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 lie-

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 clang of pushess can be heard, as parading infantry. ground their arms. From every old field rings out threateningly the note of the bugle or the becoming of the field-piece, as cavalry and artillery perform their evolutions. The depots wied with cases of firearms, ordered from the North. The stores cannot supply the demand for arms and ammunition, and every gussuith in the city and blacksmith in the country is repairing dilapidated weapons. No or is seen on the streets without a repeater or cite; and sot a day passes in town or eight that the quick and scattering reports of and poston used on targets in the veand pistons used on targets in the vicinity, would lead a stranger to suppose that a skemel, if not a larger, was in progress around i.e.. Nor is this aid. In every part of the State there are monator opcosit political mass-

is trusted, it is a grand upusing of intelli-ne against graptance, of wealth against non-

DESCRIPTION ASSAURANCE OUTSTREET, ADV. Four months ago the quiet of the graverand regred in South Carolina. For the first time show the way the people were contented. The passed away. The rotate towers we no longer in power, An houses railer had been pushed at take. From the very moment of the last latter of towerner Chamberlain in Decompar, level, returns had been the order of the temoved: new and competent men, is builth intances Democrate, were put in their places. The taxes were reduced. The installation of two uncommunious judges was arbitrarily, though with good reason, prohibited by the Governor. The presente State was present to longer; also had been mised from the ground. the man. The waites were grateful, and were loved in their expressions of commenda-tion. Their popular institutions of learn-ing made min their orator. The fishionation an and amodictions extended cordial invite the Simonton—the political leaders of the state—but their stuction to the idea. And bough the corrupt amount of the Republican leasy thwarted—was bitterly trimical to the measure, yet everything pointed to his renomi-tation by the Republicans, indersement by the

But, wonderful to relate, this man is to-day a mulicious liar, a ringleader in rescality, a en a malegous lar, a resignator in researcy, a co-per-harger of the carpet-hargers. They have let slip the does of war against him. Verity, a charge has come over the spirit of their dream. What student of policia science could, four months ago, have ventured to predict that it would come to this?

EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Governor Chamberlain's administration, then, or a year and a half was the golden era of South Carolina pointies. The negroes were free, preschised, and undisturbed in their rights, lemberatic majority to the House of Representatives, and promisent among that majority were many ex-Confederate generals. From the tery moment it met I noticed an unusual bough carefully-concerned agritation among the tro-cating aristocrapy of this State. For way along the coot, acquestored vale of private life. But their pride, it seems, had not fallen with their fortunes. They had been compalled to keep quiet; they compiled against wills and held to their old opin litterly reflected that they had seen has and nursed their wrath to keep it that now a ray of hope dawned on them. and of tien thill detending Anderson-defictson Davis in the Congress of the more Loading up their heads in the National They could learnly trust their senses of then they looked around them; all the we had Republican Governors and me in Congress. Then they reflected on pps—how her 30,000 merro amjority had anatorized into 30,000 Democratic majointy by the use of the shot-gun and revolver.

It was true that they had been relieved from oppression; that their confossed 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 despirate of the state perate attempt to seize on the reins of power at Washington?

Washington?

RACE CONFLECTS—ULAMBURG.

Race difficulties became frequent in Edge-field. At last, in June, six negroes, accused of the murder of two whites, were selized by an armed band of white men, evidently well organized, and shot. They were under to face the force, and every man, at the word of command, empired the contents of his gan into their bodies. The affair saired up much had blood between the races all over the State. The Republicans demanused it, and the Governor, though he knew it to be useless, odered a reward for the apprehension of the lynchers. The straightouters and tire-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, desperate stroke. It was the massacre at Hamburg, Every one is familiar with that horrible tale. I desire to call attention to the evident premeditation of the whole affair. A State militta company composed of negroes was parading on the Fourth of July. Two young aristocrats, one of them a Butler, frove up the street in a buggy, and instead of turning aside demanded that the militia should give war. After some ineffective protests this was done. They drove past. The captain was ere long indicted for obstructing the highway. The young men and the father of one or them were the prosecutors. General M. C. Butler appeared as their counsel. Hardly

of one of them were the prosecutors. General M. C. Butler appeared as their counsel. Hardly 35. 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 capitals and the company, all residents of the town, hastily assembled at their armory for comultation. The whites soon made a demand on them for their arms; anable to under-stand the right of a band of rioners to disarm a legal milliery company, and fearful of their treat-ment should they surrouder, they refused. Fire was opened on them. They returned it after a our. Then hundreds of armed Geograms in the centest. Finally a cannon was brought from Angusta, and the company compalled to alandon 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 Giancoe and Wyoming, contemped to the energy exerction of humanity. the contest. Finally a cannon was brought demned to the eternal execution of humanity. THE CONTENTION.
Butler had calculated well. The affair stirred

up the passions of the races. The straight-out organs boddly defended it. Every fire-eater de-fended it. They cought at the chance. Country papers were purchased. Every counts was cul-varied. The pusions of the Counterate soldlers were appealed to. The young man were called upon to calle to the stuppers of General M. C. Builer, who had bot a kg in defence of South Garolina, and won homos in the war. The editor try those who would not. The call on the Pres-dent for troops by the Governor, though abso-interly justified by Hamburg, was also used to six up animently. The State Democratic Con-vention was called unusually early by the Contral Convention, compand largely of fire-cases, and indicated the success of these tramendous charts.

The convention family met on the 15th of August. The straight-outs were in the majority. But so strong was the confidence of the majority. But so strong was the confidence of the majority. But so strong was the confidence of the majority when I magniform the fact happened to majority was only a few votes. But it was the majority was only a few votes. But it was the bulk of his property. But so much remained the loses that he is at this day the confidence of the majority was only a few votes. But it was the bulk of his property. But so much remained the loses that he is at this day the wealthlest man in the Southern States. Most of sufficient. The convention resolved to nominate a straight-out Engineers Between States and straight-out Engineers Between Personal Presents attempt to earry the States in the Southern States. Most of his property name on it is an ex-Confederate officer and been swounds received white fighting against the base of the following the presents discovered as a confederate of the state of the south Confederate of the account ability.

The theket was nominated, but the fighting against the base of the following the presents the day the wealthiest man in the Southern States. Most of notice. To employ Republicans and starts the base of the fighting against the base of the following the first three states in South Carolina. Though the head to strict account ability.

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"It is a crime, and will be held to strict account ability beers wounds received wille signifing against the Union. And at the bend of it, nominated for Governor, stands Wade Harm; on, the aristocrats of the aristocrats, the Seventer of the Seventers, a famous general in the Confederate areas, the incarnation of Calbouniers, Jeff. Davistro, anti-Northism, and Southern intolerance. After the measure was once resolved upon the delegates acted in concert. Builds, the hero of Hamburg, placed Hampion in nomination before the convention. The whites once more resolved to convention. The whites once more resolved to trust them and surrendered at discretion. The convention gave scattenes for open war. After a torchlight procession and a magnath rathicaion meeting the delegates went home with a full understanding of the methods to be em-

A MASS MEETING IN FUITH CAROLINA. A MASS MEETING IN SOUTH CAROLISA.
And by St. Paul! the work has gone on bravely.
Never since the passage of the ordinance of secession have there eash such scenes in the State.
The whole white population is up in arms and drilling. Wade Hampton and his colleagues are canvassing the State. Everywhere they go there are mass meetings and torchlight and military processions, recalling those of 1863-61. A wide-spread system of terrorism and indiminution freedom as the natural order of things, have been smideniy awakened from their dream. They see the unlitary drilling all awaind them. Dark faces scowi at them when they go sbroad. They hear of serret meetings and gatherings of their old-time owners. Whisperings of the Hamburg butchery reach them. They hear the mining success reach them. They sent the whites all around them saying that the bottom rail has been on the top tong enough—that the darkey has to step down and out—that Hampton must be elected. In alarm they call a mass meet. ing of the Republicans for consultation. Their prominent men are invited to be present and orak. The time comes. Thousands are pre-nt. They organize and the speaking begins. Suddenly a commotion arises. The orator stops. The tap of the drain and the sound of the bugie are heard down the road. Two long columns of white soldiers, armed to the teeth, mounted and on foot, come filing around the corner and march to the pintform. They push aside the frightened negroes and select the best scats. Their leaders, ex-Confederate officers, then mount the pintform and demand half the time for Democratic speakers. It is tremblingly accorded. A Confederate senteral arises do accorded. A Confederate general arises, o livers a blood-and-thunder harangue, teiling 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 forcing it they are reason. A negative in follows. He is greeted with a storm of hiscound a deafening yell of derision from the unlitary. He nutters a few words, every an amore being drowned by the hooting. At last a sentiment is untered foul enough to be and. Forthwith an armed bully stops forward from the ranks and pronounces that macrition a its. The speaker dares not resent the insult—may, he dares not notice or aliuse to it. He talks on for a waite. But the insults, jews, importance questions, &c., come fister and inster, and finally, in starm for his life, he re-sumes his cent. When the hissing has subsided another Confederate takes the floor. He gots ever the rambling remarks of the poor Republican, pronounces such and every one of them an infaments, mailcious, damnable he, and dures point of the bayoust. The other speakers on his side are treated in the same way. The meet-ing breaks up with three times three and a figer for Hampton and Tilden. And such of the re-gress as here not already fied in niarm are fol-lowed to their homes by the jeers and curses of

wind and he is sure to be ambuscaded. But more than this. The wittes regard a Republi-cas of their color with tenfold the vindictiveness with which they look upon the venue. 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 hung back and refuse or neglect to join the precinct club or the nearest military company, their con-duct is reported to the township meeting. A committee is appointed to request an explana-tion. They call on the suspected man at their earliest convenience. If he be sensible he will submit profuse apologies and regrets, and hur-riedly take up his rise and follow them to the drill-room. Three or four white circuit judges 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

"ONE MAN RILLED."

If a white man refuses to join the preduct club; if a white man's loyality to the party is suspected; if a white Republican persists in qis opinions, he is spotted, marked, doomed. He is scowled at if he walks abroad. If he passes a ground of belianing white at a street open. 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 Kukiux 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 obnoxious 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 strees. A crewd of white desperadors will cluster near him or follow him. They appear to be drunk, him or follow him. They appear to be drunk, and begin to quarrel over some stily matter having nothing to do with poddies. Several bystaniers comes up and take sides. Finally blows are exchanged, pistols drawn, and a brown he exhibited, pissons drawn, and a regular free fight occurs. Shots are fired by all the party. Yet, strange to say, when order is restored, it is found that not one of the combatants is bejured, while the poor Republi-can has been stract, by several random shots and killed. An account of the affray appears in the and the press is almost wholly Benocratic) under the heading, "Street Row-One Man Killed." Not only are single men picked off in this way, but sham lights are arranged by white rufflans on some non-political presence, which swell to the proportion of riots, and in which several Republican bystanders are killed by several recomments operators are three of chance shots, while note of the combatants are hart. Of course, the authors of these deeds go impunished. 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 scalous in investigating or prosecuting. But if an assass a does get into trouble by imprudence, his comrades, who of course compose most of the bustanders, are called as witnesses, and swear him out eafely by giving

in doctored testimony.

THE MESSENSET PLAN.

I now find nyell carried back to the time of secondary. Then no Southerner direct arow Union sentiments. Then there were thousands of them in the South, but they were ruthleady subjected to a system of torouses, and had to shoose between conformity and minost certain death; and with boulk on a constitute they death; and with hardly an exception they con-formed. To-day there are thousands of whites forced into this Confederate revival against their forced into the Confederate revival against their judgment and inclination; but they must conform form or take the consequences. They conform, and then, to avoid the imputation of inkewarmines, they endeavor to prove their sincerity for actioning their contrades in violence. The same men hear this movement who led the Sattinto secession. They have thoroughly revival the policy of infinitiation. Tath or the the policy of infinitiation. Talk of the blacks being infinitiated 1. It is through the in-timization of the whites that the intimidation of of the plan, be it remembered, was the intimali-tion of the whites. Walls Hampton is as much a Mississippins as a South Carolinian. It is true that he is descended from Carolinians January eltinea of this State, and that the family homein noise is Continued, as spends but his time on his plantations in Mississippi. He has one plantation there on weight Sos of his former slaves are employed, so well has be been able to keep up this old-plantation plan while the small-farm system has been becoming well night universal. The fact I desire to call attention to is this: Hampton was in Mississippi prior to the last election there, which the Bemocrats carried by the shotgun policy. The similarity of the methods employed by the Democrats in the canvass going on here now, with Hampton as their leader, forces me to the conclusion that the experiment is to be repeated here.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From a recent speech by Han, Edward McPherson, 1 What is its present attitude! It is the spolegist of the worst political crimes of the century, the benefits of which it reaches out its hands eagerly to clutch. It is the protector of the Southern miscream's who have planned and executed, and are planning and exeand executed, and are planning and executing, every outings, even the most shocking, upon whole masses of voters, white as well as colored, whose only offence is an unwillingness to vote the Democratic ticket. This element of that party has, by inthoidation and violence, wrested State after State from the violence, wrested State after State from the solitical control preferred by its voters, and is reparring, by public and shumeless means, to sleid them unitedly for the election of a Prest-This policy was successfully begun in in Louisiana, when "White League" combined to "refuse to employ, rent, lend to, or in any other manner give aid, comfort, or crodit to any man, white or black, who votes against the whits man's party." Such is the respect for the rights of the laboring and independent poor felt by the hite staveholding class who how constitute the Southern Democracy. Combinations to stave labor were mocracy. Combinations to starve labor were followed by combinations to murder it; and we have the authority of so distinguished an efficial as Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan for as Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan for the fact that from 1808 to January, 1875, over three thousand persons and been killed and wounded in Louisiana "on account of their political sentiments." The recent Congressional report on the election of last year in Missiscippi is confirmatory of the existence of this defined and malicious purpose of the Southern Demo-cracy; and who can close his crest to the present enormities practiced by the same reckless and desperate class in South Carolina! In most of the late rebel States the liverions of the ballot has thus been as substantially destroyed as it was during the administration of Jefferson Davis in who are resking with the blood of probably to thousand innocent victims are held up by their Northern confederates as constituting a model party, fit not only to bear the nation's honor, party, fit not only to bear the nation but to "reform" its administration!

First Murderers, Then Robbers. " YOU ARE A RADICAL MISSER, AND HAVE GOT

The writer of the article from which we make this extract, in support of his statement that utter lawlessness 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 Simon Coller, an honort and well-meaning black man who represented Barnwell county in the Levislature, On Tuesday, September 19, a rifle to Ellewish and took a wood train on the Port Boyd Railroad, with which that proceeded to a station called Robbins. Here they found Coker

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 Baraweil county to the South Carolina Legislature," was the ready

"All the better," said Butler, "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 away, but pray — quick."

Coker then knelt down and began to pray. While he was in this position Butler stopped book six or eight feet and shot at him twice. He fell forward on his feet and driver and driver. 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 gold shirt buttons, and then, leaving the body to rot, returned to Robbias. 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 parior? said the spider to the fly."

Will you walk into my parier? said the Kukluz to I've a derringer to show you with a very handsome 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, rifles, pistels, knives, would arm a Madoe brave:
Bloodhounds worth a heap of money when you want
to track a slave;
Ropes to hang a Yankee schoolmarin when she won't
get up and git—
Won't you wait into my parior, Mr. Nigger, just a
bit?

We have stories, I assure you, that you really ought 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 double 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

Must result, as here at Hamburg, when you don't heep in year place: And that 'grat' down at Vicksburg, with a hun-dred I could name. Varied slightly in the details, but resulting just the

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

So just walk into my parlor, there is numbers so sefor my arguments are deadly, and like vermifuge, are sure. Very sure and very classic, as in Alsop's Rens' den. Where the tracks are all pointed hawards, but not one came out again.

Polities and Trade.

NOW THEY ARE COMMINSO IN THE SOLED SOUTHERN STATE OF SOUTH CARDLINA.

[Beston Transcript.]
The ways of Southern polities, in some spects clear enough, are still just finding out. South Carolina is a Republican State by a majority of many thousands, but the declaration has gone forth that the Denocrate are to take possession after this year, and the small traders and poor laborers have taken line sharm. The aftering solutions of the daily Denocrate and poor laborers have taken line sharm. advertising columns of the daily Democratic papers show how the slarm is manifested. The Untrieston Journal of Countries, R. Barnwell Rhett, &r., editor, contains the following:

"A Caro-Unytt, Funging Notice 1 will

receive applications from those seeiting employment, on Mondays, Wanderstays, and Par-

of this kind, is must be remembered that the great majority of Republicans are laborers, and the majority of Democrats are employers of inter, 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 less them. It is also a threat archest these who re-fuse to surrender. Here is another notice of the same kind: "To Our Memoriants, Whare Owners, and

TRADESSEN GENERALLY: The Workington's Democratic Association are now prepared to furnish from one hundred to two hundred ablebedied men for any kind of work. Apply at their hall. Queen street, near meeting, from 4 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 units in a ard, which the News and Courier prints under the heading:

"Within to you Buy Your Maar!—To the Democratic Public.2 The understrood, butchers in the Charleston markets, who are carnest supporters of the cause of Haveron And Good GOVERNMENT, respectfully solicit the custom of their Democratic follow-citizens. "Housespares can get them Meats from

Democratic Headquarters, Stalla Nes. 49, 50, 57, and 58, Lower Market. Also No. 9 and 10, Upper Madet, 4 to 1955 cents per pound. It is

mot Democratic money above that we want, but Want Hamerox and Report."

Paul Trescott, a good South Carolina name, adds to the number of his stalls the information—"Straight-out Democrat?" and T. R. Tully, cateror, "desires to remind the general publi of want his old enviousers all know, that he has been for years a statuch Demograt, and is now a supporter of Hampton and good government." Surely the ruling white race, "the natural leaders," are setting a poble example for their less fortunate fellow-citizens. If the moetici-men and household purveyors of any Northern city were to advertise their wares in this way, condying to the projections of their rich cus-comers, and threatening their richs with the restruction of their business unless they changed their opinions, our rigorous Northern climate would soon be made unconfortable for them. The negroes have, indeed, much to learn and to unlearn when the superior white race sets them so poor an example

(From a recent speech by Carl Schurz.) The Democratic Party North Swallowed up in a Solid South. It has requestly been said that no Northers

It has requestly been and that he Northern Democrat, after voting for such a bill, will be able to come before his consilturacy. Is that true! Don't we see things which, under one-may circumstances, would be desired increal-tie! The South is now a compact and again in the Democratic party. At least the Democratic party wants to light us, and in case of a D mo-cratic victors the South will not not cratic victory the South will not only be soildly Democratic, but it will also counin so for an in-Democratic, but it will also examine to for an in-ternationable time. Let ma say to you, I would look upon that as a great tailoral misfortune, for when, in a regulate, pointful parties are di-vided by geographical and sectional rines, it will create an unwound and unpatriotic public senti-ment; and if it were for that reason alone, I but there would be more to solve of marriets a think there would be some in pulse of patriotism moving almost every one to fight against the Democratic party talsful. [Auplause,] Sar that is not the joint I want to discuss. I say the Demcorrate party wants to unite the South once more as a solid unit upon its side. In that case for Hampton and Tildon. And such of the personnel of Hampton and Tildon. And such of the personnel of Hampton and Archive the personnel of the research of the personnel of the research of the research of the research of the personnel of the research of the research of the personnel of the research of

Democrat will have the least chance for the Presidency or Vice Presidency unless he chipys the decided favor of the Southern Democracy. What will be the consequence of this? Why, it is evident. Every Northern Congress-nan who thinks that there is some Presi-dential stuff in him, that a Presidential lightning may strike him core time, will be very much inclined to do that a black will be much inclined to do that which will be sur to gain him the favor of his Southern brethren. So it is erident 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 ludigeness to the Democratic mind by the inflaindigenous to the Democratic mind by the influ-cace of subscribncy to Southern dictation, will vote for just cuch bills as have been laid before you by Republican speakers. So I before that a Democratic Administration will, by the very necessities of the case, be one of the nost ex-travagent Administrations this country ever and Thomas will amplied receive the Observahad. There is still another reason why this will be so. She Southern people, being the prepon derating power in the councils of the Demo deriting power is the councils of the Demo-cratic party, will also dictate its timecial 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 not comparatively little. The next South will pay comparatively little. The necessary consequence is that those who pay very little don't feel the burden of an extravagant 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 New York. A very large number of your voters are non-tax payers, a infinority of your voters are wealthy tax payers; the non-tax payers do not care a sump of their fingers how much money is spent by the city government, and, therefore, you have always a lavish administrailon. Is not that so? Then the same rela-tion will be borne by the South to the North as to our national occupils, and, therefore, I repeat, it is by the very uncessity of the case that a Democratic Administration, governed as it must be by Southern industries, will be a most extravagant one. [Appinuse.]

Rifle Ciub Intimidation.

MR. SCHURZ DUCLARES MILITARY FORCE THE ONLY REMEDY FOR THE SHOT-GUN POLICY. 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 elisted from the other side. We gave them back their rights so shoully after the calcillation that I can only a pear what I have said before, that the generality of the American people has have been equalled by any other nation in the world in that respect. We did it with the just expectation, or at least the remon-There is still one other thing I would call nation in the world in that respect. We did it with the just expectation, or at least the reasonable expectation, that the Southern people, receiving their right 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 disconomical. When you look at the State of Souns Carolina you will not dony that the sitting and the control of this expectative exists. I am the tion 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 hallot-box, and I would stand by to the inst in the endervor to secure to every man the right to vote uninflarment by force of any kind. But, as things now stand, if the United States United States of America will not submit to it.

[Applicate]

If the retempt be made upon such an leave between the North and the South an leave between the 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 ame. [Applease.] I am on the side of the North, not because I happen to live here, but because I believe that the North contains the American Republic as it is now constituted. Now, gentlemen, looking at the attempts that are being made in the South, can unybody doubt that they would be greatly encouraged by a viscory of the Democratic party? I am sorry I am obliged to say I, but still that party stands in the politics of the country as a continual threat of reaction against the result of the war; not only the best, but they are the only instru-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 Samuel J. Tilden in 1808, 1809, and 1870 by the Eric Railway Com-

dr. Jr., March to December, 1808, 25,609 30 M. Tweed, expenses and counsel

\$1,022,000 taxation, and the Covernment was defrauded out of its tax upon it.

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

During the years from 1891 to 1873 he pa'd taxes to the United States on but \$150,000—or

\$15,900 a year, while actually receiving not less, probably, than five millions.

A Bayonet Charge.

This is the way General E. M. Lee, of New York, "surrounds" his audience wherever he attresses a Pennsylvania gathering. It captures them every time: Fritage-civippes: My first public appear-

ance against the Domocratic party was made in the State of Pennsylvania, and I have no doubt the nation, and its triumph on that occasion would have been no less dissertous to the country than its trimmph in the present campaign.

JUSTIFYING PERJURY.

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

" At the same time, we must say that it would have been much more cralitable to Mr. Them as a lawyer and a statesman to have declined to buy any income tax at all. An income tax,

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

Will Tilden want to engage the telegraph lines on the night of November 77 Chartie 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 Domorrate that

in the question of Southern claims there is no-thing but a more partisaners. Gentlemen, it is

thing but a mere partisanery. Gentlemen, it is my sober conviction that there is much in it, and i will tell you why I believe so. The South has been impoverished by the war, and in conversa-tion with Southern men myself I have found this to be their idea: You of the North have con-trolled the Government alone since the war; you have taken out of the public treasury millions of dollars to subsidize steamboat lines. You have granted away millions of acres for rullroads to establish your lines of communicaraliroads to establish your lines of communica-tion. You have spent autoid sams of money on internal improvements, and while you did this we in the South were exposed to all the ravages 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 got even ferstlemen, you converse with simped every Southern meanon this spiliest and if he does not Gentlemen, you converse with simost 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 can-didate is elected. What does that mean? We have discovered in the course of time that the which of granting railroad grants and submits-og this and that private enterprise was exceeding this and that private enterprise was exceedingly costly, without conferring a corresponding
public benefit. Therefore, that policy has to a
real extent been shandoned; but I predict in
case of a Democratic victory that that policy
will be renewed and carried on to a more extravacant extent by that party when it becomes
the controlling power. That is one public. The
second point is this: While I was in the Senate,
and ever since, a large number of billy ware introduced there similing at the refunding of the
cotton tax. You are all a ware institution; the
war we published the purpose of Regions of the lions of taxes for the purpose of keeping our Government alive and our armise poing. We did that, having been forced lines war by the rebal States, a war that cost bound premons from and thousands of millions of delians. During that whole time the South contributed simust nothing to the public treasury. There is only one considerable liefs of tax that was therefore people, and that was the cotton tax, some sixtyeight million dollars or over. Now they de-mand a regitation of that tax, as it is pro-paced by some, not to the individuals by whom the tax was paid, but to the Southern States as such. I am a min of very generous disposition with regard to the South. I thought that when had been in revolt would again become peace-able and law-abiding eithers, and that generos-ity was not only a duty, but an act of windows and justice. And so I have been one of the first to advocate a policy of general amnesty and of the complete removal of all those political disbillies which in consequence of the receilion had been imposed upon a large number of Southern people. In general Independent of Southern people, In general Independent I am willing to be as generous to them as anybody, but when, after having torced us into so terrible a the land with mourning, and put such terrible burdens upon our people—when, after such z war, having contributed this little mile to the restammes of this great there of our institution, hey demand that we should refund every cent of it, I think it is a little too much. And yet I tell you, gentlemen, that it is my honest con-viction, should the Democratic carry come and power again, they will inevitably return to the South every cent of that money which was coninterest, with interest too. I tell you candidly
that I fear the Democratic party will be exceedlogic generous to their Southern friends in the
way of putting money into their pockets.

A Record-Not a Prospectus.

Said Colonel Ingersoil in his Cooper Institute peech : "The Republican party comes to you with its record open, and asks every mon, we man, and child in the broad country to read its every word. And I say to you that there is not s line, a paragraph, or a page of that second that is not only an honor to the Republican party, but to the homan race. On every page of that record is written some great and glorious so-tion, done either for the liberty of man or the preservation of our common country. We mis everybody to read its every word. The Demoeratic party comes before you with its record closed, recording every blot and blar and stain, and treases and diameter as manipulty, and aske-roe not to read a simple word, but to be kind enough to rake its intimous 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 concelled that Sunnelly Thiden has been quictly 'isving for' Tweed." To most personal looks as if Tilden had been "typag for" kim. It was as it lines and seen ""gang for" kint. It will left to the Republican press of New York to ex-pose his crimes; and the credit of his capture, according to Minister Cushing, must be given to 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 IL FITLER. JOSEPH W. BARNARD, BENJAMIN SMITH, JACOB ENABB. JOHN B. WARFEL JOSEPH THOMAS. ARIO PARDEE. LEWIS PUGIL EDWARD S. SILLMAN, WILLIAM CALDER, MILES L. TRACY. S. W. STARRWEATHER, DANIEL J. MORRELL. JEREMIAH LYONS, WILLIAM HAY, WILLIAM CAMERON, J. B. DONLEY. DANIEL OWEILL WILLIAM NEEB, ANDREW B. BERGER, SAMUEL M. JACK SON. JAMES WESTERMAN, W. W. WILBUR.

"Witness," said the chief justice force that she lost her balance and left next. The scuppernong grape is genimproved in course of time. A stick habits, this clings the me
compassionately, "do you wish to over the cliff, carrying him with her.

When to mild air nevertheless, and he erally considered very unwholesome, was made to slide very fast up and increases with years. It