a sufficient guarantee that all they promise will be fulfilled, and our own gallant chieftain has repeatedly defined his position upon the matter of popular education. But the proposed amendment to the State constitution is to be voted upon by the people at the coming election, and it was important that there should be a positive expression, from an authoritative source, as to the position occupied by the Democracy upon this special provision for the maintenance and support of the public schools in the future. The poisonous suggestions of Radical orators and writers that we have an ulterior design upon the educational system of the State, looking to an indiscriminate abrogation of the entire system, have been squarely met by this action of the Executive Committee.

The proposed amendment will correct abuses in the system, and was supported almost unanimously by the Democratic members of the Legislature. It will only change the constitution in two particulars, namely, the levy of a certain sum every year for the support of free schools and the retention of the funds in the treasuries of the several counties. The amount fixed is two mills per annum for the public schools which will be amply sufficient when honestly disbursed to keep open the schools the greater portion of the year, and thereby improve very largely the present system for the benefit of the poorer classes. The present clause in the constitution requires the moneys raised for educational purposes by State levy to be sent to the State treasury for apportionment and disbursement, and the history of these funds for the last eight years proves conclusively that this plan enables dishonest officials to deplete the amounts, under the doctrine of "addition, division and silence," before the return is made to the county officers.—The election and appointment of trustworthy officers throughout the State will insure a faithful disbursement of the school funds for legitimate purposes, and the coming victory of the Democrats will give point and effect to the proposed amendment to the constitution, reassuring the hearts of the poorer classes of our population, white and colored, that the boon of education is to become a reality, not an unmitigated farce, as has been the case in many counties under the benign administration of the carpet-bagger.

The settlement of the public indebtedness does not so generally concern the masses, except in the matter of taxation. But we do not hesitate to pronounce the decision and pledge of the Executive Committee as wise and timely, for the reason that it disarms the opposition, who would like to create a formidable bugbear as to the intentions of the Democrats when in power to disturb the present settlement, and reanimate the incubus of a bonded debt piled mountain high under the earlier manipulations of the thrifty Radicals, who prospered and fattened upon the spoliation derived from the sale of bonds so deftly issued, when the present Governor was a member of the infamous advisory boards and assisted so largely by his presence and silence to inveigle speculators and capitalists in the North into the purchase of their cheap issues of worthless paper. The financial condition of South Carolina has been a perplexing muddle since the days of Scott, Kimpton, Chamberlain & Co., (we believe that was the style of the firm,) and although deserving creditors have been made to suffer by the infamies and wrongs perpetrated by these harpies, the adjustment of the public indebtedness under the consolidated bond act has been accepted by very many, perhaps a majority, of the *bona fide* creditors of the State, and it would be unwise, to say the least of it for either political party to seek a disturbance of this arrangement. The Democracy will take this measure as it stands, and will look only to the future management of the finances in a proper and legitimate way.

Help Those Who Help You!

The earnest recommendation of the *News and Courier* that the supporters of Hampton in the present canvass, should give the preference, in every profession, trade and occupation, to those who are willing to work for the redemption of South Carolina, appears to meet with general approval.

Steps have been taken in several Counties, besides Charleston to give effect to the Preference policy. In Columbia an Intelligence office has been opened, under the management of Messrs. Lee Hagood, James F. Gadsden, Winthrop Williams, and Coleman Beattie, where persons "in accord with the party of honesty and reform, who are in search of employment or deserve patronage," may enroll their names, and where applications may be made by those who can find work or places for any of Hampton's men. The Darlington land-owners are determined to give the preference to Hampton's men in the renting of land and the hiring of labor, and a similar enlightened policy has been agreed to in several townships in Marion. One capitalist in the middle country, who has lent $75,000 this year to small farmers, chiefly colored men, on agricultural liens, has given fair notice that hereafter all the money he has to lend, to the last dollar, will go to the followers of Hampton. Merchants in different places are taking the same stand. They will give credit to Hampton's men and none other. In Greenville one white planter has notified his hands that in the event of Hampton's election he can afford to pay them, and will pay them, *three dollars* a month more than he now pays them. Those laborers are as zealous Democrats as any in the County.

The feeling everywhere is that the colored people must be made to understand that their interests lie directly and immediately, not indirectly or remotely, with the advocates of honesty, fidelity and economy in public affairs. The Clarendon *Press* says very truly that no alternative is left: "If the colored Republican expects the friendship and assistance of the owner of property, he must show himself his friend. He cannot complain if he does not enjoy the property which he assists others in stealing. So long as he arrays himself among the enemies of the prosperity of the State, he cannot expect the support of those who are fighting to save a little from the harpies of the Radical party." And the same subject is treated, more at length, by the Abbeville *Medium*, which says:

"This movement is eminently wise and proper, and should obtain all over the State. For years we have submitted to the most villanous oppression that the world has ever known. Our money has been stolen, our property squandered, our lives endangered, and every indignity possible to the depraved lusts of the dominant party has been heaped upon us without complaining, or the least show of resistance on our part. We have supported our enemies with our friendship and our money; we have given them employment, hired them to till our lands, and treated them with all kindness and civility. In return for these things they have abused our confidence and persistently refused to help us in building up the prostrate State. They have voted with the Radical party time and again, and spurned every proffer of friendship from us. They have alienated themselves from the citizens of the soil, and formed an alliance with the vilest crew of cutthroats and assassins of the century, and should no longer receive any countenance or aid from us. Let the Democrats give their support only to those who go with them to the polls and vote for good and honest government. We own the lands and the houses; the moneyed capital of the country is in our hands, and we owe it to ourselves that no man who stands by the Radical party in this last dire extremity of the State receives a dime's worth of encouragement from us in any manner, shape or form. Federal bayonets cannot affect us here. Every American citizen is supreme in the administration of his own personal affairs. While we deny aid to all those who go against us in this last fight against the enemies of good government, let us meet every accession to our own ranks with a show of *material* friendship."

The argument is unanswerable with impartial and intelligent men everywhere. It is forcibly put by the Philadelphia *Times* which, in reply to the "organs" that denounce the recommendations of the *News and Courier* as treasonable, says: "The organs shut their eyes to the fact that things in Charleston have reached the point which they did when the Tweed ring was detected in New York, when they talked of hanging thieves to lamp-posts in Chicago, and when shooting repeaters was openly advised in Philadelphia. They know that there are not five more years of good stealing in South Carolina, and they feel that *the man who votes to continue the thieves in power is no better than he who lights the torch to burn their homes.* If he succeeds the resuult is the same in either case. And they are now fighting, not for power, but for the original rights secured by the Declaration of Independence—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This is our doctrine to the letter. We are not ashamed of it. We are proud of it. We know by practicing what we preach, *the people can elect Hampton.* We are ready to defend the Preference policy, and know that we can establish its justice, reasonableness, propriety and necessity.—*News and Courier.*

SHOOTING STARS.—Down in Mexico, Mo., a young lady and a young man got out on the steps of a Sunday evening and entered into a contract. For each shooting star he is to receive a kiss. On one of these interesting occasions a half hour passed away and not a solitary star shot across the sky. But after awhile the cherry lips of the young lady parted, and she called the young man's attention to the flying meteors that were about to escape his observation; then she got to calling his attention to the lightning-bugs, and finally got him down to stea[dy] work on the light of a lantern a man w[as] carrying about the depot where the trains were switching. Artless girl!

— A teacher asked one of his pupils who sat at the extreme end of the bench, where the sun struck with full force nearly all the afternoon, what business he'd like to follow when he grew up to be a man. "Well," said the lad, "pap wants me to be a lawyer, but I guess if I've got to sit in the sun all my life, I'd rather drive an ice cart."

What Foreigners Think of America and Americans.

A newspaper reporter has interviewed the Commissioners of the different nations represented at the Centennial Exposition, and has published the result. The views of America and Americans thus elicited will be interesting to those who wish to see themselves as others see them. The phlegmatic Turk is astounded at our inquisitiveness. "They come up to your stand, handle your goods, ask you all sorts of impertinent questions, never apologize for troubling you, but address invariably with the inevitable 'how much.'" The Frenchman thinks our mode of life, so far as eating is concerned, detestable. "Your mode of living," said one of the Commissioners, "is the cause of illness among your women, which must affect the whole race. The undue use of ice water, ice cream, iced drinks of all kinds, the abuse of pepper and salt, all are injurious. You need a public school to teach the art of proper feeding." The Belgian also detests our mode of living and our cooking. He thinks our national stomach must be out of order—not far out of the way—and we eat too much meat. While we are exceedingly sociable we have no cafes and drink too often and too quickly, is also the Belgian's criticism. The Frenchman, so far as our character is concerned, thinks "the high appreciation of number one does much to stunt the development of morality." The Spaniard declares us to be "the most cordial and hospitable people in the world." The Italian thinks we lack sentiment and principles. "To achieve what you have done," said one of the Italian Commission, "you have had to make a god—the dollar—and a machine of your country, a money-making apparatus." But the American women puzzle the Italian the most. Says this same Commissioner:

"I ask myself concerning them: Is it innocence, virtue, ingeniousness or what? They are the most impertinent creatures I ever saw. They go up to a foreigner with the most perfect sang froid, stare him out of countenance, ask him if he is married, how many children he has, where he comes from, and I know not what. Their excessive freedom of manner to our hot-blooded people seems what I hope it is not. But they take the extraordinary liberties. Fancy a pretty girl of eighteen laying her little dimpled hand on your arm and asking you, naively or boldly, I know not which, how you like American ladies. What the deuce can one think?"

Like the Frenchman and Belgian, the Italian is disgusted at our cooking. "You need a thorough reformation of your cuisine," said one. "You have little or no variety of food; and oh! you lack good wines! If you only had our wines you would have less public drunkenness." The German laments the absence of domestic life, but he seems to regard America as a sort of promised land, and thinks it especially a paradise for working men. The Austrian, like the Turk, is disgusted with the national impoliteness. Said one: "The people are pleasant enough, but they do not know the use of the words 'please' and 'thank you,' and seem to imagine that for the admission price of fifty cents they purchase the services, as guides, instructors and playthings of all the exhibitors." And then we are wofully ignorant. "Most of the American visitors here," said this same Austrian, "don't know the difference between Austria and Australia, and ask me how I like living in the bush. One old lady asked me, just now, 'Where is the Belgian and Brazilian stands?' You know the place where they make bug jewelry, jewelry out of bugs, and that is only one instance in many hundreds." The Dane thinks our middle classes not so well educated as those of his own country. The Mexican is particularly struck by the abuses of our street car travel and our hacks. He would have stringent laws to prevent the overcrowding of the street cars, and, to stop the extortion of the hackmen, capital punishment. The Dutchman doesn't like our women; thinks they are weak and puny, compared with their buxom girls. And the opinion of the Chinaman is compressed into the following expressive sentences: "Much likee Melica. Costee muchee money livee in Melica. Costee little money livee in Chilee. Chilee man makee muchee money in Melica; Melican man makee d——n little money in Chilee."

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—I believe I promised to give you my plan of keeping potatoes, which is the cheapest, I think, and certainly the safest I've ever seen tried.

I build a pen of logs, any desired length, and five feet wide, (this lessens the risk from bulking,) four to six feet high; hew it down evenly on the inside, so that the walls may be ceiled or daubed smoothly; cover the whole with a good roof; and have a small door in the end. When this is done, raise the bottom with stones five or six inches high; cover these with dry sand, to keep them from cutting the potatoes, which may now be put in, beginning in the middle. Three or four inches of dry sand must be placed between them and the wall. I sometimes have a plank for this purpose, raising it up as the potatoes are put in, keeping the space between the plank and wall well filled in with the sand, which will run down through the potatoes as the plank is raised. Let them remain so until freezing weather, when you can readily cover entirely with the dry sand, deep enough to keep them from being chilled. Some attention may be necessary for a while, as the sand will continue to disperse itself among them, and leave the top naked. There should be no leaks in the roof. There is but little waste in the sand when once procured. Like the house, it is always ready, and at the spot. The philosophy of the plan, is the uniform temperature it ensures, while it absorbs, and carries off the excessive moisture that may be in the potatoe. I have tried this plan satisfactorily for 20 years successively. It was suggested to my mind, by seeing hogs rooting up potatoes in the spring.—*Southern Cultivator.*

ADVERTISING MAJOR-GENERALS.—The last ridiculous pretense set up by the Republican press to shield their party against the wrath to come, is the assertion that "the leading generals of the Union" are all on the side of Grantism. And this while Custer still lies unavenged in the premature grave to which Grantism sent him. The truth is, the great majority of the fighting generals were and are Democrats, while the great majority of the Republican generals belong to the same category with a certain Major-General who was captured early in the war, together with thirty mules. When the news was brought to Mr. Lincoln he looked much depressed for a moment, and then said: "This is sad, very sad; to lose thirty mules just now is a very serious matter. As for the Major-General, I can make as many more of the same sort as I like without any trouble. But I am distressed about the mules."—*New York World.*

— "Much remains unsung," as the tom cat remarked to the brickbat when it abruptly cut short his serenade.

MAX ADELER'S "RECORD."

He Determines to Run for the Presidency, and Defends His Past Acts of Fiendishness—He Will Stand Upon the Facts.

We are sorry to say that Max Adeler has determined to run for the Presidency. His platform is thus announced in the New York *Illustrated Weekly*:

I have pretty much made up my mind now to run for the Presidency. What the country wants is, a candidate who cannot be injured by investigation of his past history, so that the enemies of the party will be unable to rake up against him things that nobody ever heard of before. If you know the most about a candidate, to begin with, every attempt to spring things on him will be checkmated. Now I am going to enter the field with an open record. I am going to own up in advance to all the wickedness I have done, and if any Congressional Committee is disposed to prowl around my biography, in the hope of finding any dark and deadly deed which I have secreted, why let it prowl.

In the first place, I admit that I did tree a rheumatic grandfather of mine in the winter of 1859. He was old and inexpert in climbing trees, but with a heartless brutality that is characteristic of me, I ran him out the front door in his nightshirt, at the point of a shot gun, and caused him to bowl up a maple tree, where he remained all night while I emptied shot into his legs. I did this because he snored. I will do it again if I ever have another grandfather who snores. I am as inhuman now as I ever was in 1859. No rheumatic person shall snore in my house.

I candidly acknowledge that I ran away at the battle of Gettysburg. My friends have tried to smooth over this fact by asserting that I got behind a tree; that I did so for the purpose of imitating Washington, who went into the woods at Valley Forge to say his prayers. It is a miserable subterfuge. I cut a straight line for the Tropic of Cancer simply because I was scared. I wanted my country saved, but I preferred having somebody else save her. I entertain that preference yet. If the bubble reputation can be obtained only at the cannon mouth, I am willing to go there for it, providing the cannon is empty. If it is loaded, my immortal and inflexible purpose is to get suddenly over the fence and go home. My invariable practice in war has been to bring out of any given fight two-thirds more men than I took in. This seems to me to be Napoleonic in its grandeur.

The last time I ran for the Presidency there was some unpleasant talk about my implication in a transaction with the widow Pollock's ducks. The matter was hushed up; but I have no objection to admitting the truth respecting it. I have always had a favorite theory that roast ducks were conductive to hysterical symptoms, and as every instinct of my nature prompts me to protect the widow from the ravages of hysteria, I entered the coop in the garden and regretfully but firmly removed those duck. The fact that she began a prosecution against me is not a matter of consequence. It is the fate of the philanthropist to be misunderstood. But duty is my guiding star, and if it leads me to ducks or destruction I shall follow it.

My financial views are of the most decided character, but they are not likely, perhaps, to increase my popularity with the advocates of inflation and contraction, I do insist upon the special supremacy of rag money or hard money. The great fundamental principle of my life is to take any kind I can get.

The rumor that I buried a dead aunt under one of my grape vines is founded on fact. The vine needed fertilizing, my aunt had to be buried, and I dedicated her to that high purpose. Does that unfit me for the Presidency? The Constitution of our country does not say so. No other citizen was ever considered unworthy of the office because he enriched his grape vines with his relations. Why should I be selected as the first victim of an abused prejudice?

I admit, also, that I am not a friend of the poor man. I regard the poor man, in his present condition, as so much wasted raw material. Cut up and properly canned he might be useful to fatten the natives of the Cannibal Islands, and to improve our export trade with that region; I shall recommend legislation upon the subject in my first message. My campaign cry will be: "Dissicate the poor workingman! Stuff him into sausages!"

These are about the worst parts of my record. On them I come before the country. If my country don't want me I will go back again. But I recommend myself as a safe man—a man who starts from the basis of total depravity and proposes to be fiendish to the last.

The Young Man of Principle.

A young man was in a position where his employers required him to make a false statement, by which several hundred dollars would come into their hands which did not belong to them. All depended upon this clerk's serving their purpose. To their great vexation he utterly refused to do so. He could not be induced to sell his conscience for any one's favor. As the result, he was discharged from the place.

Not long after, he applied for a vacant situation, and the gentleman, being pleased with his address, asked him for any reference he might have.

The young man felt that his character was unsullied, and so fearlessly referred him to his last employer.

"I have just been dismissed from his employ, and you can inquire of him about me."

It was a new fashion of getting a young man's recommendations, but the gentleman called on the firm and found that he was "too conscientious about trifles." The gentleman had not been greatly troubled by too conscientious employees, and preferred that those intrusted with his money should have a fine sense of truth and honesty, so he engaged the young man, who rose fast in favor, and became, at length, a partner in one of the largest firms in Boston.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Even unscrupulous men know the worth of good principles that cannot be moved.

A gentleman turned off a man in his employ at the bank, because he refused to write for him on Sunday. When asked afterward to name some reliable person he might know as suitable for a cashier in another bank, he mentioned this same man.

"You can depend upon him," he said, "for he refused to work for me on the Sabbath."

A gentleman, who emyloyed many persons in his large establishment, said: "When I see one of my young men riding out for pleasure on Sunday, I dismiss him on Monday. I know such a case cannot be trusted. Nor will I employ any one who even occasionally drinks liquor of any kind."

Honor the Sabbath and all the teachings of the Bible, and you will not fail to find favor with God, and with man also.