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YOU ARE ALWAYS YOUNG TO ME.

Yes, my love, we are growing old,
Silver threads among the gold,
Shine upon our brows to-day;
Life has lost its blooming May,
Still your eyes so fondly beam,
Time flows round us like a dream,
What, though dark the days may be,
You are always young to me.

CHORUS.—Yes, my love, we are growing
old,
Silver threads among the gold
In our fading locks we see,
But you are always young to me.

Days may come and days may go,
But our hearts will fondly glow.
For the past we've no regret,
Since the hour when first we met,
Lay your hand in mine once more;
Every dream of youth restore,
Still your words are melody;
You are always young to me,

Down the hill of life we stray,
Soon will come the parting day;
O'er the river dark and lone,
We shall meet again, my own.
Still we journey hand in hand,
To the bright and better land,
In your eyes, my heaven I see,
You are always young to me.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM—THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

As Tilden causes it to be announced
that he proposes the justification of the
Hamburg massacre in his forthcoming
letter of acceptance, it is well, perhaps,
that we see what it is he proposes to jus-
tify.

The following particulars of the Ham-
burg butchery, are given by the *Augusta*
Chronicle of the 11 inst., a Democratic
paper.

General Butler, we understand, gave
peremptory orders that the prisoners,
twenty seven in number, should be car-
ried to Aiken and lodged in jail at that
place. These instructions, however were
not carried out. About two o'clock the
negroes, who were in charge of a guard,
and were seated on the ground, were or-
dered to answer to their names as they
were called. According to the evidence
given at the inquest yesterday, Attaway
was the first on the roll. He was taken
off a short distance by a squad of men and
shot. Phillips, Miniart, Parks and Stevens
were successively treated in the same way
as were also Pompey Curry, Butler, Ed-
wards, and Willis Davis, who escaped
with slight wounds. The others were
then permitted to go free. Three of the
prisoners previous to this were given up
to two gentlemen from Augusta, at the
earnest solicitation of the latter, who knew
them. These three were brought across
the bridge by the gentleman and turned
loose.

Of the six negroes killed, four—A. T.
Attaway, David Phillips, Albert Miniart,
and Moses Parks—belonged to the militia
company. The other two—James Cook
and Hampton Stevens—did not. All of
the wounded were members; John Thomas
was first lieutenant. Cook was mar-
shal of the town, and lived in a house ad-
joining the armory where the company
were stationed in the first part of the fight.
One of the witnesses at the inquest yester-
day stated that Cook was at no time with
the company, and was not engaged in the
battle.

The bodies of the dead were laid out in
different places in Hamburg Sunday
morning. They were placed in the coun-
cil chamber. Attaway was carried to his
own house. Miniart, who was found ly-
ing mortally wounded in the road was
placed on a mattress in the street, where
he died about nine o'clock. Trial Justice
Rivers impelled a jury Sunday morn-
ing, and after viewing the bodies, ad-
journing over until yesterday morning.

The inquest was resumed at ten o'clock
yesterday, and continued during the day.
Up to a late hour only seven witnesses
have been examined. The evidence
points mainly to the fact that the deces-
sated, with the exception of Cook, were shot
after they were captured. The investiga-
tion will probably be concluded this
morning.

A LETTER TO THE CHARLESTON NEWS
(DEMOCRATIC) GIVES THE PARTICULARS.

"Then some, who appeared to be lead-
ers of the captors, moved off a little
space and consulted together. After a
long while—it was now after two o'clock
Sunday morning—a voice from the group
called out: 'Bring Attaway here; tell
him he wants to see him.' Attaway, who
it will be remembered, was a member of
the legislature, a county commissioner and
lieutenant in Adams' company rose and
went forward under guard. After going
about thirty yards over the knoll, and
when within about the same distance from
the bridge, he was ordered to turn his
back, instead of which he fell to pleading
for mercy, saying he had never done any-
thing wrong, and would promise to re-
move to Georgia and remain there. He
addressed his captors as 'masters' and
begged hard for his life. A volley of five
or six shots was his only reply, and he
fell a corpse on the road. Dan. Phillips
was next called, and disposed of in the
same way, and then Albert Minion, a vol-
ley being fired into each. Minion received

two balls, one striking his head, and ren-
dering him insensible. He was left for
dead, but lived until the next morning,
when he died from the effect of loss of
blood from a wound in the thigh. Hamp.
Stevens was then called and told to run.
He leaped over a low fence at the road
side (as Phillips done before him), and
was shot before he had time to run ten
paces. Stevens and Phillips fell only a
few yards from each other, and Pomp Cur-
ry was next called. In his own words:
'I knew what was comin' and I riz run-
nin' and dashed off through the high
weeds' (at right angles with the course
the others had taken.) 'They shot at me
and one ball hit me on the knee, and I
fell. They thought I was killed, but I
crawled off as fast as I could through the
weeds, and got into the woods near by.'
These the ringleaders having thus been
disposed of, the others were told to run
for their lives, which they did, when a
few shots were fired at them, which
slightly wounded one or two more: John
Thomas, another of the party, was next
discovered in the custody of a man who
was taxing him toward the entrance to the
bridge. Some one stepped up behind him
and fired a pistol load into his back, the
ball penetrating his liver and bowels, and
inflicting a wound from which he died in
Augusta during the next morning."

The Charleston Courier comments as
follows:

"We take no pleasure in condemning
what was done in Hamburg. We wish
that it was such an act as we could con-
scientiously justify and defend. But, in
our judgment, the whole affair from be-
ginning to end, was shamefully wrong,
and we owe it to the State to say so. We
shall be told, no doubt, that it does not be-
come a Democratic newspaper in South
Carolina to give 'aid and comfort' to the
Radicals by denouncing as criminal any
act of a body of white South Carolinians.
Our answer to that is, that there is only
one right and wrong, for Democrat and
Republican. What is wrong we must
condemn. We will not consent to cover
up a wrong, because it is committed by
our political associates or personal friends.
Too much injury has been done the South
by such a course. By remaining silent,
this state has been made responsible, to
her grievous injury, for the imprudent ut-
terances of lawless acts of a handful of
heedless or headstrong men. For such citizens
as we represent, for those who abhor vio-
lence, except in self-defense, for those
who look to superior intelligence and vir-
tue rather than to rifle and sabre' as the
means of restoring whites the control of
the state, we shall, come what may, give
our candid judgment upon every public
act, whether it be done by Republicans or
Democrats.

Indeed, we could not condemn the pas-
sionate negro, who excited by some lan-
cied wrong, applies the torch to dwelling
house or barn, if we did not condemn the
conduct of white men killing defenceless
negroes. We do not fear that the negroes
will keep whites under their heel. We
have supreme confidence in the ability of
the white race to assert and maintain their
superiority. And that confidence is never
shaken, when white men, forgetting
themselves and what is due their race,
use shotgun and bludgeon as a means of
converting the negroes to ways of fair
dealing, honesty and peace."

Tilden's determination to employ the
opportunity afforded him in his letter ac-
cepting the Democratic nominee for the
Presidency, of offering a justification of
the frightful barbarity here detailed, is
perfectly appropriate. This shot-gun pol-
icy of the Democracy in the South must
be defended by their candidate for the
Presidency and we are glad he takes the
first opportunity to perform the duty he
owes them. The immediate occasion of
his coming to the rescue of these friends
of his engaged in the Hamburg massacre
is the following message of July 31st of
President Grant to the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States: In
response to a resolution of the Senate,
July 20, calling upon the President to
communicate to the Senate, if in his opin-
ion not incompatible with the public in-
terest, any information in regard to the
slaughter of American citizens at Ham-
burg, S. C., I have the honor to submit
the following inclosures:

[Here follow a number of papers re-
lative to the Hamburg massacre.]

The President then says: "These in-
closures embrace all the information in
my possession touching the late disgraceful
and brutal slaughter of unoffending
men at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My
letter to Gov. Chamberlain contains all
the comments I wish to make on the sub-
ject. As allusion is made in the letter to
the condition of other States, and particu-
larly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have
added to the enclosures, letters and testi-
mony in regard to the lawless condition
of a portion of the people of the latter
State. In regard to Louisiana affairs,
murders and massacres of innocent men
for opinion's sake or on account of color,
have been of too recent date and too fre-
quent occurrence to require recapitulation
or testimony here. All are familiar with
their horrible details, the only wonder be-
ing that so many justify them or apolo-
gize for them. But recently a committee
of the Senate of the United States vis-
ited the State of Mississippi to take testi-
mony on the subject of frauds and vio-

lence in elections. Their report has not
yet been made public, but I await its forth-
coming with a feeling of confidence that
it will sustain all that I have stated in re-
lation to fraud and violence in the State
of Mississippi. (Signed)
U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, July 31, 1876.

The following is the President's letter
to Gov. Chamberlain, referred to above:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 29, 1876.—DEAR SIR:—I am in re-
ceipt of your letter of the 25th July, and
the inclosures enumerated therein, giving
an account of the late barbarous massa-
cre of innocent men at the town of Ham-
burg, South Carolina. The views which
you express as to the duty you owe to
your oath of office and to the citizens, to
secure to all their civil rights, including
the right to vote according to the dictates
of their own consciences, and the further
duty of the Executive of the Nation to
give all needful aid, when property called
on to be so, to enable you to insure this
inalienable right, I fully concur in. The
scene at Hamburg, as cruel, bloodthirsty
wanton, unprovoked and as uncalled for
as it was, is only a repetition of the course
that has been pursued in other Southern
States within the last few days, notable in
Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is
governed to-day by officials chosen
through fraud and violence, such as scarce-
ly would be accredited to savages, much
less to a civilized and Christian people.
How long these things are to continue,
or what is to be the final remedy, the great
Ruler of the Universe only knows, but I
have an abiding faith that the remedy will
come, and come speedily, and I earnestly
hope that it will come peacefully. There
has never been a desire on the part of the
North to humiliate the South. Nothing is
claimed for one State that is not fully ac-
crued to all others, unless it may be the
right to kill negroes and Republicans
without fear of punishment any without
loss of caste and reputation. This has
seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few
States. I repeat again that I fully agree
with you as to the measures of your duties—
Go on; and let every Governor, where the
same dangers threaten the peace of his
State, go on in the conscientious discharge
of his duties, to the humblest as well as to
the proudest citizen, and I will give every
aid for which I can find law or constitu-
tional power. The Government that can
not give protection to life, property and
all guaranteed civil rights in this country
and the greatest is an untrammelled bal-
lot to the citizens, is in so far a failure,
and every energy of the oppressed should
be exerted always within the law and by
constitutional means to regain lost privi-
leges and protection. A too long denial
of guaranteed rights is to lead to a revolu-
tion, a bloody revolution, where suffering
must follow upon the innocent as well as
the guilty. Expressing hope that better
judgement and the co-operation of citizens
of the State, over which you have presided
so ably, may enable you to secure a fair
trial, and the punishment of all offenders
without distinction of race or color, or
previous condition, and without aid from
the Federal Government; but with the
promise of such aid, on the conditions
named in the foregoing, I subscribe my-
self, very respectfully, your obedient ser-
vant.
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor
of South Carolina.

By the way, we notice that Tilden is
likely to have the advice and co-operation
of the wisecracks of the Tribune in reply-
ing to this message of the President and in
defence of the shot-gun policy of the De-
mocracy in the South. It is the grand and
courageous declaration of the President
that the 'government that cannot give pro-
tection to life, property, and all guaran-
teed civil rights in this country, and the
greatest is the untrammelled ballot, to the
citizen, is in so far a failure.' The Trib-
une replies, and, we have no doubt, Tild-
en will echo the sentiment, that this
means "the subjugation of the South."
That resistance to the process of intimidat-
ion pursued by the Democracy against
negroes and Republicans in South Carolina
Mississippi, and Louisiana, means the
virtual withdrawal of the Democracy from
the field in those States.

No intelligent and candid reader can
understand the President to mean other
than what he says: That it is the duty of
the authorities of a State, backed by the
Executive of the nation to secure its
citizens, not only in their lives and
property, but in all their civil rights, this
is all there is of his message. It states
a proposition that not even the Democracy
will deny except as it applies to the ne-
groes and Republicans of the South. For
our part we concur in it and trust the ad-
ministration will support it with all the
force of the government. A free ballot
or a free fight is the doctrine all the time.

We do not know either unalloyed hap-
piness or unmitigated misfortune. Every-
thing in this world is a tangled yarn; we
taste nothing in its purity; we do not re-
main two moments in the same state.
Our affections, as well as our bodies, are
in a perpetual flux.—[Rousseau.]

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