Gev. Hampton's Visit to Charleston. Charleston yesterday put on her best attire and most pleasing i oks to give a warm welcome to the Governor of the State. There was no pe-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 neigh-Early in the morning the streets in the neigh-borhood 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 c.ow'l 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 denot the Washington Artillers 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. 1 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. engine of which was covered with flags and bouquets, rolled in, the people added their voices t, the booming cannon and braying trumpet, and the walls rung with a soturnalia of joyful sounds

The passengers in the train seemed to becom 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 tossing 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 Governar of South Carolina, made his second triumphalentry into Charleson city. He rapidly made his way through the lane y the crowd. This lane was -bands in kid gloves, hands opened for him by the crowd lined with handsroughened and inrdened with labor, eager hands of colored men, hands of laboring white men, hands of men unrougheaed 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 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 Gov-ernor, bodily, carriage and all, and haul him to the hotel themselves and ware with difference 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 greet-ed by ladies and carriages at almost every corwaiting to see Governor Hampton.' The 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 introduced to the Governor. At half past 9 o'clock the entire company proceeded to the ladies' or-dinary to breakfast. The tables, three in numdinary to breakfast. The tables, three in num-ber, were : pread for fifty guests, and were taste-fully decorated with the choicest flowers of spring.

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

REPLT OF GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

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 flat-

tering 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 v 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

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 per sons for the offices of Colonel, Lieutenant-Co nel and Major. Governer Haupton promised that the dectment should have his earliest pos-sible attention. He stated that he would, as heretofore, state that the colored were on a foot-ing with the white. As soon as the militia laws were perfected, he would allow them all facili-

enly emulation among all the militia to be to see whe 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 answe on the whole question as soon as possible. In conclusion, the Governor stated that they were directed to keep their organization intact, as here 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 41 o'clock, the military companies formed The line of march was decorated as befitted the occasion. During the progress of the march, at the Academy of Music, Gov. Hampton delivered an address in his usual lucid style.— After the conclusion of the Governor's address, Mr. J. Ancrum Simons delivered the Annual Oration before the company, in which he pic-Oration before the company, in which he pre-tured the glorious future in prospect for South Carolina. A magnificent portrait of Washing-ton was presented, after the delivery of the ad-dress, by the French Consul at Charleston, Mons A. Truy. This portrait 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 comman-

der of the Washington Light Infantry, respond-ed 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 Cun-ningham, 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 of 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 that I was to be called upon to take any active part in this glorious demonstration. I was not put down in the programme. [Laugh-ter and chechs.] 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 the placed, again, the name of Carolina high, have placed, again, the name of Carolina high, higher than it over 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 Carolina 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 of not won by any compromise—[cheers]—won only by the great power of right and of truth when 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 roud I f hen I saw the ren resentatives 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-try. That yau who had been so misrepresented 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 future of South Carolina. You have achieved wonders in the past.-Through you, through the people of South Caro-lina, 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, dis-enthralled and regenerated State. [Immense enthralled 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 noth-ing unless sustained by the people of South Ca-rolina! [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 up-en 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. [Apyou have not responded with one voice. [Ap-plause.] I say to y. u now for the sake of that dear old mother of ours. I say to you now to mother of ours, I say to you now, to devote yourselves, heart and mind and bedy and devote yourselves, heart and mind and bedy 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 hap-py and prosperous, she can extend her arms over all her children, all who are Carolinians. and give to them a mother's blossing. [Deafoning and prolonged applause.] NEW ORLEANS, April 24 .-- Gov. Nickolls has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of New Orleans to attend to their regular busicess to-day.

The Wicehly Union Time R. M. STOKES, Editor.

UNION, FRIDAY APRIL 27, 187

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. , one year, in ADVAI 1 Copy,

ADVERTISING. One square or one inch. first insertion, -Each subsequent insertion, -I.iberal discount made to merchants and oth lating for six months or by the year. Obituary Notices of ten lines or less, inserted "" over ten lines, charged as nonts.

ants. in consecutive i

19. Mrs. Grant has just received the prettiest lot o adies Hats and Trimmings ever sen in this town.

-.. 19. Mesars. Gee & Humphries' sdvertisement will ap ar next week. They are getting in a splendid stock of all kinds of goods.

AT The Town Council have very properly passed at Ordinance that all dogs running it large shall be muz

zled. You are right, gentlemen.

19. See the advertisements of those enterprising mer chants, 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 a full notice of each next week.

AP Mr. H. Hampton, Agent for the celebrated Lindley Nurseries, located near Greensboro, N. C., is now here on his Annual tour through this section soliciting order 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. H. is not present. Trees warranted to live twelve months. Printed Instructions for Planting and cultivation accompany the Trees. Trees delivered a Union Depot on the 10th of November next.

apr 20-1m.

Ber 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 be in 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 to so conduct his affairs that he will reap all the 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.

here. As all thoughts are turned toward the ces of "Hampton, Home Rule and Reform," we time ago, and has been a man of "elegan have omitted much other matter to give as fulla report of the first day's proceedings of that ody 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 Sinator from Chester County, has been arrested or a felony and is now in jail, —a place he is a re fitted for, by instinct and qualification, than the Senate chamber-while's republican of the House, from Fairfield, John Gibson, has resigned his seat. 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.

Propare for War. The latest telegraphic despatches state "that the declaration of war is imminent. There will be no ultimatum, but simply a deation of war."

It is further believed by those who are most likely to know, both in this country and Europe, that nearly, if not quite, all the most pewerful European Nations will be involved in it, and that it will be the most gigantic war known in modorn times

With this prospect before them we ask Southern Planters and Faimers, what is their duty and vital interest? Will Cotton or Provisions be in domand 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 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 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 be ween 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 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 community for some time.

A notorious character, by the name of Kooch Becknell was among the first that came under official surveillance. Kouch ought to be a pretty 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.

W.'s, came to this vicinity with a Circus fire" ever since the Circus left. One means of getting something to eat was by nr 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 at the residence of an old colored woman, a few miles from town, by the name of Sallie Bailey,

Carolina Collega-the associate and peer of Thornwell, LaBorde, Preston, Barawell, Elliets, Henry, Lieber, Reynolds and the rest. For many years he held the place with marked abil-ity. He was eminent for his learning, respected and loved for his high personal attributes of courses, judgment and manly grace. The stu-dents, for many successive classes, admired him for his high withrea and loved him for his cor-

for his high culture, and loved him for his cordial, gentle manners. 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-voted seal. Since the war, while overw'helmed with griefs and misfertunes, 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 rene

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.

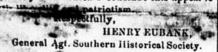
As it is my purpose to visit Union very short ly, in the interest of the Southern Historical Se ciety, I think it desirable to lay before the readers of the "TIMES" one or two considerations which, I respectfully suggest, should attract to this Society the regard and earnest support of all true Southern men and women.

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, "His-

torical Papers." and the wisdom of that course has been abundantly sustained by the evidence it has afforded that, had not such an effort beer made, the facts of Southern History, both at home and abroad, would have been buried under a mass of falsehood, perversion and oblequy .-Abroad, this Soclety has now warmly appreciative and highly interested supporters, and at home, North as well as South, the truth, as periodically 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 miscon struction, and is steadily gaining for the South its people and its interests, a clear and calm apprehension, the advantage of which for our fu ture, 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 ation convening the Legislature, from the coldemoralizing influences of falsehood about the exposed, would militate fearfully against all ef-fort to rebuild on the basis of a pure civilization our shattered moral and material interests. The committee of three be appointed to conduct exposed, would militate fearfully against all efintelligence 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



COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20, 1877. Henry Eubank, Esq :- My DEAR SIE-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 ap-

peal to the patriotism of our whole people. -These objects are neither partizan nor sectional. They simply have for their sure end the vindication of the truth of history, and we owe it to ourselves and our shildr

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. FIRST DAT.

Tussnar, 23d. The streets looking lively yesterday. As ear-ly as 10 o'clock, members of the Legislature might be seen standing around in front of the

might beseen standing around in front of the hotel, smoking and talking over the all-absorb-ing topic of the assembling of the Legialature. The privileged few, until the House should be organized, availing themselves of their rights, and the courtesics extended them, entered the halls of the House and found there assembled the two bodies claiming to be the lawful Lugisla-ture of South Carolina. The body known last December as the Mackey

The body known last December as the Mackey House were sealed upon the right of the entrance while the Wallace or constitutional House were seated upon the left. Precisely at 11.67 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 patriotio prayer 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 clock o'clock.

Ex-Lieutenant 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 nachliar We have met to day as a Senate under nachliar 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 new under the call of a gentleman who has not heretofere been recognized by this body as the Governor of South Carolina. If body as the Governor of South Carolina. If that gentleman is to be regarded as the sctual Governor of the State, it has occurred to me that I should no longer exercise my right to pre-side 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 majority of my fellow citizens. Those rights I do not renounce to day, but I de not feel that I can advance the interests of those whom I repre-sent by longer exercising my right as Lieutenant Gevernor of presiding over this bedy, and I therefore announce to you that I shall vacate this chair from now forward. this chair from now forward. I take my leave this chair from now forward. I take my leave of you with the kindnest personal feelings tow-ards 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 precent has any feeling toward me but these of kind-ness 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.

umns of the Register.

him to the chair.

Nash moved to amend by requiring him is ba. sworn in.

This was the question that was to test the relstive strength of the two parties, and on it therearose some discussion.

Mr. Witherspoon mid that it was but common courtesy to the Lieutegant-Governer 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. Joren, and on some previous occasion contended that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall qualify in presence of the Senate, 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 16 aves to 11 noes.

On the adoption of the motion, the vote was ayes 16, noes 11. Messrs. I. D. Witherspoon, W. F. Myers and

F. A. Clinton were appointed as such committee. Lieutenant-Governor Simpson having ascend-ed the stand, said :

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 nse, 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, e can look forward with confidence to an era that will compensate for what we have lost in the past, and shall be everything that we have 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 o'clock was the hour appointed for the re-ception of the ladies of Charleston by the Gover.

A little before that hour a detail of the Washington Light Infantry, under the command of Lieut. D. P. Robertson, in charge of the Eutaw flag, marched into the entry leading to the la-dies' parlor, and reported to Adjutant and In-spector General E. W. Moise for duty. Instructions were given to the Lieutenant in command by the Adjutant General. At 11 o'ciock precisely Governor Hampton marched into the la dies' parlor in company with Mr. J. R. Boylestow, of the committee on reception. The Wash-ington 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 busi-ness 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' recep tion to end, albeit many fair ones still anxiously waited with their floral tributes, the Governo proceeded down stairs to the ladies' reception ics, 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 conceiva ble variety of hands, until the time allowed for

this part of the coremony had elapsed. During the reception, a greeting in behalf of the German citizens was received through Mr. Wm. Ufferhardt.

The Governor, at 1 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

Many Republicans after patriotic speeches, voted for Spofford.

As the cathedrai 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. when the infantry band began to play. A few hundred parso

Who Has Land Fer 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 chose 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 ad. vantages to the notice of capitalists and the beter 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. Commings has been appointed their Agent in this County and will be pleased to give any information called for.

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 ungenerous remarks of the Editor of the Herald against the people of Union. In last Wednesday's issue of the Sportan he says: "We do not see how Union can be blamed for

The Legislature in joint session elected not being a point of competition, and hope that Judge Spofford to the United States Senate. she will yet be repaid for her liberality and public spirit, in contributing to the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, the benefits from which and Asheville Railroad, the benefits from which will be derived by the whole State, and not by Spartanburg alone. Fut us before your people right, friend Stokes, as anxious to see you enjoy-ing the lowest possible rates, and enjoying equal benefits with us from the enterprise which you are helping to complete. We hope your freight rates will be adjusted satisfacterily, and that you will soon reap the fruit of your liberal pol-icy, 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 can't endorse your notion of uniting the two hered on the streets towns. You may come down and make a partial union on a purely domestie basis.

hom 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 themhe 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 the lay about town, and either make them go to work 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.

for 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 Fridsy 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 ever 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 Pearse Pelham, and in her late severe struggle for honor and virtue against dishonor and corruption in its gov-

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

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 journal, 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"

About three or four weeks ago, the quack doc-tor, H. 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 con vene at this place, when he would return. They procured a conveyance to take them to a certain They 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," who 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 understanding the situation. Dr. H. Anisansel, after being put into the big read, 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. above amount. This was the first tidings received from the

This was the first tidings received from the doctor since his departure. Notwithstanding he last twice been noticed in the Laurensville Her-ald, 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 the sufferers

tue against dishonor and corruption in its gov-ernment, as Chief Editor of the Columbia Reg-ister, he not only placed that paper smong the abiest journals of the South but did as minch, if not more than any other man in the State to-wards achieving the spleudid victory for "Hamp-ton, Home Bule and Beform. As evidence of the high appreciation of his services and char-acter, Governor Hampton served as a Pall bear er at his funeral. We take the following just tribute from the Columbia Register, written by a classmate of the deceased : "The desth of Mr. C. P. Pelham removes from among us a representative of the honor, the pat-rotism and the high culture and refinement of South Carolina for near forty years past. Mr. Pelham was born in South Carolina, was educated in the South Carolina, was educated in the South Carolina College In its palmiest days, and after travelling and studying

PETE PILKINS.

Those indebted to us will please seitle.

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 to. 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 state-

ment of the circumstances under which the pres-ent position of things had arisen. He said that ent position of things had arisen. He said that on yesterday there had been a conference at which were present, amorgst others, the Lieu-tannt Governor, the ex-Lieutenant Governor and Senater 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 courtegy. It was agreed there that the Sen-ter would not place him a methe activity. It ate 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 which they would not do themselves under like circumstances. Swails said that w int the Senator had just sta-

ted 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 \$ it was true what was agreed on at the conference could not bind the Sepate.

Make, he was bound by it, and should withdraw Whittemore said he was astonished that any such agreement should have been made. The 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 onth should be taken. Maxwell spoke in flavor of reconsideration, be-cause he wanted to bridge over the shasen and to put out his hand to partake of the olive-branch, and because the poor people were threatened with starvation, and he wanted them to have any advantage that could be get cast of a compromise. The motion to reconsider was adopted by a voic of 22 to 4.

The motion to reconsider was adopted 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 obsir to Lieu-tenaut Governor Simpson, who, on taking it, spoke in substance, as follows: Having been elected Lieuteunut Govers

ner of the State, and having qualified as such, I am here to enter upon the discharge of my dutics as ex officio President of the Senate. In doing so, I desire to express the hope that the relations which are about

at the second second