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Republican Platform.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people by the people and for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First—The United States of America is a Nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the National and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second—The Republican party has preserved the governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principle embodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end, we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth—In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

Fifth—Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

Sixth—We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparing.

Seventh—The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any sectarian institutions under sectarian control.

Eighth—The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations for the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon importations which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to the free uses of the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effects of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for woman by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendance of education charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth—The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth—We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendancies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude, that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to th grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil National honor and human rights.

Sixteen—We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union Soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the Lower House in Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government, and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The National Administration merits commendation, for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism, and his eminent services in war and in peace.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

1876-77.

Belmont County, Ohio.

1st Saturday of Nov., Martin's Ferry.
3d Saturday of Nov., St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of Dec., St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of Jan., Belmont.
2d Saturday of Feb., St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of March, Bridgeport.
4th Saturday of March, St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of April, Barnesville.
1st Saturday of May, Bellaire.
3d Saturday of May, St. Clairsville.
2d Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.
4th Saturday of June, St. Clairsville.
Also at the close of the Institute at Morristown in August, 1877.

Examinations begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.
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BELMONT CHRONICLE.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1876.

DR. SANDERSON

Can be consulted at Frazier House, Barnesville, on the 3d and 4th, and at McClure House, Wheeling, on the 5th of every month.
Feb 17th, '76-1f

PRIVATE dispatches from South Carolina bring a version of the cause of collision between the whites and the blacks at Cainhoy different from the story as told by the Associated Press. It seems that a crowd of white Democrats went up from Charleston apparently for the purpose of creating disturbance by demanding that they should have half of the time of the meeting. The negroes, feeling themselves numerically able to hold their own and protect their rights, refused to have their meeting interfered with. The whites offered violence, but the negroes not only stood their ground, but attacked the rioting whites and drove them off. South Carolinians say that this result shows that, the Wade Hampton rifle clubs cannot undertake to execute their programme in that portion of the State. Wherever the negroes are in a large majority their numbers give them confidence; and they are not cowed as they are in the uphill country, where the intimidation is so great. The delegation at Washington believe that the rifle clubs will not attempt any violence in Charleston county, or in the other counties south of that, as the negroes there are abundantly able to protect themselves against White League aggressions and have the courage to do it.

Presidential Prospects.

The prospect for November is not simplified by the October elections. Hitherto it has been presumed that Indiana would cast its electoral vote for the Democratic candidates, and that Ohio would vote for Gov. Hayes. There is no doubt as to Ohio. But the success of the inflationist Williams, by a majority probably smaller than the vote cast for the Greenback ticket by former Republicans, leaves the result in Indiana in great doubt, and it is not at all impossible that the disheartenment or disgust of Democrats, and their failure to vote, may give the State to the Republicans in November, as like causes did in 1872. West Virginia only proves that the South is solid, as was expected. There is a possibility that North Carolina may be wrested from the Democrats, but not a strong probability. It is possible that a vote sufficiently full and honest to insure Democratic defeat may be obtained in South Carolina of Louisiana, but it would be folly to rely upon that result. It may safely be assumed, as a basis of all calculations, that the Republicans cannot count with confidence upon a single State formerly slaveholding.

On the other hand, the Democrats cannot claim as certain a single Northern State. Elections in Maine, Vermont, and Ohio show that old-fashioned Republican majorities are to be expected from rural districts throughout the North. If Wisconsin was thought doubtful it must be classed as certain for Hayes in view of the majorities in Northern Ohio. Since the election in Maine no one doubts about New Hampshire. Colorado has spoken for itself. Nevada is a Republican State, and the chances certainly favor the Republicans in California since the zealous support of Gov. Hayes by Senator Booth and the Independents whom he represents. But the situation is not materially changed if that State and Oregon are called doubtful. The position is this:

For Tilden—A Solid South.

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	South Carolina	7
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	8	Total	138

For Hayes

Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Pennsylvania	29
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3	Total	157

Doubtful.

Indiana	15	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	California	6
Oregon	3		
New York	35	Total	74

The Democrats, if they secure every electoral vote from the South, have still to secure 47 more in order to elect their candidate. This they cannot do without the 35 votes of New York, so that it remains true, as we stated months ago, that New York is absolutely necessary to the Democrats, but not to the Republicans. Whenever the public credit has been assailed, or danger apprehended from the South, the Republicans have usually prevailed in each of the Northern States. The greater the probability that the South will be united, the greater the probability that the Democrats may be beaten, not in New York only, but in every other doubtful State, and that even with New York they may fail. Elections prior to the recent developments at the South are therefore not sure indications of the result in November. The Democrats require, not only New York, but 12 more electoral votes, and even with New York and Indiana, if they miss a single Southern State they are beaten. But there is at this time every reason to believe that they will be beaten in New York. With the aid of many thousand Liberals and Independents, Mr. Tilden polled 416,000 votes in 1874, while in spite of the opposition of the Liberals 440,000 votes were polled for President Grant in 1872. In this contest the entire Republican strength will be polled; it will be re-enforced by thousands of Liberals of 1872; and it will also be re-enforced by thousands of Democrats who distrust the position of their party with respect to the finances and the public honor. Similar changes will appear in other Northern States. The Republicans have only 28 votes to gain, even if they are defeated in every Southern State. Indiana with two other doubtful States, or New York alone, would give them the requisite number. They will naturally concentrate their efforts upon New York, for their prospects there are excellent, and victory there is victory everywhere. But they are not compelled, as the Democrats are, to stake everything upon a single State. It is quite within the range of possibility that, while the Democrats are straining every nerve to win New York, the Republicans may carry Indiana, California, and either New Jersey, Connecticut, or a single Southern State.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Shall the Sectional Democracy Succeed.

From the days when the questions between North and South were supposed to be definitely settled by the war and Constitutional amendments, most patriotic citizens have indulged in the belief that sectionalism had disappeared from American politics. The peculiar institution of the South, which had been for more than a generation the great stumbling block in the way of that hearty union which alone could give stability to the Republic, had disappeared. Slavery was abolished effectually and forever, not only by the military necessity which made it impossible that it should survive if the Union cause was maintained, but also by irrepealable amendments of our fundamental law, ratified by the requisite majority of States. The subsequent measures of reconstruction at the South, in spite of occasional temporary mistakes, came at last to establish every State government on the substantial basis of universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

Up to the time of the present Presidential campaign, there was little or no evidence of the rampant sectionalism which now, under the lead of the Democratic party, unites the Solid South in a tremendous struggle for the possession of the Federal Government. The North and the South had to all appearance sincerely "shaken hands across the bloody chasm;" the Democratic party with its Southern allies had accepted as its standard-bearer in 1872 the Liberal Republican leader, whose life had been devoted to warfare upon the sectionalism which subordinated the United States to the slave institutions of the South; it was believed, we may say almost universally, not only that the question of slavery had disappeared forever from our politics, but that sectional issues had disappeared with it. North and South, it was supposed, could fraternize upon the thoroughly established principle of the equal rights of all men.

But of late there have been coming more and more to the front the old, and what were supposed to have been the exploded prejudices and fallacies of the Democratic party and the Solid South in days gone by. Again the doctrine of State Sovereignty has been proclaimed against the doctrine of Nationality. The right of a State to refuse to be bound by the political system solemnly and constitutionally established, has been again definitely asserted. The power of a State or of its citizens to grant or to deny equal suffrage at their pleasure, notwithstanding the absolute guarantee of it in the Constitution of our whole country, has been assumed and acted upon. Hitherto, in large regions of the South the freedom of election has been worse than a farce; colored voters have been absolutely unable to exercise that freedom of franchise which was their right, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. They have been kept from the polls by thousands, and the policy of the shotgun and the derringer has restricted suffrage to those mainly who would vote the Democratic ticket. The right of free suffrage, held out ostentatiously to the colored voter with one hand, has been effectually taken away with the other.

Not only has this policy, which revives all the sectionalism of the past and erects a despotism in the South in place of a Republic, been revived, but the Democratic party in the North has made itself the subservient tool and champion of the Solid South. Gaining control of one of the legislative branches of the Government, its first act was to appoint forty-seven of the Confederate officers and soldiers to places vacated by the removal of men who had fought in the Union army. Its next act was to organize the controlling committees of the House of Representatives by giving almost two-thirds of the Chairmanships to Southern men and one-third only to Northern members, whereas the proportion of the Southern States to the Northern in population, wealth and political representation was nearly in the reverse ratio of one-third to two-thirds. This subserviency to the South exhibited in this extraordinary manner in the appointment of the House committees has been still further exemplified since in the action of some of those committees themselves.

The Democratic Committee on War Claims has promulgated in a formal report a doctrine which, if carried out in the action of Congress, would leave absolutely no limit to the taking of money out of the Treasury to pay the claims of the men lately in rebellion. That doctrine, which fallaciously pretends to be based upon a recent decision of the Supreme Court, is that in the taking of private property in the rebel States during the whole course of the war the United States Government put itself in the position of a trustee for the owners. It follows, says the Democratic Committee on War Claims, that the Government and the people are bound to pay the owners of the property which it took as trustee; its full value at the time it was taken. This most unprecedented ground is repudiated not only by the unanimous usage and decision of other Governments in time of war, and by the principles of public law, but also, and still more emphatically, by the principles of true patriotism and the public interest. If the people of the whole country are to pay these Southern rebels for what they lost by going into the rebellion, or for what the Government took from them while in rebellion, all distinction between loyal patriotism and disloyal treason is wiped out at once and forever. The principle that the man who was an enemy to his country, and who lost, and was compelled to pay some share of the cost of putting down the rebellion, is now to be reimbursed by the whole body of the people, the same as if he had been a steadfast adherent to the Union during the war, is monstrous and inadmissible.

But this Democratic Committee on War Claims has gone even farther in its declaration that no matter how thoroughly a rebel a Southern citizen may have been during the war, the acts and proclamations of amnesty since that period restore him to all his rights of property during that period the same as if he had always remained loyal. This doctrine destroys at one blow the distinction on which all our existing laws regarding Southern claims are founded, namely, that such claims are due and payable only to those who can clearly prove that not only their property in the form of supplies was actually taken for the use of the Union army, but that the owners were steadily faithful to the cause of the Union during the rebellion. Is it wise, is it safe, is it decent or patriotic to vote for a party whose leading spokesmen are in favor of breaking down all distinction between patriots and traitors—between fidelity to the Government and fighting for its overthrow?

Another danger looms behind that of turning over the National Administration, both in its legislative and executive departments, to the control of the Democratic party, in league with a united South. That danger is that this party, if it succeeds to power, may have in its control during the next four years such a reconstruction of the Supreme Court of the United States as will make that judicial tribunal of last resort the mouthpiece of the Democratic party to decide all questions in the interest of the late rebels of the South. The question of securing the enfranchised colored race in the rights of citizenship, the question of permanent prohibition of the payment of any debt incurred in behalf of the rebellion; and the question of prohibiting forever any compensation for the emancipated slaves, all hang upon the sound and honest construction by the Supreme Court of the valid adoption of these Constitutional amendments. A very large and influential section of the Democratic party hold that these amendments are invalid *ab initio*, because not ratified by what they hold to have been the requisite constitutional majority of States. If these dangerous doctrines should prevail, unsettling questions supposed by the people of the country to have been permanently settled on principles of justice and fairness, all the political battles of the last ten years may have to be fought over again. There is no doubt which side would triumph in the contest. The side of the rights of man, the side of justice and freedom to every soul that lives beneath the banner of the Republic, would again be sure of victory. But the costliness of such a struggle; the throwing of the whole country into agitation and strife; the postponing for years of the commercial and material welfare of the people by an embittered political struggle—would all be chargeable to the Democratic victory of 1876. That party of retrogression, as destitute of living principles as "the United South" is of actual grievances, would unquestionably renew its disgraceful career of subserviency to the South in all the legislation of the country, adding to it a degree of public profligacy and a carnival of jobs such as the country has never yet seen.—[*Cin. Com.*

The Recent Elections.

The results in Ohio and Indiana, when fully weighed, will be found exceedingly damaging to the Democratic party. The mere disappointment of failure in Ohio, and of success by a very slender majority if at all in Indiana, will count for much. The most desperate efforts had been made. All the arguments and all the campaign tricks which the party had at command were employed, with marvelous organization, abundance of money, and great skill in fraud. Yet the majority in Ohio is certainly larger than it was last year, and in Indiana the Democrats have not held their advantage. In both States they have lost on Congressmen. The electoral vote of Ohio, and of every other Western State, with the possible exception of Indiana, will go to Gov. Hayes. But this is not all. There are other considerations which will powerfully affect public opinion in New York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, where the battle is now to be fought.

I. Nothing but the extreme repudiating wing of the party has prevailed, if there has been a Democratic success in Indiana. That State, immeasurably worse than any other in respect to the currency question and the public credit, has been carried, if at all, only by a demagogue whose sympathy with the worst Democratic element made him strong in that State, as it would have made him weak in those which are now to decide the contest. The worst and most dangerous end of the party gains the upper hand. Precisely because the party can win, in such a State as Indiana, and with such a candidate as Williams, it will be the weaker in New York.

II. In a few cities in Ohio great gains were made by the Democrats through the temperance question, and the stories widely circulated at a very late hour respecting the attitude of Gov. Hayes toward foreign-born voters. In New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut the temperance issue cannot be raised, and there will be ample time to make the position of Gov. Hayes thoroughly known. The remarkable gains which the Republicans made in the rural districts of Ohio, even in comparison with the enormous vote of last year, indicate that similar gains may be expected in Eastern States. An equally strong Republican vote in either of the close Eastern States, with similar gains over the heaviest vote ever polled by that party, would insure Republican victory in all.

III. At the West, the voters of German nativity have usually voted with the Republicans, and those who were influenced to vote against Gov. Hayes counted as a loss to that party and as a gain to the Democrats. It is not probable that the same weak stories can be used with effect a month hence, but even if they should be, the German vote in the Eastern States has been mainly Democratic.

IV. It is not at all certain that the electoral vote of Indiana can be secured for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Hendricks carried that State in 1872 by 1,300 majority, but 26,000 Democrats refused to vote for Mr. Greeley in November, and Grant's majority was over 21,000. It is quite possible that the extreme inflationists, who were enthusiastic for Williams, may be less hearty in support of the electoral ticket. Mr. Hendricks himself, because of his trimming, has not been popular with this class of fanatics. They have been educated to hate Mr. Tilden and the New York Democracy, and it would not be surprising if one in a hundred of them should refuse to vote in November next as one in eight of the Indiana Democrats did refuse to vote in 1872. But a loss of less than one per cent. of their total vote would apparently insure a Republican victory.

V. Finally, the most disheartening fact to the Democrats is now conclusively established, namely, that the hard times, the demand for a change, and the cry of reform, produce no effect whatever. The Republicans hold every State at the North which they carried prior to the election in 1872; they show a much more united and solid array; they poll a larger vote, and manifest greater confidence and determination. But the Democrats have relied with absolute confidence upon the cry of reform, the hard times, and the desire for a change.

These being important, as the elections in Maine and Vermont, Indiana and Ohio conclusively prove, the Democrats will presently begin to understand that it is the same old fight over again, upon issues which have never failed to secure Republican victory, against a Republican party strengthened by thousands of Liberals and Independents who have at times opposed it. The dream of a "tidal wave" melts away. Disgust, disheartenment, conviction that defeat is inevitable, will take possession of Democratic minds in spite of all the boasts of leaders. Reform and the hard times were their strong cards, and they fail. It will not do for Republicans to be over-confident. They have a hard fight before them in this State. But it will be their own fault if they do not triumph.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

POLITICS AND TRADE.

How They Are Combined in the Solid Southern State of South Carolina.

From the Boston Transcript.]

The ways of Southern politics, in some respects clear enough, are still past finding out. South Carolina is a Republican State by a majority of many thousands; but the declaration has gone forth that the Democrats are to take possession after this year, and the small traders and poor laborers have taken the alarm. The advertising columns of the daily Democratic papers show how the alarm is manifested. The Charleston Journal of Commerce, R. Barnwell Rhett, jr., editor, contains the following:

"A CARD—UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE I will receive applications from those seeking employment, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS: and orders from employers for Straight-out Democratic Workingmen, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. I am prepared to furnish Democrats with Democratic labor at reasonable wages, to any extent at a moment's notice. To employ Republicans and starve Democrats no longer pays. It is a crime, and will be held to strict accountability.

"R. S. THAIRN,
"75 Broad street."

To understand the effect of an announcement of this kind it must be remembered that the great majority of Republicans are laborers, and the majority of Democrats are employers of labor in some form or other. Such a notice as this is, therefore, an appeal to the fears of those who are dependent on their daily earnings, and would rather change their politics than lose them. It is also a threat against those who refuse to surrender. Here is another notice of the same kind:

"TO OUR MERCHANTS, WHARF OWNERS, AND TRADESMEN GENERALLY.—The Workingmen's Democratic Association are now prepared to furnish from 100 to 200 able-bodied men for any kind of work. Apply at their hall, Queen street, near Meeting, from 9 to 12 m., 2 to 6, and 7 to 9 p. m."

This modified form of intimidation is carried into the various branches of retail trade. Twenty-one butchers of Charleston unite in a card which the News and Courier prints under the heading,

"BUTCHERS TO BUY FROM.

"WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR MEAT?—*To the Democratic Public.*—The undersigned, butchers in the Charleston markets, who are earnest supporters of the cause of HAMPTON AND GOOD GOVERNMENT, respectfully solicit the custom of their Democratic fellow citizens.

"HOUSEKEEPERS CAN GET THEIR Meats from 'Democratic Headquarters,' Stalls Nos. 49, 50, 57 and 58, Lower Market. Also No. 9 and 10, Upper Market, 4 to 12½ cents per pound. It is not Democratic money alone that we want, but WADE HAMPTON and REFORM."

Paul Trescott, a good South Carolina name adds to the number of his stalls the information—"Staight-out Democrat;" and T. R. Tully, caterer, "desires to remind the general public of what his old customers all know, that he has been for years a stanch Democrat, and is now a supporter of Hampton and good government." Surely the ruling white race, "the natural leaders," are setting a noble example for their less fortunate fellow-citizens. If the marketmen and household purveyors of any Northern city were to advertise their wares in this way, toadying to the prejudices of their rich customers, and threatening their rivals with the destruction of their business unless they changed their opinions, our rigorous Northern climate would soon be made uncomfortable for them. The negroes have, indeed, much to learn and to unlearn when the superior white race sets them so poor an example.

WADE HAMPTON'S CANVASS.

A CAMPAIGN OF TERROR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Startling Facts Plainly Told—How the Democrats Hope to Overcome the Republican Majority.

Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

COLUMBIA, Monday, Oct. 9, 1876.

The majority of the Republican party in South Carolina is at least 25,000 votes. This fact is admitted by every one in the State. The most violent Democratic leaders do not dispute it. In spit of this majority, however, the Democrats, with Gen. Wade Hampton at their head, have declared "by the eternal God"—I use the General's own words—that they will elect their ticket and carry the State for Tilden and Hendricks in November next. They make no secret of their determination to do this; indeed, they boast of it loudly and upon every possible occasion. Three days ago Gen. Gary, one of their most effective orators, and a gentleman of high position and influence, said in a public speech, "South Carolina is a white man's State, and in spite of nigger majorities the Democrats are going to rule it. This we swear to you by heaven and in the face of God." Reading this, the law-abiding citizens of the North and West may ask in surprise, "But how are they going to rule it if the Republicans have an undoubted majority of at least twenty-five thousand?" Gen. Gary, the same Democratic orator to whom I have referred above, answered this question at a Hampton ratification meeting held in Aiken a few days since. He said, "The Edgefield policy, that is the shotgun policy, won in the State Convention, and will win in the present campaign. That policy is to plainly tell the negroes that the whites are again in command of the State. We Democrats do not want their votes, but they will vote against us at their peril. We must warn the leaders that 'tall poppies will fall first.' I for one would shoot first Chamberlain, Elliot, Patterson, and such carpet-baggers; second, the miserable white native scallawags, and lastly, the black leaders generally." In another part of his speech General Gary said: "Go armed to the ballot-box, and meet force with force. If any one tries to prevent you from carrying the State for Tilden and Hampton, the person or persons who so try must be removed out of the way by the us of sufficient force, and if it becomes necessary to shoot them in order to remove them, then we must be prepared to shoot rather than be prevented from redeeming the State from Radical rule."

THE DEMOCRATS OBEY ORDERS.

The Democrats of South Carolina are not ashamed of these words, as every true American should be. They do not claim to be Americans, however; they proudly boast that they are South Carolinians, and they are fully prepared to follow General Gary's terrible instructions. I do not write this for political effect. I do not exaggerate—I tell the simple unvarnished truth—when I say that they are again animated by the same spirit of disorder and rebellion which brought on the civil war sixteen years ago. They are better organized than they were then, and they are better armed. All their campaign clubs bear rifles, instead of banners or torches, and they are every one of them commanded and drilled by officers bearing military titles, and respected and obeyed as military leaders. I have no doubt that these statements will seem almost like fables to many Northern readers, and yet they are true, every one of them. They are all capable of the most exact proof. Perhaps no better evidence of their accuracy need be advanced than the following paragraph, cut from an account of a Democratic meeting at Darlington which appeared in the Columbia Register, Wade Hampton's organ in the upper part of the State.

"During the speaking news reached the meeting of a slight dis