A SOUTHERN CAMP.

Intimidation in South Carolina .- The Whites Under Arms.

THE DEMOCRATS DETERMINED TO CARRY THE STATE,

Peaceably if they can, but Forcibly if they Must.

Wade Hampton's Apprenticeship in Mississippi.

(From a white native of the State who is not a Re-CHARLESTON, Oct. 6 .- One passing through South Carolina would imagine that it was in a state of war. It resembles a vast armed camp. On every green and public square the clung of muskets can be heard, as parading infantry ground their arms. From every old field rings out threateningly the note of the bugle or the booming of the field-piece, as cavalry and artillery perform their evolutions. The depots are crowded with cases of firearms, ordered from the North. The stores cannot supply the demand for arms and aumunition, and every gunsmith in the city and blacksmith in the country is repairing disapidated weapons. No country is repairing dilapidated weapons. No one is seen on the streets without a repeater or rifie; and not a day passes in town or city but that the quick and scattering reports of guns and pistols used on targets in the vicinity, would lend a stranger to suppose that a skirmish, if not a battle, was in progress around him. Nor is this all. In every part of the State there are monster open-air political massmootings. These meetings are followed by torchlight parades, or preceded by processions of ride citos, cavairy, artillery companies, and civilians, marching to the sound of martial music. The speakers, invariably master spirits of the Lest Cause, arise and deliver the most vehement addresses, denouncing the Republican the Lear Cause, arise and deliver the most vehe-ment addresses, denouncing the Republican Administration and the Republican party, State and National, and calling on their hearers to rice. The widest cheering rings out in re-sponse, mixed with the noise of the bands and the crashing of cannon, and the people disperse to their homes with war, war for their cry—war ways to the knife.

What has caused this? If the Democrats are to be trusted, it is a grand uprising of intelli-gence against ignorance, of wealth against nongence against ignorance, of wealth against non-taxpaying aggression, of civilization and refinement against oarbarism and degradation. Their banners bear the inscriptions of "The Prostrate State Aroused." Forbeatance has Ceased to be a Virtue," "Down with the Theyes," "Home with the Carpet-Barger," "Honest Government or Dearls." It is, they say, a repetition of the scirring scenes of 1776; an irrepressible uprising of the people against grinding tyramy and intolerable oppraision; against outrageous encreachment on their rights and privileges; a strike for liberty or for a mah; in short, a second revolution as momentous as that of a century ago. But, they say, if is a revolution this time ago. But, they say, it is a revolution this time not against foreign domination and rapacity, but against on it restme for; against the subjection of class to vites, of culightened property-holding Anglo-Saxons to a horde of African barbarians under the guidance of unprincipled accumilrels from the North

REACTION AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN. reigned in South Carolina. For the first time regists in south Carolina, For the first time since the worthe people were contented. The rotten government of the carpet-baggers had paned away. The robber Governor was no longer in power. An honest ruler had been found at last. From the very moment of the installation of Governor Chamberlain in De-cember, 1874, reform had been the order of the from the presided over the two ple with the cold neutrality of an impartial judge. The depre-dations of the Legislature were forcibly stopped by the veto. The ignorant or current officers of the former administrations were releatiessly new and constcient men, in built the stances Democrats, were put in their places, he taxes were reduced. The installation of two unscriptions judges was arbitrarily, though with good reason, prohibited by the Governor. The prostrate State was prostate no longer; she had been raised from the ground. Her savior had come; D. H. Chamberlain was the man. The whites were grateful, and were loud in their expressions of commenda-tion. Their popular institutions of learn-ing made him their orator. The fashionable ciubs and associations extended cordial invitations for him to attend their celebrations and respond to tensts. The gates of society were flung open to him, and the haughtlest member of the old Southern aristocracy—nay, even the ladies—delighted to honor him and to entertain him at their houses. The Democratic papers loudly and generally advocated his re-election. The Mannings, the Perrys, the Kershaws, and the Simontons—the political leaders of the whites—lent their sansition to the idea. And though the corrupt element of the Republican party—the element which he had so remore-lessly thwarted—was bitterly inimical to the measure, yet everything pointed to his renomination by the Republicans, indersement by the Conservatives, and triumphant re-election to the executive office.

But, wonderful to relate, this man is to-day denounced from every Democratic stump in South Carolina as an unprincipled adventurer, a manicious Bar, a ringleader in rascality, a carpet-hagger of the carpat-haggers. They have let slip the does of war against him. Verily, a change has come over the spirit of their dream. What student of polical science could, four months ago, have ventured to predict that it would come to this!

EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS. Governor Chamberiain's administration, then, for a year and a half was the rollen era of South Carolina politics. The negroes were free, infraredised, and undisturted in their rights, and yet the whites were conscientibles of parties ted from plunder and high taxes. But Governor Chamberlain had not been in power a year when the XLIVth Congress assembled at Washington. and yet the whites were conscientlously proteo great tidal wave of 1874 had sent a large succratic majority to the House of Representatives, and prominent among that majority were many ex-Confederate generals. From the very moment it met I noticed an unusual though carefully-concealed agitation among the fire-enting aristocracy of this State. For years their occupation had been gone. Dis-carded in politics, out of office, they had been compelled to keep the noiseless tonor of their But their price, it seems, had not fallen with their fortunes. They had been compelled to keep quiet; they complied against their wills and held to their old opinions. They bitterly reflected that they had seen better days and mursed their wrath to keep it warm. But now a ray of hope dawned on them. They heard of Ben Hill defending Andersonlie and Jefferson Davis in the Congress of the United States. They saw Southerners once more bodding up their heads in the National Capital. They could hardly trust their senses. And then they looked around them; all the Southern States were once more Democratic exsouthern states were once more Pomocratic ex-cept South Carolina and Louislana. These States alone had Republican Governors and ne-gro Louislatures. They alone had not their steptureses, Gordons, Lamars, Hills, and Proe-

It was true that they had been relieved from oppression; that their confessed debt to their oppression; that their contessed debt to their reform Governor was yet unpaid, and that while they supported him, as in the past, there was no danger of misgovernment. But should they rest contented with this? Why not get the upper hand at home, and then make a des-perate attempt to selze on the reins of power at Washington?

RACE CONFLICTS—HAMBURG.
Race difficulties became frequent in Edge-field. At last, in June, six negroes, accused of field. At last, in June, six negroes, accused of the murder of two whites, were seized by an armed band of white men, evidently well or-ganized, and shot. They were made to face the force, and every man, at the word of command, emptied the contents of his gun into their bo-dies. The affair stirred up much had blood be-tween the races all over the State. The Repub-licans denounced it, and the Governor, though he knew it to be useless, offered a reward for the apprehension of the lynchers. The straight-outers and fire-caters sided with the lynchers. But so pacified had the whites become under Chamberlain that many were found to condemn the shooting as cruel, unnecessary, and likely to produce trouble. This affair is known as the lynching of the Harmon murderers.

General Butler now resolved on a bold, des-perate stroke. It was the massacre at Hamburg. Every one is familiar with that horrible tale. I

desire to call attention to the evident premedi-tation of the whole affair. A State militia company composed of negroes was parading on the Fourth of July. Two young aristocrats, one of them a Butler, drove up the street in a buggy, and instead of turning aside demanded that the militia should give way. After some ineffec-tive protests this was done. They drove past. The captain was ere long indicted for obstruct-ing the highway. The young men and the father of one of them were the prosecutors. General M. C. Butler appeared as their counsel. Hardly had they reached the office of the justice when armed bands of white men began to pour into town; the capitain and the company, all residents of the town, hastliy assembled at their armory for consultation. The whites soon made a demand on them for their arms; unable to under stand the right of a band of rioters to disarm a le gal military company, and fearful of their treat-ment should they surrender, they refused. Fire was opened on them. They returned it after a half hour. Then hundreds of armed Georgians hurried over the bridge from Augusta, on the hurried over the bridge from Augusta, on the opposite side of the Savannah river, and joined in the confest. Finally a cannon was brought from Augusta, and the company compolled to abandon the house. Many of them were captured. Of these, seven were shot in cold blood, and the rest turned loose and fired on as they departed; and the rioters, after despoiling the property of their victims, broke up and departed for home. Butler was at the bottom of the conspiracy, which will go down in history with Glencoe and Wyoming, condemned to the eternal execuation of humanity

THE CONVENTION.

Butler had calculated well. The affair stirred ip the passions of the races. The straight-out argans boldly defended it. Every fire-enter defended it. They caught at the chance. Country papers were purchased. Every county was can-vessed. The passions of the Confederate soldiers vassed. The passions of the Confederate soldiers were appealed to. The young men were called upon to rally to the support of General M. C. Eutler, who had lost a leg in defence of South Caroline, and won honors in the war. The editor of the News and Coroler had, as far as he dared, put the outrage in its true light. An attempt was made to throttle him. General Gary strove to engage him in a duct. Mr. Rhett also tried to fost more him as a fire of benome. Both were dist upon him an affair of honor. Both were thwarted, but at the expense of much influence to the celtor, as a withdrawal from a duel is still the cittor, as a withdrawal from a duel is still considered cowardly and degrading in South Carolina. The organization of Democratic clubs, rifle companies, and mounted companies were rapidly begun. The fire-enters induced all the young men to loin them, and send to Coventry those who would not. The call on the President for troops by the Governor, though absolutely justified by Hamburg, was also used to stir up animosity. The State Democratic Control of the properties of the country was called unusually early by the Control. stri up anumosity. The State Democratic Convention was called unusually early by the Central Committee, composed largely of fire-eaters, and the election of delegate after delegate pledged to strail-outism in the compromise counties indicated the success of these tremendous efforts. The convention finally met on the 15th of August. The straight-outs were in the majority. But so strong was the confidence of the whites in Governor Chamberlain that, notwiththis majority was only a few votes. But it was sufficient. The convention resolved to nominate a straight-out Bourbon Democratic ticket, and a straight-out Bourbon Democratic ticket, and his property now, however, is in Mississippi. to make a desperate attempt to carry the State on the Mississippi plan. The ticket was nominated. Every man on it is an ex-Confederate officer and bears wounds received while sighting against the Union. And at the head of it, nominated for Governor, stands Wade Hampton, the aristocrat of the aristocrats, the fire-eater of the fire-eat-ers, a famous general in the Confederate army, the incarnation of Calhounism, Jeff. Davisism, anti-Northism, and Southern intolerance. After the measure was once resolved upon the dele-gates acted in concert. Butler, the hero of Hamorg, placed Hampton in nomination before the convention gave sentence for open war. After torchlight procession and a mammoth ratification meeting the delegates went home with a full understanding of the methods to be employed.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

And by St. Paul! the work has gone on bravely ever since the passage of the ordinance of seession have there been such scenes in the State The whole white population is up in arms and drilling. Wade Hampton and his colleagues are drilling. Wade Hampton and his colleagues are canvassing the State. Everywhere they go there are mass meetings and torchight and military processions, recalling those of 1820-61. A wide-spread system of terrorism and intimidation reigns supreme. The negroes, now so long unmolested that they have come to look upon freedom as the natural order of things, have seen suddenly awakened from their They see the military drilling all around then They hear of secret meetings and gatherings of their old-time owners. Whisperings of the Hamburg butchery reach them. They hear the whites all around them saying that the bottom rail has been on the top long enough—that the darkey has to step down and out—that Hampton must be elected. In alarm they call a mass meetmust be elected. In plarm they call a mass ing of the Republicaus for consultation. prominent men are invited to be present and . The time comes. Thousands are pre-They organize and the speaking begins Suddenly a commotion arises. The orator stops. The tap of the drum and the sound of the bugle are heard down the road. Two loncolumns of white soldiers, armed to the teeth mounted and on foot, come filing around the corner and march to the platform. They push aside the frightened negroes and select the best seats. Their leaders, ex-Confederate officers, then mount the platform and demand half the time for Democratic speakers. It is tremblingly secorded. A Confederate general arises, de-livers a blood-and-thunder harangue, telling the negroes they have been fools long enough have got to discard their present leaders and come back to their old masters, who intend to carry the election, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they are resisted. A Republican forcibly if they are resisted. A Republican follows. He is greeted with a storm of hisses and a deafening yell of derision from the military. He mutters a few words, every sentence being drowned by the hooting. At last a sontiment is uttered loud enough to be a sentiment is interest foun enough to be heard. Forthwith an armed bully steps for-ward from the ranks and pronounces that asser-tion a lie. The speaker dares not resent the insult—may, he dares not notice or allude to it. He talks on for a while. But the insults, jeers Importment questions, &c., come faster and faster, and finally, in alorm for his life, he re-sumes his seat. When the hissing has subsided sumes his seat. When the hissing has subsided another Confederate takes the floor. He goes over the rambling remarks of the poor Republi-can, pronounces each and every one of them an infamous, malicious, damnable lie, and dares kim to arise and say they are not. There is wild cheering. The Republican, quivering with fear and indignation, is forced to swallow it at the point of the bayonet. The other speakers on his side are treated in the same way. The meeting breaks up with three times three and a tiger for Hampton and Tilden. And such of the negross as have not already field in alarm are fol-lowed to their homes by the jeers and curses of

WIGLENGE.

But this is not all. The air is filled with re-Septiments, Gordons, Lemars, Halls, and Proctor Knotts in Congresa. Then they reflected on Missball pit—how her 30,000 negro majority has a pear in print. No prominent Republican of heen transformed into 30,000 Democratic majority by the use of the shot-gun and revolver.

But his is not all. The air is filled with results and many case, I'm the ports of outrage and murders which never apport to go with me." Independency and was surrounded by them to many and dranged into one of the control of the

the riflemen.

wind and he is sure to be ambuscaded. But more than this. The whites regard a Republi-can of their color with tenfold the vindictive-ness with which they look upon the negro. Scores of white Republicans are hurrying in Scores of white Republicans are hurrying in alarm to the newspaper offices to insert cards in which they renounce their party and profess conversion to Democracy. If these men hang back and refuse or neglect to join the precinct club or the nearest military company, their conduct is reported to the township meeting. A committee is appointed to request an explanation. They call on the suspected man at their earliest convenience. If he be sensible he will submit profuse apologies and regrets, and hurriedly take up his rifle and follow them to the drill-room. Three or four white circuit judges have been dragooned into conformity, and the crowd of lesser lights threatens to absorb every white Republican in the State except Governor white Republican in the State except Governo Chamberlain and the United States Senators. ONE MAN BILLED.

If a white man refuses to join the precinct club; if a white man's loyalty to the party is suspected; if a white Republican persists in us opinions, he is spotted, marked, doomed. He is seewled at if he walks abroad. If he passes a scowled at if he walks abroad. If he passes a crowd of loitering whites at a street corner an ominous silence falls on them till he is out of hearing. No warning is given him. No midnight visits are now paid or Kuklux missives despatched. The whites have found by bitter experience that such things are boomerangs, which return with tenfold force to injure the thrower. They manage the matter better now. They wait till an objections may whom they They wait till an obnexious man whom they have doomed as a victim chances to stand or pass near them, say on the public square, at the post office, in a bar-room, on the street. A crowd of white desperadoes will cluster near him or follow him. They appear to be drunk, and begin to marred over some alle market. and begin to quarrel over some silly matte having nothing to do with politics. Severa having nothing to do with politics. Several bystanders come up and take sides. Finally blows are exchanged, pistols drawn, and a regular free fight occurs. Shots are fired by all the party. Yet, strange to say, when oveler is restored, it is found that not one of the combatants is injured, while the poor Republican has been struck by several random shots and killed. An account of the affray appears in the press (the press is almost whelly Democratic) under the heading, "Street Row—One Man Killed." Not only are single men picked off in this way, but shan fights are arranged by white this way, but shain fights are arranged by white rufflans on some non-political pretense, which swell to the proportion of riots, and in which several Republican bystanders are killed by chance shots, while none of the combatants are chance shots, while none of the combatants are hurt. Of course, the authors of these deeds go unpunished. In the first place, it is impossible to tell who fired the shot. Then it is unsafe for any one to indict anybody about it, or for the officials to be too zealous in investigating or prosecuting. But if an assassin does get into trouble by imprudence, his comrades, who of course compose most of the bystanders, are called as witnesses, and every him out safely by elving is witnesses, and swear him out safely by giving

as witnesses, and swear him out safely by giving in doctored testimony.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

I now find myself carried back to the time of secession. Then no Southerner dared avow Union sentiments. Then there were thousands of them in the South, but they were ruthlessly subjected to a system of terrorism, and had to choose between conformity and almost certain death; and with hardly an exception they conformed. To-day there are thousands of whites forced into this Confederate revival against their judgment and inclination; but they must conform or take the consequences. They conform and then, to avoid the imputation of lukewarm-ness, they endeavor to prove their sincerity by outdoing their comrades in violence. The same men head this movement who led the State into secession. They have thoroughly revived the policy of intimidation. Talk of the blacks being intimidated! It is through the intimidation of the whites that the intimidation of the black is rendered possible. The election is to be carried on the Mississippi plan; and a part of the plan, be it remembered, was the intimida-tion of the whites. Wade Hampton is as much a Mississippian as a South Carolinian. It is true that he is descended from Carolinians famous in the Revolution, that his ancestors have alin the Revolution, that his ancesters have al-ways lived in this State, that he himself is a citizen of this State, and that the family home-stead is in the city of Columbia. But besides the immense estates be owned in South Carolina before the war, he had vast demesnes in Missis-sippi and other Southern States. This will not seem surprising when I mention the fact he po-sessed 90,000 acres of land in fee simple, and owned 4,000 shores. Now the war took from him his property now, however, is in Mississippi. He has abandoned by far the larger part of his ancestral estates in South Carolina. Though his home is in Columbia, he spends half his time on his plantations in Masissippi. He has one plantation there on which soo of his forme slaves are employed, so well has he been able to keep up this old-plantation plan while the small-farm system has been becoming well nigh uni-versal. The fact I desire to call attention to is this: Hampton was in Mississippi prior to the last election there, which the Democrats carried by the shotgun policy. The similarity of the methods employed by the Democrats in the canyas going on here now, with Hampton as their leader, forces me to the conclusion that the ex-

What is its present attitude? It is the apologist of the worst political crimes of the century, the benefits of which it reaches out its hands cagerly to clutch. It is the protector of the Southern interesuits who have planned and executed, and are planning and executing, every outrage, even the most shocking, upon whole masses of voters, white as well as colored, whose only offence is an un-willingness to vote the Detaceratic ticket. This element of that party has, by initialidation and violence, wrested State after State from the political control preferred by its voters, and is preparing, by public and shameless means, to wield them unitedly for the election of a President. This policy was successfully begin in 1874 in Louisiana, when "White League Clubs" combined to "refuse to employ, rent, lend to, or in any other manner give aid, com-fort, or credit to any man, white or black, who votes against the white man's party." Such is the respect for the rights of the laboring and the respect for the rights of the laboring and independent poor feit by the late slaveholding class who now constitute the Southern De-mocracy. Combinations to starve labor were mocracy. Combinations to starve labor wer followed by combinations to murder it; and w have the authority of so distinguished an official as Lieutsuaut General Philip H. Sheridan for the fact that from 1838 to January, 1875, over three thousand persons had been killed and wounded in Louisiana "on account of their political sentiments." The recent Congressional report on the election of last year in Mississippi is confirmatory of the existence of this defined and mulicious purpose of the Southern Democreey; and who can close his eyes to the present enormities practiced by the same reckless and desperate class in South Carolina! In most of the late rebelificates the freedom of the ballot has thus been as substantially destroyed as it was during the administration of Jefferson Davis in the pulmy days of the rebellion. And the who are resking with the blood of probably ten thousand innocent victims are held up by theh Northern confederates as constituting a model party, fit not only to bear the nation's honor, but to "reform" its administration!

First Murderers, Then Robbers, YOU ARE A RADICAL NIGGER, AND HAVE GOT TO DIE. 15

The writer of the article from which we make this extract, in support of his statement that utter lawleseness prevails in the South, and that no man's life is secure, be he white or black,

who is known as a Republican, relates the fol-As an example, I may refer to the murder of Sincol Coker, as ione-rand well-meaning black man who represented Barnwell county in the Legislature. On Tuceday, September 19, a rife clab commanded by Capitaln A. P. Butler, went to Elleston and took a wood train on the Port Royal Railroad, with which they proceeded to a station culted Robbins. Here they found Coker quietly seated on his value and waiting for a train. Some of them exclaimed, "There's that — Radical nigger, Coker," Captain Butler went up to him, and said, "Coker, I'm the

Ellenton. Arriving there, Coker was taken into a field about one hundred yards from the road, and Captain Butler said to him:

"Coker, what's your business?"

"I am a Representative from Barnwell county to the South Carolina Legislature," was the

"All the better," said Buffer, "Representative or no Representative, you are a Radical nigger, and have got to die." For God's sake, give me time to pray," cried

the unhappy negro.
"Certainly," answered Captain Butler; " pray "Certainly," answered Captain Butler; "pray away, but pray — quick."

Coker then knelt down and began to pray. While he was in this position Butler stepped back six or eight feet and shot at him twice. He fell forward on his face, bleeding and dying. Butler then made a sign to his men, and six of them fired into the wounded man. He died. The men who killed him took his watch, money, and of the distributions and then, leaving the and gold shirt buttons, and then, leaving the body to rot, returned to Robbins. These facts are sworn to by three eye-witnesses, who state that Coke's only crime was his Republicanism

From the Cincinnati Commercial, CAMPAIGN LYRICS.

Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to

Will you walk into my parier? said the Kuklux to the nigger.
I've a derringer to show you with a very handsome figure:
And my brothers who are bandits, as Phil Sheridan would say,
Will do much to entertain you if you'll stop a while to-day.

We have shot-guns, riffes, pistols, knives, would arm a Modon brave; Bloodhounds worth a heap of money when you want to track a slave; Ropes to hang a Yankee schoolmarm when she won't get up and git-Won't you walk into my parlor, Mr. Nigger, just a bit?

We have stories, I assure you, that you really ought to hear.

Do come in Mr. Nigger, for election day is near:
And I think I might convince you with my derringer and things.

That this cursed nigger voting all our Southern trouble brings.

Or I might, perhaps, persuade you with a doubleburrelled gus.
We can do your voting for you-as our interests are And I'm sure you'll not insist, with a derringer in

That the cares of holding office are desirable for you.

I can show by facts and figures what destruction to Your race

Must result, as here at Hamburg, when you don't keep in your place;
And that 'rifet' down at Vicksburg, with a hundred Leould mane.

Varied sightly in the details, but resulting just the

Show conclusively to niggers that down South they have to conse Holding offices and voting if they want to live in is acc.
If you've rights to keep we'll keep them, only stay where you belong—
Hooling sugar cane and cotton—or you'll find your rights are wrong.

So just walk into my parlor, there is nowhere so se For my organients are deadly, and like vermifuge, are sure,
Very sure and very classic, as in Æsep's flons' den,
Where the tracks are all pointed inwards, but not
one came out again.

Politics and Trade.

HOW THEY ARE COMBINED IN THE SOLID SOUTHERN STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Boston Transcript. 1

The ways of Southern politics, in some re pects clear enough, are still past finding out. ority 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

advertising columns of the daily Democratle papers show how the alarm is manifested. The Charleston Journal of Commerce, R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., editor, contains the following:

"A CARD—UNTIL FURTHIN NOTICE I will receive applications from those seeking employment, on MONDAYS, WEDNE-DAYS, and Figure DAYS, and orders from employers for Straightout 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 staye notice. To employ Republicans and starv. Democrats no longer pays. It is a crime, and will be held to strict accountability,

" 75 Broad street." To understand the effect of an aunoun 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 re-fuse to surrender. Here is another notice of

TO OUR MERCHANTS, WHARP OWNERS, AND THADESMEN GENERALLY: The Workingmen's Democratic Association are now prepared to furnish from one hundred to two hundred able-bedied men for any kind of work. Apply at their hall. Queen street, near meeting, from to 12 M.: 2 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M." This modified form of intimidation is corried

into the various branches of retail trads. Twenty-one batchers of Charleston unite in a erd, which the News and Courier prints under

BUTCHERS TO BUY PROM." "WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR MEAT?—To the Democratic Public.—The undersigned, butchers in the Charleston markels, who are carnest supporters of the cause of Hampton and good COVERNMENT, respectfully solicit the custom of

GOVERNMENT, respectfully solicit the custom of their Democratic fellow-citizens.

"HOUSENERPERS CAN GET THEIR Meats from Democratic Headquarters," Stalls Nos. 49, 59, 57, and 58, Lower Market. Also No. 9 and 10, Upper Market, 4 to 12/g 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 stells the information —"Straight-out Democrat;" and T. R. Tully exterer, "desices to remind the general public exterer, "desires to remind the general public of what his old customers all know, that he has been for years a caunch 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 market men and household purveyors of any Northern elty were to advertise their waves in this way, toadying to the prejudices of the rich cus-tomers, and threatening their ricals with the destruction of their business unless they changed their opinions, our rigorous Northern ellinate would soon be made uncomfortable for them. The negroes have, indeed, much to learn and to unlearn when the superior waite race sets them so poor an example.

(From a recent spaceh by Carl Schurz.) The Democratic Party North Swallowed up in a Solid South.

It has frequently been said that no Northern Democrat, after voting for such a bill, will be able to come before his constituency. Is that true! Don't we see things which, under ordinary circumstances, would be deemed incredible! The South is now a compact unit again in the Democratic party. At least the Democratic party wants to fight us, and in case of a Demo-cratic victory the South will not only be solidly Democratic, but it will also remain so for an h terminable time. Let me say to you, I would look upon that as a great national misfortune for when, in a republic, political parties are di-vided by geographical and sectional fines, it will create an unsound and unpatriotic public senti-ment; and if it were for that reason alone, I think there would be some impulse of patriotism moving almost every one to fight against the Democratic party this fall. [Applicase.] But that is not the point I want to discuss. I say the Democratic party wants to unite the South once more as a solid unit upon its side. In that case the Southern people will hold the majority of the Democratic party, and direct its purposes. That inalority of votes will necessarily, as before the war, give them the control of the party; they will fall at once again into their old seat of power, and holding the preponderance of influence in the Democratic party the South will

Democrat will have the least chance for the Presidency or Vice Presidency unless he enjoys the decided favor of the Southern Democracy. What will be the consequence of this? Why, it is evident. Every Northern Congressman who thinks that there is some Presidential stuff in him, that a Presidential lightning may strike him some time, will be very much inclined to do that which will be surest to gain him the favor of his Southern brethren. So it is evident that not only a few but a large number of Northern Democrats, invested by So it is evident that not only a few but a large number of Northern Democrats, impelled by their ambition, and, I am sorry to say, also im-pelled by one of those impulses that seems to be indigenous to the Democratic mind by the influ-ence of subserviency to Southern dictation, will you for just such bills as have been laid before you by Republican speakers. So I believe that a Democratic Administration will, by the very necessities of the case, be one of the most extravagant Administrations this country ever had. There is still another reason why this will be so. She Southern people, being the prepon derating power in the councils of the Demo derating power in the councils of the Demo-cratic party, will also dictate its financial poli-cy. The Southern people stand now, compared with us, in the position of poor relations. In other words, they, being comparatively poor, and the North comparatively rich, the North will pay the great mass of taxes and the South will pay comparatively little. The neces-sary consequence is that those who pay very little don't feel the burden of an extravagant Government, and will, therefore, always be in Government, and will, therefore, always be in favor of spending as much money as possible. You have an illustration of this in the city of You have an illustration of this in the city of New York. A very large number of your voters are non-tax payers, a minority of your voters are wealthy tax payers; the non-tax payers do not care a snap of their flugers how much money is spent by the city government, and, therefore, you have always a lavish administration. Is not that so? Then the same relation will be borne by the South to the North as to our national councils, and, therefore, I repeat, it is by the very necessity of the case that a Democratic Administration, governed as it must be by Southern influence, will be a most extravagant one. [Applause.]

Rifle Club Intimidation.

MR. SCHURZ DECLARES MILITARY FORCE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR THE SHOT-GEN POLICY. There is still one other thing I would call There is still one other thing I would call your attention to, and that is the question of national peace. I do not mean to repeat what I said of my action with regard to the Southern people, and the impulse of generosity which I have always followed. Of course I did that with the expectation that satisfactory response would be elicited from the other side. We gave them back their rights with a lavish hand; we gave them back their rights so shortly after the rebellion that I can only repeat what I have said people has need their rights so shortly after the rebellion that I can only repeat what I have said before, that the generosity of the American people has never been equalled by any other nation in the world in that respect. We did it with the just expectation, or at least the reasonable expectation, that the Southern people, re-ceiving their rights at our hand, might be counted upon to respect also the rights of others. I am sorry to say that that expectation has been in a great measure disappointed. When you look at the State of South Carolina you will not deny that the situation of things is exceedingly serious. I am the very last man in the country who would approve of the presence of troops in the neighborhood of the ballot-box, and I would stand by to the last in the endeavor to secure to every man the right to vote uninfluenced by force of any kind. But, as things now stand, if the United States troops are withingan we are pretty sure to have another armed force in its place, and that is the rifle clubs of the South Carolina Reform Democracy. I believe in reform, gentlemen, but I do not believe in the reform of the rifle and the rethey may succeed possibly in subjugating Republican majorities, but one thing I look upon as perfectly sure—we have come to the settlement of the questions growing out of the war by debuting certain Constitutional provisions. These Constitutional provisions may, for the time being, be overridden in this or that State but if the attempt is made—which I look for almost as inevitable in the event of a Demo-eratic victory—if the attempt is made to nullify them in the whole extent of the Southern country, I am sure that the loyal people of the inited States of America will not submit to it.

If the attempt be made upon such an issue between the North and the South, the solid South on one side will find a solid North on the other side; and liberal and generous as I may be when the question is between a solid North and a solid South, I am on the side of the North all the time. [Applause.] I am on the side the North, not because I happen to live here, but because I believe that the North contains the intellectual as well as the moral vitality of the American Republic as it is now constituted. Now, gentlemen, looking at the attempts that are being made in the South, can anybody doubt that they would be greatly encouraged by a victory of the Democratic party? I am sorry I am obliged to say it, but still that party stands in the politics of the country as a continual threat of reaction against the results of the war and it is my conviction at the present moment that the cambidates of the Republican party are not only the best, but they are the only ments by which the true interests of the Ameri can people can be promoted. [Applause.]

POOR TILDEN.

The Washington Chronicle publishes the following list of fees paid to Sanuel J. Tilden in 1868, 1869, and 1870 by the Eric Railway Com-

J. Flat, Jr., March to December, 1865, Daniel Drew and J. Gorld, several items, legal and Inchental.
W. M. Tweed, November 23, 1868.
W. M. Tweed, December 1, 1868.
W. M. Tweed, December 4, 1868.
W. M. Tweed, December 4, 1869.
W. M. Tweed, Johnsty to June, 1869.
W. M. Tweed, July 18, 1870.
W. M. Tweed, July 18, 1870.
Lay Gorld, September 3, 1870.
M. J. Tweed, expenses and counsel frees. fees. W. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel tees. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel

\$1,002,000 8 Not one cent of this was ever returned for taxation, and the Government was defrauded

texation, and the Government was defrauded out of its tax upon it.

Besides, these were the receipts from one source—the New York and Eric. His fees from other roads were enormously large, and would swell the total to several millions.

During the years from 1861 to 1873 he paid taxes to the United States on but \$150.00 per \$15,000 a year, while actually receiving not less, probable, than five millions. probably, than five million

A Bayonet Charge.

This is the way General E. M. Lee, of New York, "surrounds" his audience wherever he addresses a Pennsylvania gathering. It enp-

tures them every time:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My first public appearance against the Democratic party was made in the State of Pennsylvania, and I have no doubt that some of you were present on that occasion. It was on a warm Sabbath morning in July 1838, at Gettysburg. The Democratic party at that time wore a gray uniform, and was commanded by my notoclous namesake. The now, it represented the "solid Sotuh." as now, it was determined either to rule or ru the nation, and its triumph on that occasion would have been no less disastrous to the country than its triumph in the present campaign.

JUSTIFYING PERJURY.

A new explanation of the reason why Sham Tilden refused to help put down rabellion and pay his income tax is given in the New York

"At the same time, we must say that if would have been rauch more creditable to Mr. Tilden as a lawyer and a statesman to have declined to pay my income tax at all. An income tax, levied as ours was, is a clear infraction of the Constitution of the United States."

This is the opening of an argument to justify swindling the Government, Mr. Tilden is un-fortunate in the briefs of his defence which he

Will Tilden want to engage the telegraph lines on the night of November 7: Charlie Buckalew is able to give the aged reformer some valuable advice on this score.

CARL SCHURZ

Upon Southern Claims.

IT IS NOT A MERE PARTISAN CRY.

THERE IS MUCH IN IT.

The Democratic Party is Ready to Pay Every Cent Demanded by the South.

It has frequently been said by Democrats that

in the question of Southern claims there is no-thing but a mere partisancry. Gentlemen, it is my sober conviction that there is much in it, and my sover conviction that there is much in it, and I will tell you why I believe so. The South has been improverished by the war, and in conversation with Southern men myself I have found this to be their idea: You of the North have controlled the Government alone since the war; you have taken out of the public treasury willions of delians to subsidies steamboat have millions of dollars to subsidize steamboat lines. You have granted away millions of acres for rallroads to establish your lines of engineer a tion. You have spent untold sums of money on internal improvements, and while you did this we in the South were exposed to all the raveres of the war, and out of which we have come in an of the war, and out of which we have come in an impoverished condition. Now, they say there is nothing fairer in the world than that we should have the same advantages so as to get every. Gentlemen, you converse with should every Southern man on this subject, and if he does not tell you this before election, he will be candid enough to say so after. If the Democratic cindidate is elected. What does that mean? We have discovered in the course of time that the policy of granting rathroad grants and subjecting this and that private enterprise was exceedingly costly, without conterring a corresponding public hencils. Therefore, that I predict in case of a Democratic victory that that policy will be renewed and carried on to a more extravagnat extent by that party when it becomes the controlling power. That is one point. The second point is this: While I was in the Senate, and ever since, a large number of bills were insecond point is this: While I was in the Serate, and ever since, a large number of bills were introduced there aiming at the refunding of the cotton tax. You are all aware that during the war we paid hundreds upon hundreds or nullilons of taxes for the purpose of keeping our Government alive and our armies going. We did that, having been forced into a war by the relial States, a war that cost 500,000 precious lives and thousands of millions of dollars. During that whole time the South contributed almost nothing to the public treasury. There is only one considerable item of tax that was levied upon the Southern people, and that was the cotton tax, some sixty-eight million dollars or over. Now they domained a restitution of that tax, as it is proposed by some, not to the individuals by whom mand a restitution of that tax, as it is pro-posed by some, not to the individuals by whom the tax was paid, but to the southern States as such. I am a man of very generous disposition with regard to the South. I thought that when the war was closed the Southern people who had been in revolt would again become peace, able and law-abiding citizens, and that generos-ity was not only a duty, but an act of wisdom and law-layer and have been one of the first and justice. And so I have been one of the first to advocate a policy of general annesty and of the complete removal of all those political discbilities which in consequence of the repellion had been imposed upon a large number of Southern people. In general I advocated a po-licy of generosity and reconciliation: I am will-ing to be as generous to them as anybody, but ing to be as generous to them as anybody, but when, after having forced us into so terrible a war—a war that came near destroying the very life of this great Republic—a war that has covered the land with mourning, and put such terrible burdens upon our prople—when, after such a war, having contributed this little mits to the sustenance of this great fabric of corring little, they demand that we should refund every cent of it, I think it is a little too much. And yet you are coolly asked—you, the possessors of the wealth of this country-to put your hands inte your ponkets so that \$38,000,000 be given back. I tell you, gentlemen, that it is my honest conviction, should the Democratic p power again, they will inevitably return to the South every cent of that money which was contributed to the National Treasury in the cotton interest, with interest too. I tell you candidly that I fear the Democratic party will be exceed-ingly generous to their Southern friends in the way of putting money into their pockets.

A Record-Not a Prospectus.

Said Colonel Ingersoll in his Cooper Institute speech: "The Republican party comes to you with its record open, and asks every man, woman, and child in the broad country to read its every word. And I say to you that there is not every word. And I say to you that there is not a line, a paragraph, or a page of that record that is not only an honor to the Republican party, but to the human race. On every page of that record is written some great and glorious action, done either for the liberty of man or the preservation of our common country. We ask everybody to read its every word. The Democratic party comes before you with its record closed, recording every blot and biur and stain, and treason and shander and malignity, and asks you not to read a single word, but to be kind you not to read a single word, but to be kind enough to take its infamous promises for the future. Allow me to say here that character, good character, rests upon a record, and not upon a prospectus."

A Democratic organ says: "It is generally conceded that Samuel J. Tilden has been quietly 'laying for' Tweed." To most personatt looks as it Tilden had been "bing for" fin. It was left to the Republican press of New York to expose his crimes; and the credit of his capture, according to Minister Cushing, must be given to the Perublican Administration of the Perublican Peru the Republican Administration.

Republican Electoral Ticket.

STATE

ELECTORS.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, JOHN W. CHALFANT, JOHN WELSH, HENRY DISSTON. CHRISTIAN J. HOFFMAN, CHARLES THOMPSON JONES. EDWIN H. FITLER. JOSEPH W. BARNARD, BENJAMIN SMITH, JACOB KNABB. JOHN B. WARFEL, JOSEPH THOMAS, ARIO PARDEE, LEWIS PUGH, EDWARD S. SILLIMAN, WILLIAM CALDER, MILES L. TRACY, S. W. STAREWEATHER, DANIEL J. MORRELL, JEREMIAH LYONS, WILLIAM HAY, WILLIAM CAMERON, J. B. DONLEY, DANIEL O'NEILL, WILLIAM NEEB, ANDREW B. BERGER, SAMUEL M. JACKSON, JAMES WESTERMAN, W. W. WILBUR.