Gov. Hampton's Visit to Charleston. Charleston yesterday put on her best attire ad most pleasing tooks to give a warm welcome to the Governor of the State. There was no po-ditical significance in the demonstration. For ence in the City by the Sea politics were laid aside and all clases of citizens united in doing honor to the brave gentleman and patriot in whose hands and to whose guidance is entrusted the future destiny of the Palmetto State.

Early in the morning the streets in the neighborhood of the line street depot were alive with ladies, men and children, hurrying to witness the Gevernor's arrival. The depot was soon crowded. Both the broad platforms were filled their whole length, 250 feet, with a densely packed crowd of persons of all ages, colors and conditions. At least 2,000 persons were present. In a vacant lot in the rear and to the left of the depot, the Washington Artillery was drawn up with their four pieces ready to give forth a vocif-erous welcome. At half past 6 o'clock there was a sudden stir in the crowd, a quick surging towards the rear of the depot, and the iron throat of gun No. I barked a graff salute to the, as yet unseen, chief, and told the listening city that her guest had come. St. Patrick's Band struck up "Dixie" right lustily, and as the train, the engine of which was covered with flags and bouquets, rolled in, the people added their voices to the booming cannon and braying trumpet, and the walls rung with a soturnalia of joyful

The passengers in the train seemed to become infected with the prevailing enthusiasm. In a moment the tops of the cars were covered with men, who chose that elevation to catch a glimpse of the hero of the day. Amid a tessing sea of waving hats, the whirling of the torrent of welcoming cheers, the rushing of the stream of people, with welcome written upon their faces, Wade Hampton, the Governor of South Carolina, made his second triumphalentry into Charleston city. He rapidly made his way through the lane opened for him by the crowd. This lane was lined with hards-bands in kid gloves, hands roughened and hardened with labor, eager hands of colored men, hands of laboring white men, hands of men unrengheaed by the hammer and pick—all were eagerly stretched forth to grasp Hampton's. As he reached the Washington Light Infantry, he raised his hat, and passed uncovered down the line. Each section of the throng greeted his appearance with a fresh peal of cheers. As he went through the hall where the ladies were, many of them were introduced to him, and a small avalanche of flowers descended upon him. As he reached his carriage, the crowd in the yard seemed imbued with fresh vigor, and again the cheering broke out. The Butler Guards, Company A, were present in large force, and were especially noticeable for their enthusiasm. They proposed to capture the Governor bodily, carriage and all, and haul him to the hotel themselves, and were with difficulty persuaded to leave that task to the magnificent team of horses provided for the purpose.

The cortege moved down King street, followed by ten street cars loaded with people and greetner, "waiting to see Governor Hampton. line of march was down King to Hazel, thence to Meeting to the Charleston Hotel. After reaching the hotel, the Washington Light Infantry formed in double rank, facing inwards, and leading from the middle of the street to the lob-by of the hotel. The Governor and his staff, accompanied by the reception committee, marched through the open ranks, and after registering. were assigned their quarters. At 9 o'clook, in accordance with the programme previously laid down, a number of the leading citizens and business men of Charleston assembled in the parlor of the Charleston Hotel, where they were duced to the Governor. At half past 9 o'clock the entire company proceeded to the ladies' or-dinary to breakfast. The tables, three in numher, were pread for fifty guests, and were tastefully decorated with the choicest flowers of

After the sumptuous repast had been partaker of, S. Y. Tupper, Esq., offered a toast to the Governor, in which were embraced the words of

Governor Hampton, in reply, said: I need not

say with what profound emotion I find myself in Charleston to-day, and listen to the too flattering words of my friend who has just spoken. The credit for the deeds that have been done

is not mine; and you must not call them mine. It was mine only to bear the standard of South Carolina, and to keep at the post of duty; for the men of the State, and the women too, and even the little children, would have branded me as recreant if that standard had not continued to wave in the forefront of battle. It was that sentiment, the sentiment that South Carolina must and should be redeemed, that brought to us the victory.

But, my friends, although so much has been

gained we must not expect to enter at once upon the fullness of our prosperity. Unless I am sus-tained by the whole people; unless I am able to barmonize all antagonism, and show I am the Governor of the whole people, knowing no distinction of class, or between foreigners and those born in the State; unless I can carry out in good faith the promises we have made, with the aid of the Conservative people of the State of all done will be in vaia. Therefore do I call on all Carolinians—and I call every man a Carolinian wlo lives under these genial skies-to give their support to my Administration, not in a party sense, but so far as my Administration shall be good and true and just.

If you do this, if you go on as you have be-gun, standing on the Constitution and the laws, we can look forward with confidence to an era ture of South Carolina.

You have achieved wonders in the past. the past, and shall be everything that we have hoped for in the future. This may not be for me, in my day, but it will be for our children and our children's children. God grant that it may come soon, as come it will. [Leud ap

plause.]
11 e'clock was the hour appointed for the reception of the ladies of Charleston by the Gover.

A little before that hour a detail of the Wash ington Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut. D. P. Robertson, in charge of the Entaw flag, marched into the entry leading to the ladies parlor, and reported to Adjutant and Inspector General E. W. Moise for duty. Instructions were given to the Lieutenant in command by the Adjutant General. At 11 o'clock precisely Governor Hampton marched into the dies' parlor in company with Mr. J. R. Boyleston, of the committee on reception. The Washington Light Infantry were drawn up in line in the entry and presented arms, and the Eutaw flag was waved as the Governor passed by on his way to the parlor. The Governor in a graceful and military way acknowledged the salute.

Flowers were brought by nearly every visitor, and in a short time every available resting place was heaped up with the choicest and most fragrant of spring flowers. The ladies, especially those from abroad, made it their special business to ask of Governor Hampton the honor of his autograph, and he was kept busily engaged writing his name on paper, photograph, or what-ever else was handed him for the purpose.

The time having arrived for the ladies' reception to end, albeit many fair ones still anxiously waited with their floral tributes, the Governor proceeded down stairs to the ladies' reception room. Here the general reception was held,-Northern men, Canadians, Englishmen, mechanies, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and every class and condition of men, filed in in an apparently endless procession. The Governor stood up and shook hands, and sat down and shook hands, and clasped his fingers around every conceivable variety of han is, until the time allowed for this part of the ecremony had elapsed.

During the reception, a greeting in behalf of the German citizens was received through Mr. Wm. Ufferhards.

The Governor, at I o'clock, held an interview with the committee appointed by the First Regi ment of National Guards of the State of South Carolina. The committee consisted of the commanding officers of the companies, embracing seventeen. They presented a memorial, which in effect was a desire to ascertain if they would

be recognized as a portion of the militia of the

State, stating at the same time that they were unable to purchase arms themselves. They also requested the appointment of a new set of field officers, accompanied with a petition that they be allowed to suggest the names of suitable persons for the offices of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. Governor Hampton promised that the deciment should have his earliest possible attention. He stated that he would, as heretofore, state that the colored were on a footing with the white. As soon as the militia laws were perfected, he would allow them all facilities towards perfecting their organization .-- When that had been done he wanted to see the only emulation among all the militia to be to see

who could keep the laws best.

Lieutemant Lockwood, of the First Regiment expressed their gratitude for the Governor's kind words, and asked if there was going to be a re-organization of the militia. Gov. Hampton replied that there was not, so far as he knew.— He would give them a well-considered answer on the whole question as soon as possible. In conclusion, the Governor stated that they were directed to keep their organization intact, as there was no purpose on his part to interfere with their organization. Captain Young, of the regiment, assured the Governor that they would hereafter cast their fortunes or misfortunes with

At 44 o'clock, the military companies formed in line. The line of march was decorated as be-fitted the occasion. During the progress of the march, at the Academy of Music, Gov. Rampton delivered an address in his usual lucid style .-After the conclusion of the Governor's address, Mr. J. Ancrum Simons delivered the Annua Oration before the company, in which he pic tured the glorious future in prospect for South Carolina. A magnificent portrait of Washing-ton was presented, after the delivery of the address, by the French Consul at Charleston Mons A. Truy. This porerait has an Historical interest. During the year 1855, Messrs. Pon-son, Phillippe and Vibert, of Lyons, France, undertook to produce an unique master-piece of industrial art, a large picture, entirely woven in colored silk on the Jacquart loom, in order that this great and unique piece of work should be made, and that these few copies would remain

forever a precious monopoly.

Hon. W. D. Porter, who is the senior commander of the Washington Light Infantry, responded appropriately. Major R. C. Gilchrist then delivered an address to the custedians of the portrait, in which he attributed to its recipients all that nobleness, virtue and patriotism of which our Governor is possessed

On Wednesday morning, W. M. Simons, Esq., Clerk of the Charleston Council, called upon Governor Hampton at the Charleston Hotel, and handed him a communication from Mayor Cunningham, tendering to his Excellency the use of the City Hall and all other city offices in the city for reception on official business.

A BURNING SPEECH FROM THE GOVERNOR It is impossible for us to publish the whole o the proceedings of the second "Hampton Day" in Charleston. The occasion was the celebration of Washington's birth-day, by the Washington Light Infantry Company of that city, which the arbitrary order of President Grant refused to allow on the proper day, the 22d of February. We give below the Governor's speech in response

to a general call:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When you did me the honor to invite me here to-night, I had no anticipation to at I was to be called upon to take any active part in this glorious demonstration. I was not put down in the programme. [Laughter and cheers.] And I have said so much in the last few months to the people of Carolina that I am afraid that they have become tired of having me as their spokesman. [Never! never! Cheers.] I will say to you, men and women of Carolina, that never on God's earth was there a more glorious people for whom a man could speak. [Cheers.] In all the trials and suffer-ing through which we have passed since August last, in your forbearance, in your heroic forti tude, in your endurance, your sublime devotion Shrall Sied " High time dearth of Cheers.] " fou have placed, again, the name of Carolina high higher than it ever stood upon the roll of Fame, and in the name of Carolina, women and men of the glorious old State, I thank you from the depths of my heart. [Prolonged cheers.]-When I went to Washington the other day, leaving my State, thinking that I was going quietly, at every station and wayside in North Carolin and Virginia the people came out to bid God's speed to old Carolina. [Cheers.] And as I was coming back bringing to you the redemption of the State-[immense cheering]-a redemption not won by any compromise-[cheers]-won only by the great power of right and of truthwhen I was bringing that back, the people of Virginia and North Carolina came again and poured in their congratulations to South Carolina. [Cheers.] You do not know how proud I felt when in Washington I saw the representatives of this great Republic assembled there-Republicans and Democrats-the most bitter Republicans-the most extreme Democrats, when they were forced to come out and say that the people of South Carolina, my peo-ple, [cheers.] had saved the peace of the coun-tries. That you who had been so misregreened in the past, had shown yourselves worthy to be

the descendants of the men who had fought un-

der that flag. [Cheers.] You have now, peo-ple of Carolina, your destiny in your hands!— It is for you to say whether you will go on, step

by step, until you have achieved all the glorious

destiny that is before you, or by rashness and

imprudence to dash away that bright prospect.

It is for you to determine what shall be the fu-

Through you, through the people of South Carolina, I was able to bear the glorious banner that you gave me to victory, and it has been placed on the very highest pinnacle of the citadel, and it waves there now over a free, redeemed, disenthralled and regenerated State. [Immense and prolonged applause.] See, people of South Carolina, that no dishonor comes to it! See that it always waves over a free people. [We will.] I can do nothing more! I can do nothing unless sustained by the people of South Carolina! [Applause.] I appeal to you to help me still. I appeal to you to hold up my hands and take part of the responsibility which is upon me from my shoulders! [Cheers.] And I appeal to you with the proud confidence that my appeal will not be made in vain. [Cheers.]—Not once, during this exciting contest, have I appealed to the people of South Carolina, that you have not responded with one voice. plause.] I say to y u now for the sake of that dear old mother of ours, I say to you now, to devote yourselves, heart and mind and body and soul, to the great work of lifting her up once more to the high position which is rightfully hers. Place her upon that pedestal where she has a right to claim to be, where, free and happy and prosperous, she can extend her arms over all her children, all who are Carolinians, and give to them a mother's blessing. [Deafening and prolonged applause.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 24 .-- Gov. Nicholls has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of New Orleans to attend to their regular business to-day.

The Legislature in joint session elected Judge Spofford to the United States Senate. Many Republicans after patriotic speeches, voted for Spofford.

As the cathedral clock struck 12 to-day, the detachment of the 3d Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Brooke, marched out of the New Orleans Hotel, passed up Charles street to the St. Louis Hotel, and out of St. Louis street to the river, when they embarked on a steam boat for the barrack. About 100 men from other regiments assembled on the opposite side of the street in front of the New Orleans Hotel to see their comrades move.

The Wirehly Union Times. R. M. STOKES, Editor.

UNION, FRIDAY APRIL 27, 187

one year, IN ADVANC

20 per cent additional for advertisements order to appear in consecutive issues.

wa. Mrs. Grant has just received the prettiest lot adies Hats and Trimmings ever seen in this town. 13. Messrs. Gee & Humphries' sdvertisement will ap-

war next week. They are getting in a splendid stock of #3 The Town Council have very properly passed an Ordinance that all dogs running at large shall be muz-

ded. You are right, gentlemen. en. See the advertisements of those enterprising merits, Foster & Wilkins, Rice, McLure & Co., and Spears & Colton, who believe in Printer's Ink to draw

We have never seen Goods so sheap in this town as those gentlemen are now offering them. We shall give

full notice of each next week. Mr. H. Hampton, Agent for the celebrated Lindey Nurseries, located near Greensboro, N.C., is now here on his Annual tour through this section soliciting orders for Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants. He will be in this region until after June Court, and persons wishing Trees, &c., can leave their orders with Mr. Allen, of the Union Hotel, if Mr. II. is not present. Trees warranted to live

twelve months. Printed Instructions for Planting and

cultivation accompany the Trees. Trees delivered at Union Depot on the 10th of November next.

A report became prevalent in this town last Monday that a child of Mr. Charles Moore, of Spartanburg, had fallen out of a swing and was killed. As the report is likely to have been taken into the country, we take pleasure in stating that no such fatal accident occurred. The whole truth is, Mr. Moore's baby did fall out of the swing, on Mr. Richmond's premises. The fall knocked the breath out of her body, but she soon got good use of her lungs again.

There is no doubt that our correspon dent, "Enquirer," of two weeks ago, was right in stating that the lawful ages for road duty was between 18 and 45. On examining the laws passed in 1874, we find that Chapter XLV was repealed, and a substitute enacted which restored the clause making the lawful ages for road duty between 18 and 45. The law we quoted was passed in 1873, and as the law of 1874 repealed all former laws inconsistent with its provisions, the law of 1873 is null and void.

Ber We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Hames, a respectable citizen, living on Dr. Winsmith's Plantation in this County, was badly bitten in the hand by a mad-dog, on Sunday, the 15th inst. At last accounts Mr. Hames was quite sick. The dog had bitten two or three other dogs on the place and all of them were immediately killed.

We learn that a number of mad dogs have been seen in various parts of the County lately. Directly a dog shows signs of rabies he should be shot. One human life is worth all the dogs in the County.

nen. As all thoughts are turned toward the Legislature now convened under the new auspices of "Hampton, Home Rule and Reform," we have omitted much other matter to give as fulla report of the first day's proceedings of that body as possible.

One of the first and most important acts of the Legislature will be the election of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Moses. The strict Democratic majority on joint ballot is only one, we believe, but we see that the notorious Dublin J. Walker, Radical Sonator from Chester County, has been arrested for a felony and is now in jail,—a place he is fitted for, by instinct and qualification, than The Senate chamber-while a republican member of the House, from Fairfield, John Gibson, has resigned his sent. The absence of these two will increase the democratic majority to three. Even with that increase there is no room for a single defection from the ranks. If the democrats do not vote in an unbroken phalanx there is danger that their wily opponents will overleap them on some vital measure. There should be a good understanding among the democrats upon every vote given. The new condition of affairs and the very close party vote demands close caucussing and unbroken action.

Who Has Land For Sale?

Mr. P. A. Cummings has handed us a Circular from Messrs. Bramhall & Co., of Washington, "Generall Agents for the sale of Southern Lands, and Publishers of the Southern Guide and Catalogue," in which shose gentlemen set forth a feasible proposition to the Property Holders of the South by which they may dispose of their surplus lands and turn the tide of immigration to the Southern States. They propose to issue 10,000 copies of a "Southern Guide," to be distributed gratuitously throughout the United States and England, for the purpose of giving correct information upon all the advantages of the South, and to bring those advantages to the notice of capitalists and the better class of emigrants seeking homes and investments. Messrs. Bramhall & Co., refer to a number of men of standing and influence in this country and England. Mr. Cummings has been appointed their Agent in this County and will be pleased to give any information called

We shall publish the body of the Circular next week.

We are really gratified to find that our friend Farley of the Spartan does not endorse the uugenerous remarks of the Editor of the Herald against the people of Union. In last

Wednesday's issue of the Spartan he says: "We do not see how Union can be blamed for not being a point of competition, and hope that she will yet be repaid for her liberality and public spirit, in contributing to the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, the benefits from which will be derived by the whole State, and not by Spartanburg alone. Put us before your people right, friend Stokes, as anxious to see you enjoying the lowest possible rates, and enjoying equal benefits with us from the enterprise which are helping to complete. We hope your freight rates will be adjusted satisfactorily, and that you will soon reap the fruit of your liberal policy, both through your own and our market, which is just next door to you."

That's as good as "shaking hands across the bloody chasm," Captain, and we extend you our cordial grip. We know your weakness, but when the infantry band began to play. A can't endorse your notion of uniting the two few hundred person hered on the street | forens. You may come down and make a partial union on a purely domestic basis.

Prepare for War. The latest telegraphic despatches from Europe state "that the declaration of war is imminent. There will be no ultimatum, but simply a de-

claration of war." It is further believed by those who are more likely to know, both in this country and Europe, that nearly, if not quite, all the most powerful European Nations will be involved in it, and that it will be the most gigantic war known in mod-

With this prospect before them we ask th Southern Planters and Farmers, what is their duty and vital interest? Will Cotton or Provisions be in demand and bring the highest prices? Take a rational view of the prospect, and ask yourselves if it is not more likely that there will be more mouths to feed in Europe than cotton spindles, next Fall ; that it is more than likely that cotton will go down to five cents than corn will be lower than one dollar and a half, and that Bacon Flour and all other provisions will go up to war prices? You say you are trying to ciety, I think it desirable to lay before the read get out of debt; well, would it not be more likely that you will be able to pay your debts by raising provisions for sale at high prices than by raising Cotton to sell at about one-half what it all true Southern men and women. costs you? Already Corn, Bacon and Flour have taken a decided rise in the Northern markets, and as soon as the first gun is fired in a European war, there is no knowing what the demand for provisions will be or how high the prices will

This matter is of greater importance to the people of the Cotton region of the South than to the people of any other section, from the simple fact that for years past they have bought their provision at the North and West, and to-day have none in store, and will have to buy them still, at war prices, unless they at once go to

work and make them upon their own farms. What is your prospect for getting out of debt, if you make a large cotton crop and sell it at five cents a pound, because the European Factories are stopped, and have to pay \$2 a bushel for corn, \$13 or \$15 a barral for Flour and 25 or 30 cents a pound for Bacon? To us the prospect would be poor indeed. In that event the Sheriff would pay your debts out of the sale of your property, as far as the proceeds of the sale would go.

There is but little doubt now that a war beween Russia and Turkey will commence in a few days, and, like a storm that has been long gathering, it will be a severe one, and it is but the part of wisdom for the Southern Agriculturist to so conduct his affairs that he will reap all the benefits likely to flow from it.

Vagrants and Gamblers Arrested. For the past two weeks our officials have been on the alert to break up a nest of colored vagrants and gamblers who have infested the com-

munity for some time. A notorious character, by the name of Kooch Beckpell was among the first that came under official surveillance. Kooch ought to be a pret ty good criminal lawyer by this time, for he has been an unwilling listener to many legal arguments in which he was deeply interested. Last week he was caged for vagrancy and released upon condition that he either went to work or left the County. Whether he has conformed to the last requirement is very doubtful, but no one will suspect him of filling the first.

V.'s, came to this vicinity with a Circus, a long time ago, and has been a man of "elegant leisure" ever since the Circus left. One of his means of getting something to eat was by first seeing that the male "head of a family" was safely away from home at his business, then calling at the dwelling and representing that he had been to work for the owner, up town, who had sent him to get his dinner. He fooled a number of persons in this way before being caught. When caught, tried, and found guilty of vagrancy, he was ordered to leave the County. This he promised to do, but on his way he called They simply have for their sure end the vindicaat the residence of an old colored woman, a few miles from town, by the name of Sallie Bailey, from whom he stole nearly all she had. Sallie sued out a warrant for his arrest and he is now enjoying a square meal daily, in the Stone house, at the expense of the County. Judge Northrop will settle the matter at his next Court. Tom is from Richmond, Va., and persists in saying that he is one of the F. F. V.'s.

Our excellent Town Marshal did a good job last Monday night by arresting a nest of gamblers and lodging them at the Sheriff 's Mansion. Their names are Hosea Foster, Barney Reed, George Smith, and John Nettles, a barber from Spartanburg.

We are glad to state that the Town officials have determined to break up the nest of worthless vagrants and gamblers who lay about town, and either make them go towork or leave. We hope they will continue the good work until the last one of the gang of idlers is disposed of .-There are, also, a lot of half-grown colored boys in town who appear to think it a disgrace to work for an honest living. If something is not done with them soon they will be fit candidates for the Penitentiary and the gallows.

Boy" Our friend Schoppaul has left in our office a specimen bunch of his Clover patch. It measures two feet nine inches. Can anybody beat that? If they can, let's see them do it. Death of C. P. Pelham.

The news reached us on Friday evening last that this most excellent man, pure citizen and able journalist, had breathed his last in Columbia the day before, after a severe illness of over two weeks, from Pneumonia. He was in the 61st year of his age, and calmly went out from this life at peace with God and man.

Mr. Pelham was a man of sterling qualities of both head and heart, and always commanded the respect of his acquaintances. South Carolina had no truer son than Charles Pearce Pelham. and in her late severe struggle for honor and virtue against dishonor and corruption in its government, as Chief Editor of the Columbia Reg. ister, he not only placed that paper among the abiest journals of the South but did as much, if not more than any other man in the State towards achieving the splendid victory for ": Hampton, Home Bule and Reform. As evidence of and cobble-stones, disgusted at this vain world, the high appreciation of his services and char- and felt that he would yet be called from between acter, Governor Hampton served as a Pall bearer at his funeral.

We take the following just tribute from the board and keep Chamberlain straight. Columbia Register, written by a classmate of the | Ellis" is still in the county, though he long deceased :

"The death of Mr. C. P. Pelham removes from among us a representative of the honor, the pat-riotism and the high culture and refinement of South Carolina for near farty years past.

Mr. Pelham was born in South Carolina, was

educated in the South Carolina College in its palmiest days, and after travelling and studying extensively in Europe and the East, was made Professor of Classical Literature in the South

Carolina College—the associate and peer of Thornwell, LaBorde, Preston, Barawell, Elliott, Henry, Lieber, Reynolds and the rest. For many years he held the place with marked ability. He was eminent for his learning, respected and loved for his high personal attributes of courage, judgment and manly grace. The etudents, for many successive classes, admired him for his high culture, and loved him for his cor-

dial, gentle manners. After leaving the College, Mr. Pelham, for many years, pursued the journalistic profession with marked ability, dignity and success, es-teemed and trusted by the whole State. During the war he performed his proper duties with de-Since the war, while overwhelmed with griefs and misfortunes, he struggled he-roically, giving his talents and his services to the redemption of the State. He lived to see the "fleckered dawn." and in its light has gone to his God, with his immortal robes bearing the insignia of Faith, Truth and Duty.'

For the Times.

Southern Historical Society. As it is my purpose to visit Union very short ly, in the interest of the Southern Historical Soers of the "TIMES" one or two considerations which, I respectfully suggest, should attract to this Society the regard and earnest support of

The Southern Historical Society, originally organized to gather up and preserve all the widely scattered records of the war between the States, entered last year upon the work of publication in the form of a monthly tract, "Historical Papers," and the wisdom of that course has been abundantly sustained by the evidence it has afforded that, had not such an effort been made, the facts of Southern History, both at home and abroad, would have been buried under a mass of falsehood, perversion and obloquy .-Abroad, this Society has now warmly appreciative and highly interested supporters, and at home, North as well as South, the truth, as pcriodically presented in its "Papers," is making sure and steady progress. Rigidly abstaining from partizan and sectional bitterness, its record of truth has penetrated the clouds of misconstruction, and is steadily gaining for the South, its people and its interests, a clear and calm apprehension, the advantage of which for our future, moral, material, and political, is of incalculable moment.

We have, in the Southern Historical Society, an institution presided over and directed byto quote the words of that nature's nobleman, Gov. C. J. Jenkins of Georgia, addressed to the present writer-"the brightest intellects and purest hearts of the South; her institution in cluding among its members from every Southern State the acknowledged exponents of Southern principle and Southern civilization.

To maintain this Society in vigor is to present a solid front to the insidious aggression of those demoralizing influences of falsehood about the South and its people which, unrebuked and not exposed, would militate fearfully against all effort to rebuild on the basis of a pure civilization our shattered moral and material interests. The intelligence of our people, thoughtfully directed to the value of the work undertaken by this Scciety, and of its great possibilities for widely extended good, as it grows in financial ability, will readily supply further considerations for its claims than in a necessarily brief newspaper article can be given. The readers of the "TIMES" will, I feel assured, value at its true worth the testimony with which I conclude this appeal to ut seality and patriotism.

Respectfully, HENRY EUBANK, General Agt. Southern Historical Society.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20, 1877. Henry Eubank, Esq :- MY DEAR SIR-It will give me great pleasure to aid you by all means in my power in putting the Southern Historical Society on a sure and permanent footing.

The objects contemplated by the Society appeal to the patriotism of our whole people. -These objects are neither partizan nor sectional. tion of the truth of history, and we owe it to ourselves and our children to leave no means untried to place ourselves right before the world. I am, yours very truly,

WADE HAMPTON.

A Carpet-Bagger's Last Grab.—The Anderson Bank the Sufferer. LAURENS, C. H., April 18, 1877. Editors Columbia Register:

As the Register is a wide-awake Democratic ournal, we know it would like to have all the information it can get in reference to the carpet baggers who have pillaged the "prostrate State" for eight long years.

About three or four weeks ago, the quack doctor. II. Anisansel, in company with the "Flying

Dutchman," left the quiet little hamlet of Laurens for the purpose of giving "musical enter-tainments," as he said, until court should convene at this place, when he would return. procured a conveyance to take them to a certain point, a few miles in the country, and when they reached their destination, the man of the house being absent, they did not tarry long, and after trying to get the conveyance and driver for a little further transportation, and failing, they were compelled to take upon their backs their haversacks and "plod their weary way" on to some other point. Nothing more was heard of them save one, the "Flying Dutchman," turned up, "right side up with care," in the town of Abbeville, until last night, when the mail brought our venerable and esteemed townsman, Mr. S. R. Todd, a letter demanding \$276 and some odd cents. This letter was a sort of puzzle to Mr. Todd, but he was not long in un-derstanding the situation. Dr. H. Anisansel, after being put into the big road, made his way to Anderson C. H., and while there, being short of "spondulicks," forged a check on the Bank of Anderson in the name of Mr. Todd, for the above amount.

This was the first tidings received from the doctor since his departure. Notwithstanding he has twice been noticed in the Laurensville Herald, and his whereabouts inquired after, he has not been heard of in any other way than the one designated. We learn that he played the same game while at Union, during the last session of court at that place, while undergoing an exami-nation as a disciple of Blackstone. This time the proprietors of the hotel at that place were

Thus the last carpet-bagger has made his exit from Laurens. First the Lark, whose feathers were ruffled in the chair of the Auditor's office, soared to a more congenial clime. Then "our own dear Dodge" dodged out of the Sheriff's office, and went back to his old farm of stumps the plow-handles to the dictatorship, as Cincinnatus of old. Ira Walker Rice "walked off on his ear" to Columbia to instruct the returning since ceased to exercise the functions of his office -those of trial Justice. His presence, or even the sight of him, always brings back "fond recollections' of the little boy who tried to "free a nigger. "Annie" bould recollect that "He who take at isn't his'n, When he's caugue will go to pris'n."

PETE PILKINS.

LEGISLATIVE :PROCEEDINGS. FIRST DAY.

The streets looking lively yesterday. As earmight be seen standing around in front of the hotel, smoking and talking over the all-absorbing topic of the assembling of the Legislature.

The privileged few, until the House should be

organized, availing themselves of their rights, and the courtesies extended them, entered the halls of the House and found there assembled the two bodies claiming to be the lawful Legisla-ture of South Carolina. The body known last December as the Mackey

House were seated upon the right of the entrance while the Wallace or constitutional House were scated upon the left.
Precisely at 11.57 A. M., Speaker Wallace as-

cended the Speaker's stand, accompanied by Clerk Sloan and his assistants, when the roll of the constitutional House was called. After the calling of the roll by the Clerk, the Speaker's gravel sounded, every one present arose, and a beautiful, fervent and patriotic

orayer was offered by the Rev. Wm. Martin. Immediately thereafter, a motion to adjourn was made and carried, and the House adjourned; most of the members and spectators repairing to the Senate chamber, where, singularly enough the hands of the clock pointed precisely to 12

Ex-Licutenant Governor Gleaves called the Senate to order at 12 M., and Mr. Woodruff called the roll. A quorum answering to their names, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Gleaves said : Gentlemen of the Senate :

It becomes my duty to make a remark or two. We have met to-day as a Senate under paguliar circumstances—circumstances which I need not recount at length. Since we last met events have taken place which change the political aspect of our State and of our relations to you as a Senate. We meet now under the call of a gentleman who has not heretofore been recognized by this body as the Governor of South Carolina. If that gentleman is to be regarded as the actual Governor of the State, it has occurred to me that I should no longer exercise my right to preside here. In reaching this conclusion I desire to place on record in the most public and un-qualified manner my sense of the great wrong which thus forces me practically to abandon the rights conferred on me, as I fully believe, by a majority of my fellow-citizens. Those rights I do not renounce to-day, but I do not feel that I can advance the interests of those whom I represent by longer exercising my right as Lieutenant Governor of presiding over this body, and I therefore announce to you that I shall vacate this chair from now forward. I take my leave of you with the kindnest personal feelings towards every member of the Senate. With some of you I have served here for four years, and attachments have been formed between us which are hard to break. I hope that no Senator pres-ent has any feeling toward me but those of kindness and peace. I now call upon the Senator from Williamsburg, as President pro tempore of the Senate, to assume the chair, and I bid you a respectful and friendly farewell.

wails then ascended the stand, and Gleaves delivered to him the gavel, keys, &c., belonging to the office of President of the Senate. The Clerk then read the Governor's Proclam-

ation convening the Legislature, from the columns of the Register. Mr. Witherspoon announced that Lieutenant-Governor Simpson was present, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to conduct

him to the chair. Nash moved to amend by requiring him to bo sworn in. This was the question that was to test the rel-

stive strength of the two parties, and on it therearose some discussion.

Mr. Witherspoon Said that it was but common courtesy to the Lieutepant-Governor to proceed in the customary manner. That he had already been sworn and qualified once, and should not now be asked to stultify himself by any attempted qualification at this time.

sub said that the Senator from Union, Mr. Jefer, Ind on some previous occasion contended that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall qualify in presence of the Schate, and be sworn in by a Justice of Supreme Court, and had cited an ordinance of the convention to that effect.

Mr. Jeter said that Nash was mistaken as to his having made the argument attributed to 1 im by Nash. The question was then put on adopting the

amendment, and resulted in a vote of 15 ayes to 11 noes. On the adoption of the motion, the vote was

aves 16, noes 11. Messrs. I. D. Witherspoon, W. F. Myers and F. A. Clinton were appointed as such committee. acutenant-Governor Simpson having ed the stand, said:

Gentlemen of the Senate, I have already been qualified and taken the oath of office, and I cannot consent to take the oath again. Under the constitution of this State, I am the presiding officer of this body, and I cannot consent to have that oath, which, having been regularly administered to me, administered the second time.

This was an unexpected difficulty in the way of the gag-law party, and Swails meekly asked what action would the Senate take. Colonel Simpson asked the Senate out of cour-

tesy to him not to insist upon his taking the oath after he had once already done so. said he had reflected maturely over the matter, and was convinced of his duty in the premises, and he understood that it had been agreed by both Gleaves and Swails that he was not to take the oath again. He concluded by saying, "There is no power on this earth that can compel me to take that oath again," [Cheers in the gallery and lobby.]

Cochran moved to reconsider the vote on the

adoption of the amended resolution.

On this Mr. Witherspoon rose to make a statement of the circumstances under which the present position of things had arisen. He said that on yesterday there had been a conference at which were present. amorgst others, the Lieutenant Governor, the ex-Lieutenant Governor and Senator S. A. Swails. The t it was agreed there to try and bridge over the change between the old and new administration with harmony and courtesy. It was agreed there that the Senate would not place him in such a position. He asked the Senate not to require the Lieutenant Governor to do that which they knew was wrong and which they would not do themselves under

like circumstances. Swails said that weat the Senator had just staed was true, but at that conference it was well understood that no agreement made there could bind the Senate on either side.

Mr. Witherspoon said th tit was true what was, greed on at the conference could not bind the Senate.

Nash said that although he had not been aware of any such agreement, yet, since it had been made, he was bound by it, and should withdraw his objection. Whittemore said be was astonished that any

such agreement should have been made. Th Lieutenant Governor had, it is true, taken an oath at the other end of the town, before a Trial Justice or a Circuit Judge, or some other officer, and the Senate had been invited to be present, but the Senate was not present. He insisted that the oath should be taken,

Maxwell spoke in favor of reconsideration, be cause he wanted to bridge over the chasm and to put out his hand to parcake of the olive branch, and because the poor people were threatened with starvation, and he wanted them to have any advantage that could be got out of

a compromise. The motion to reconsider was adepted by a vote of 22 to 4.

The original motion without the amendment was then adopted by a vote of 20 to 7. Swails then resigned the chair to Lieu-

tenant Governor Simpson, who, on taking it, spoke in substance as follows: Having been elected Lieutenant Gover-

per of the State, and having qualified as such. I am here to enter upon the discharge of my duties as ex officio. President of the Senate. In doing so, I desire to express pen. Those indebted to us will please settle. the hope that the relations which are about