ENQUIRER. YORKVILLE THE

Scraps and facts.

- The new President has done no official act that has been made public.

- Governor Nicholls has issued a proclama: tion convening the Legislature of Louisiana. - The Columbia Register of Tuesday reports the condition of Chief Justice Moses as unchanged.

- None of the Supreme Court Judges being present last Monday, except Justice Willard. Court was adjourned until the 15th instant. - The Columbia Register says there are quite a number of members of the Legislature THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1877.

in the city. - The State House in Columbia, S. C., is still occupied by Federal soldiers and Cham-

berlain's constabulary. - The Boston Post thinks it will be no tions in respect to the memory of the late gain to the country to lose Grant and retain Speaker Kerr were called up, and after a Grantism.

- Failure of the army appropriation bill to pass both Houses, renders an extra session of Congress necessary.

- John Reilly, late auditor of North Carolina, is in a Baltimore hospital, dying of consumption.

-The fine residence of A. P. Eckel, of Greensboro, N. C., was destroyed by an acci- title and referred to the committee on prividental fire last Thursday morning.

-Quent. Busbee, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh, N. C., died suddenly on Tuesday of last week.

- The failure of the North American Life Insurance Company, of New York, is announced.

- Myers, the Richmond distiller, recently convicted of violating the revenue laws, has een unconditionally pardoned by President | York, from the committee on elections, and Grant.

-Georgia farmer say this is goingto be a great crop year, and are consequently making arrangements to cultivate as much land as possible.

- Fifteen Republican Senators held a meeting last Friday and resolved that if Hayes' Southern policy is to be against the Republican party of the South, they should know it. the rules and adopt the resolution recogniz-- The total number of hogs packed in Cin- ing the Democratic governments of Louisiana cinnati from November 1st to February 28th, and South Carolina was made by Schleicher. inclusive, are: 523,576; during the same time last year, 563.359.

- Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has signed the bill passed by the Legislature requiring fire insurance companies doing business in that State, to make a deposit of \$25,000.

- The Louisiana State House is barricaded and guarded by about 500 adherents of Packard, who fear that Nicholls will take possession of the building. Two companies of United States troops are quartered in rear of the State House. Gen. Augur will interfere only for the prevention of a conflict.

- The Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel has been purchased by the proprietors of the Raleigh retained. The Raleigh Observer is one of the best, as it is the most enterprising of the North Carolina dailies.

- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, in New York last week, it was determined to issue \$500,000 preferred mortgage bonds to relieve the present embarrassment of the company and put the road in good working order.

week visited Governor Hayes at Columbus tain or reject the decision of the Commission bill requiring the removal of the military and laid before him the deplorable situation



The gorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 27th, the House resonumber of appropriate eulogies were delivered by Senators, the resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The bill creating a sinking fund for the Pacific railroad was postponed until December next. The House bill, which was passed to-day, regarding vacancies in the office of President, was read by leges and elections. In the House, most of the session was spent in the consideration of

the sundry civil appropriation bill, which, however, was not completed. A bill to provide for vacancies in the office of President and Vice-President, that may arise through the failure of the two Houses to count the electoral vote, was reported by Field, of New

after a brief discussion was passed. The bill provides that in case of such vacancy in the Presidential office, it shall be filled by the President of the Senate, if there be one, or by the Speaker of the House, if there be one.

or by the Secretary of State in office at the time of the vacancy. A motion to suspend of Texas, but failed for want of a two-thirds majority. So also did a resolution offered by Watterson, of Kentucky, commending the President for his reported opinions in support of the Nicholls government in Loui-

siana. The clause to pay Southern mail contractors for work done before the war, was tors, and was thereby duly elected President, restored to the sundry civil bill.

submitted a resolution that the decision of the electoral votes, was thereby duly elected Vice-Commission upon the electoral vote of the President. State of South Carolina stand as the judg-

Observer, with which paper the former has to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Mer- the Senate a new conference was asked for

Vermont, raised the point of order on the tine business, Mr. Blaine from the conference resolution of Mr. Merrimon and argued that committee on the army appropriation bill, the Senate must either affirm or reject the reported that there had been a third confer- did so. decision of the Commission, upon which point ence on that bill without any agreement, exof order a discussion ensued. The point of plaining as the reason therefor that the House -Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, who last order that the Senate must vote either to sus- would not recede from the provisions of the

the preamble contained matter insulting to Hayes. Only 18 affirmative votes were cast. The conference report on the deficiency appro-priation was adopted. The army appropria-tion bill was reported. It contains a clause that no portion of the appropriation shall be

used to support any State government by the army. A special clause exists that neither

the governments of South Carolina or Louisi- in the custody of the Court. ana shall be supported until recognized by Congress. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to. The bill goes to the Senate. This action is regarded

as equivalent to the success of Hampton and Nicholls. The river and harbor appropriation bill failed to receive a two-thirds vote, and must take its regular course. The conference committee on post office appropriations were also unable to agree, and a new conference was ordered. Heard, of Ohio, re-

ported a resolution reciting that as it had been eclared that the President of the United States may be inaugurated on the fraudulent action of the Louisiana Returning Board, its members should be discharged from custody, yeas, 89; nays, 97. The bill for the payment of claims passed upon by the Southern Claims Commission passed. It appropriates \$474,-000. The bill allowing the proceedings in the nature of a quo warranto to try the title of a President or a Vice-President, was de-

feated by 66 to 99. In the Senate on the 3rd, the session was devoted to discussing the provisions of the army appropriation bill, and resulted in the adoption-by a strict party vote of yeas, 32; nays, 23-of a substitute for the House bill. which provides that the troops shall be removed from the Southern States. In the House, the resolution that the investigating committees be discharged from further conideration of matters committed to them, and that persons held for contempt be discharged, was adopted. The conference on the sundry civil appropriation failed. In the legislative appropriation bill, all points in dispute were compromised except as to the President's salary, the House voting to insist on a reduction to \$25,000. A resolution was reported by Knott, of Kentucky, and adopted by a strict party vote, 137 to 88, declaring that Tilden had received 196 votes of duly qualified elec-

and that in the opinion of the House, Hen-In the Senate on the 28th, Mr. Robertson dricks having received the like number of Both Houses were in session all of Saturment of the Senate, objections made thereto day night and up to noon on Sunday. In

been merged-the name of the Observer being rimon, of North Carolina, submitted a reso- and agreed to with the House committee on lution that it is competent to receive testimo- the army appropriation bill. The legislative cept Judge Willard and himself. It is also ny to sustain several exceptions to the decis- appropriation bill passed with the President's well known that he stated to Governor Hampion of the Commission. Mr. Edmunds, of salary fixed at \$50,000. After further rou-

that no portion of the appropriation shall be persons of his own race and party. This re- istered by Chief Justice Waite. There were quest was so far complied with that the order no witnesses to the swearing. The inaugural ceremonies took place on

was not announced at the time, but remained Subsequent proceedings in the case, and

occurrences pertaining thereto, are related by the correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier as follows :

"During the two following days and nights Wright was subjected to the well-organized

system of espionage, persuasion and intimida-tion to which I have before had occasion to refer. Without the needless repetition of names, I have only to again remark that all the leading Republicans in this city, and some who seem to have been called for the purpose from other portions of the State, combined in the common cause of intimidating and cajoling the one judge upon whom they felt that their political fate now depended. Bowen and Dunn hurried off to Washington o secure telegraphic influences from leading Radicals there, while the others, to whose

number was added last night W. J. Whipper, redoubled their exertions by day and night, in and out of season here. The remarkable expedient of sending a band of negro women, nembers of some long-named society, to pray favorable decision on suppliant knees, was esorted to, among numerous other equally

novel and, as the sequel proves, efficient aids to the wavering judicial mind. The fruit of these exertions came to-day. I am informed that Wright sent to Judge Willard and requested possession of the order above given, or the purpose of erasing his name. Willard spurned the proposition with honest inlignation, and, rightly regarding the order as the final judgment of the Court, declined to entrust it in Wright's facile and trembling hands. But Wright had gone too far and had stooped too low to stop now, and, by the advice or command of his masters, he proceeded to consummate his own infamy. At 12 o'clock the clerk of the Court waited

n Judge Willard, and handed him a lengthy pinion, upon which was noted, in pencil, Filed March 1, by 12 o'clock M." To this pinion was appended the following remarkale retraction :

"Having attached my name to an order dis-"Having attached my name to an order dis-charging the petitioner in this case, on the 27th day of February, 1877, after more mature deliberation, believing that the order should not have been made, I now hereby revoke, recall and cancel said order, so far as my signature may have giv-en it sanction, and substitute the foregoing opin-J. J. WRIGHT, A. J., S. C."*

Wright's pusillanimous apology for his

course is that he signed the first order under duress and in fear of his life from the Democrats, if he decided adversely to them. The fact is that he signed the first order in the consultation room, no one being present exton and to many others on several occasions that he hesitated to decide in favor of Hampton, only because he feared he would be killed by persons of his own party and race if he

A large crowd, assembled in the Supreme Court room on Friday morning, expecting to hear the decision in the Tilda Norris case. industries, and the happiness that belong to it, or After waiting nearly two hours, Judge Willard entered alone and said that he had inreturn to barbarism. It is a question in which tended to give to-day the results of his own every citizen of the nation is deeply and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democonclusions as to the habeas corpus case, ina partisan sense, either Republicans or Demo-crats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to volving the question of the validity of Hampwhom the interests of a common country and a whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of 4,000,000 people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal foot-ing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest mo-ment to be dealt with, by the emancipated race, by their former masters and by the general gov-ernment—the author of the act of emancipation That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraucht with good for all concerned, is now genmember of the Court, Justice Wright, he was unable to do so, as the Court could not be convened. He could discover no reason for the absence of his associate, who was in town vesterday. The sheriff had been sent to his house for him, but returned with information that he has boon absent since yesterday morning. He said he would reduce to writing. and place on file at an early date, the results fraught with good for all concerned, is now gen-erally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national governat which he had himself arrived. He ad journed the Court until Monday morning, at ment to employ its constitutional power and in-fluence to establish the rights of the people it has 1 o'clock. emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoy-ment of those rights when they are infringed or asseiled is also encount a distinct Judge Willard then caused the original order signed by himself and Wright to be The evils which afflict the Southern States can placed on the record of the Court, and Tilda only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by monarmonious efforts of both races, actuated by mo-tives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all, by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincere-ly anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government, or the two recovers of these States for the avernet from the penitentiary.

tional disputes—the best instrumentality of the preservation of peace—and will, as I believe, be-come a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should, at any time during the period of my administration, arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way—thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and Monday. Nothing unusual characterized the

events of the occasion. The procession was small, but handsome, well handled and orderly. The programme was followed in all its to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the details, and nothing omitted that had been previously arranged. The following is the world. Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between political par-FELCOW-CITIZENS-We have assembled to re-

ties, whose members espouse and advocate, with peat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, and observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the earnest faith, their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respects extra-ordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent commencement of a new term of the Presidentia uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has been deemed office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with the usage, to an-nounce some of the leading principles on the subthe history of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tri-bunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for the sole purpose, its mem-bers, all of them, men of long established reputa-tion for integrity and with the jects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the dis-charge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordtion for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme inducer choice and with the ance with our institutions and essential to the

supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both po-litical parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the argument of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the Amerwelfare of our country. At the outset of the discussion which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should make known my sentiments was entitled to the infinite conductive of the which ican people. Its decisions have been patiently awaited and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the n regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and, in part, adopting the language of one of my predeseveral conclusions announced by that tribunal This is to be anticipated in every instance when essors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election-that my countrymatters of dispute are made the subject of arbi-tration under the forms of law. Human judg-ment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded men will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presi-dency will be the standard of my conduct in the as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful par-ty in the contest. The fact that two great politi-cal parties have in this way settled a dispute, in regard to which good men differ as to the facts path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the government, and the law, no less than as the proper course t be pursued in solving the question in controver sy, is occasion for general rejoicing. Upon on in controver so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation. The perpoint there is entire unanimity in public senti-ment-that conflicting claims to the Presidency manent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure must be amicably and peacefully adjusted, and that when so adjusted, the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, the one subject in our public affairs, which reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in the history of a great all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has

nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment ac-cording to the forms of law. Looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destines of pations and individuals passed over the Southern States still remain. The mmeasurable benefits which will surely follow,

by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Represen-tatives, Judges and fellow-ditizens, here and eve-rywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to

rywhere, to unite with me in an earnest enort to secure to our country the blessings not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and un-ion. A union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be re-established among us for all

JUDGE WILLARD'S OPINION.

preme Court-Ex-parte Tilda Stephens, alia. Tilda Norris-Opinior by Willard, A. J. A final order was made in this case on the 27th day of February last past, with the concurrence of Associate Justice Wright, at a conference of the court on that day, from which the Chief Justice was absent by reason of severe illness. The order in question' ter minated the present proceedings by habeas corpus by discharging the prisoner. At the request of Associate Justice Wright, I suspended the filing of the order until Saturday f this week. On Thursday an opinion was

placed in my hand by the Clerk of the Court. purporting to be the opinion of Judge Wright, although not endorsed with his signature in the customary manner. This opinion was authorized to give receipts.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Latimer & Hemphill.-New Goods. John C. Kuykendal.-An Advertisement-Old

Kuykendai. — An Advertisement—Old Cases—Wholesale Agency—No Irish Need Apply—Liquid Pepsin—No Name.
Kennedy Bros: & Barron. -New Goods—Fine Coffees—Flour—New Orleans Molasses—To

Conces-Flour-New Orleans Molasses-To Our Friends-Plow 'Steel-Canned Goods. Junter & Oats. -- Dry Goods-Bargains-- Dress Goods and Prints-Gents' and Boys' Hats--Gents' Furnishing Goods-- Crockery and Classroom Hardware Charles Glassware-Hardware-Shoes. F. Adickes-The first Gun for Spring fired at

I. F. Adickes—The inst Gun for Spring mea to the Corner—To Fellow Merchants. M. Dobson & Co.—Goods Cheap for Cash—Cas-simeres—Ready-Made Clothing—Hoes—A Buggy—Meal Bags—Axes—Piques—Gar-den Seeds—Prints—Molasses—Coffee and Sugar—Crackers—Essence of Coffee—Well Chains—Bacon—Northern Checks—Cash Chains—Bacon—Northern Checks—Cash

Store-Calicoes-Dress Goods-Shoes and Boots-Black Alpaca-How to make money. W. Blake, Florist, Chester, S. C,-Blake's Nur-

sery Garden. R. H. Glenn, S. Y. C.-Sheriff's Sales-Judge of

Probate's Sale. H. C. Heise-Bakery and Confectionery.

SNOW LAST MONDAY.

Last Monday was a genuine March dayraw, blustery and disagreeable generally-answering admirably to Mark Twain's description of New England weather, one day of which furnishes an assortment of that which in other climates is enjoyed only in regular seasons. First, it rained, then hailed, sleeted, and finally snowed, winding up with a clear evening, the temperature remaining quite cool.

COLUMBIA REGISTER.

The increasing business of the above daily aving rendered more commodious quarter ecessary, the publication office has been removed to the large rooms over Seeger's store, formerly used as Democratic headquarters in Columbia. The typographical appearance of the Register has also been greatly improved. We note these evidences of success with pleasure, wishing the Register the full measure to which the enterprise of its publishers and the ability of its editors entitle it.

TRIAL JUSTICES QUALIFIED.

The following Trial Justices for this county, appointed by Governor Hampton, liave qualified before the Clerk of the Court for the performance of the duties devolving upon them as such officers: P. B. Darwin, J. S. Lewis, A. L. Nunnery, R. T. Gillespie, S. L. Davidson, D. M. Wallace, J. J. L. Gill, J. C. Chambers.

We learn that the following have also qualified and are in the discharge of their duties; S. M. Fewell, B. F. Powell and R. L. Crook.

THE HAMPTON TAX.

Up to this date the total amount of the Hampton tax of 10 per cent. paid in by the tax-payers of York county, is \$4,926.00. This sum has been contributed by 1,298 tax-payers, of whom, the agent informs us, about 100 are colored citizens, the greater number of them paying tax on property.

Dr. Robertson requests us to announce that as heretofore, he will be in Yorkville on Monday and Tuesday of each week for the purpose of receiving additional payments, and in his absence payments will be received by J. F. Wallace, Esq., Clerk of the Court, who will have the books in charge, and is

sooner or later, the hearty and generous accep-tance of the legitimate results of the revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarnave not yet been realized. Dimcuit and embar-rassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still im-poverished, and the inestimable blessings of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government ress of events the time has come when such gov-ernment is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government, which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct generations. brought upon us the deplorable complications

and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interest of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws, the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constiion as it is. Resting upon this sure and substan-

letter and spirit of the constitution, and in be-half of all that its attainment implies, all so-call-ed party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade in-to insignificance. The question we have to con-sider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union, is the question of government or no

nth, but a united country.

are not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such gov

races whose peculiar relations to each other have

tion as it is. Resting upon this sure and substan-tial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not oth-erwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in be-

of Louisiana, telegraphed to New Orleans at the close of his visit : "Let our people remain absolutely quiet," which shows sufficiently the Governor.

Sergeant R. A. Edwards, of Company G, 18th Regiment, stationed at Columbia, committed suicide by shooting himself with a Springfield rifle. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and went through the late war as a soldier on the Confederate side, from the State ten minutes past twelve. This breaks the of Alabama.

-A fire occurred in Camden, S. C., on Tuesday of last week, which destroyed half a block of the business part of the town and entailed a loss of about fifty thousand dollars. The fire originated at the rear of Archer's store, and is charged to an incendiary. Forty thousand dollars of the loss is covered by insurance.

- Cabinet speculations are now rife, though nothing yet is definitely known from Washington on the subject. It is stated that Eugene Hale, of Maine, has declined an appointment, and that ex-Senator Key, of Tennessee, will be Postmaster General ; Evarts, Secretary of State; Morrill, Secretary of the Navy. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is also mentioned in connection with the Cabinet.

-Judge Wright has turned up in Charleston, from which city, he stated to a reporter for the Journal of Commerce, that he thought he would go to Washington, and would remain there for several days. The reporter who interviewed the erratic Judge says he is evidently on the verge of delirium tremens."

- The last Senatorial act of Senator Robertson was to prevent the confirmation of William Stone as United States District Attorney-General for South Carolina. On the excard accompanying it expressing a farewell trust of esteem and regard from the granddaughters of Col. William Washington, of the Revolution.

- State Senator Nash, applied to Governor Wallace House and refers to Gen. Wallace fied of the result. as Speaker, but as he explicitly declared he consideration.

special leaded telegram from Cincinnati to sin was counted for Hayes. At half-past 4 Ransom were appointed such committee. The ently and picturesquely says : "By good fortune your correspondent obtained a description of the dresses as decided upon by Mrs. Haves and her intimate lady friends and adand, of course, full train. It will be trimmed with black velvet, blue satin and Valenciennes lace, and, although rich and elegant, is pronounced very plain. The cost will be five It will be trimmed with Valenciennes lace, fringe and flowers, and will cost three hundred

coöperation of the popular branch of the General Assembly, and by reason thereof in-700.00 850.00 capable in point of fact to execute the func-Governor's contingent fund,..... Postage, fuel, furniture and petty expentions of Governor. have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and man-ufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a com-ing change to meansance times. 143.85 4. I hold that no executive, legislative or Express on remittances,.... drove up to Society Hill in a buggy and made Agreed to. The nomination of William Stone pears, however, that on Tuesday previous an 60 00 the legal State government. S. B. PACKARD. inquiry for Mr. Wilson. They were directed as Attorney-General for South Carolina was order was prepared and submitted to Justices \$37.794.64 To this appeal Grant turned a deaf ear, and veiled a male infant about four days old, read. Mr. Ransom presented the credentials Willard and Wright, for their signatures. On deposit in different banks \$82,347.13 caused the following reply to be sent by telewhich they desired to give him, stating that of M. C. Butler as United States Senator from Judge Willard expressed his willinguess to caused the following reply to be sent by tele-graph to Packard: In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly, that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the main-treacnee of State group ment in Louisians hy the clause of the constitution declaring the . \$120,141.77 they had been informed he would take it. the State of South Carolina for six years from approve it; but Judge Wright declined on Seeking Light by a \$100,000 Spectroscope. Mr. Wilson declined on the ground that his March 4th, 1877. The credentials were sign- the ground that he excepted to certain por--The singular conduct of Judge Wright, wife's health was delicate, and that he had ed by Wade Hampton as Governor, and had tions of the order. A second order was then in the famous Tilda Stephens case, is possibly two children of his own, which were all he the seal of the State attached. They were submitted, in accordance with Wright's ex- public opinion will longer support the mainexplained in the following account of an incould care for. They were then directed to Mr. Patent to whom they went, and who agreed to take the child. They left with Mr. ernor of the State of South Carolina, and his one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosterview that official sought with Governor pardon duly issued is entitled to be respected. perous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all A, J. WILLARD, Hampton on Tuesday of last week, the day Patent a small trunk containing some money ordered. The Senate then adjourned. In following is a copy of the order thus signed : cur in this manifest feeling. The troops will one which rests upon a cont dash, and is and times and promptly convertible into coin. I ad-here to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interacter as well as the public sentiment of the Presiding Justice. he signed the order to release the penitentiaryhereafter, as in the past, protect life and and other things for the baby, and promised to send it some things from time to time un-til it became capable of taking care of itself. Board be discharged from arrest, so as to as convict. The correspondent of the New and! property from mob violence when the State The improvements in the long-range firery preamble that the Louisiana Returning Board be discharged from arrest, so as to as-sist the members of the Commission who com-sist the members of the Commission who com-broad at Courier gives the following account of the authorities fail; but under the remaining arms have made the bayonet and sabre comdays of his official life, they will not be used interests as well as the public sentiment of the paratively innocent playthings. During the interview as related to him by Governor-They refused to tell either where they hailed from, give their names or tell where they got the child, but said that the little fellow had to establish or to pull down either claimant country imperatively demand it, Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the internation-al complications abroad, threatening the peace of Franco-Prussian war only twenty-one men Hampton: for the control of the State. It is not his Without being particular in regard to the were killed on the German side by the bayonever seen his mother. The gentleman who the inauguration, was defeated, Republicans This order was signed on the 27th ultimo, purpose to recognize either claimant. net and lance, and but six in cavalry charges. | order of the remarks, the following is subhas charge of the child says it is doing well." as well as many Democrats voting nay, as and would have been published and filed on C. C. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

as carried by a vote of 43 to 18. After an from the Southern States. At this point, the elaborate debate, it was decided, by a party hour of 12 M. having arrived, Mr. Ferry vote, to count South Carolina for Hayes. Af- pronounced his valedictory and the session that he was satisfied with his conversation with ter returning from the second joint session, closed. The House proceedings were con- ton's pardon, but owing to the absence of a

the House, on re-assembling after separating and when the hands on the clock dial indifrom the Joint Convention, the yeas and nays cated five minutes before noon, the Speaker were called for a quorum. Saylor offered a rose and delivered his valedictory, announcresolution that the House meet the Senate at ing the close of the present Congress.

legislative day, but was in the interest of the

ed: yeas 86; nays 177. Walling moved claiming a seat from South Carolina, and the that part of the testimony read be ruled out credentials of Corbin and Butler were also of order. Franklin moved that the report laid over. When the name of LaFayette of the Radicals before the country, and shows of South Carolina be read and the Speaker Grover, Senator elect from Oregon, was calldecided the report not before the House. Fi- ed, he did not respond. The Senators not He is more hopeful than ever. A general nally the two hours' discussion allowed was objected to having been sworn in, Mr. Ferry opened. At its close, several motions were asked if the Vice-President elect of the Unimade, and it becoming evident that unless one ted States was ready to take the oath of ofparty or the other yielded, the session would fice. After a few minutes Mr. Wheeler entered in an imbecile state of mind, giving "clear in- continue all night, it was compromised to the Senate chamber, leaning on the arm of dications of the bender that he has been on. allow the count to proceed until Vermont Mr. McCreary, of the committee of arrange-In simple, plain unvarnished English, he was was reached. The House took recess upon ments, and was escorted to the desk of the

objections to Vermont. In the Senate on the 1st of March, no leg- have great pleasure in presenting the Viceislative business was transacted. The objec. President of the United States." Mr. Wheeltions in the case of the electoral vote of Ver- er made a brief address, at the conclusion of piration of Mr. Robertson's senatorial term he mont having been disposed of, the Senate which Mr. Ferry retired from the chair, saywas presented with a splendid boquet, the awaited the action of the House on that mat- ing: "With great pleasure, Mr. Vice-Presiter. In the House, all bills recently passed dent, I surrender the chair to you." The by the Senate removing political disabilities, Vice-President then announced that the Senwere passed. After the failure of various dil- ate would proceed to witness the inauguraatory motions, a two hours' debate was com- tion of the President. After returning from menced on the Vermont electoral vote, and the inauguration ceremonies, Mr. Hamlin

lumbia. In his application he recognizes the for Hayes and Wheeler, and the Senate noti- three Senators be appointed by the Vice-

Governor holds his second application under was counted for Hayes, and Virginia and Senate will be pleaseed to receive any com-West Virginia for Tilden ; and finally, after munication he may be pleased to make. A-

the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Mr. Jenkins rever- Mr. Ferry said : "This concludes the count Senate then adjourned till 12 o'clock Tuesday. of thirty-eight States. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result." Senator Allison, one of the tellers, declared the vote : in the above case of Associate Justice Wilvisers. The inaugural dress will be of ele- Rutherford B. Hayes, 185; Samuel J. Til- lard of the Supreme Court. As is familiar gant black silk, cut princesse in style, and den, 184. "Wherefore I announce Hayes and with our readers, the case involved the queswill be high in the throat, with long sleeves, Wheeler duly elected President and Vice- tion of the rightful governorship of South President for four years commencing March Carolina-the petitioner, Tilda Stephens, be-4, 1877." There was a solitary hiss. The ing a convict pardoned from the penitentiary Senate retired, the House adjourned and the by Governor Hampton, which pardon the hundred dollars. The evening or reception flag was lowered for the first time since Feb. Superintendent of the penitentiary refused to dress will be of Quaker gray, with corsage ruary 1st. The following are the legislative recognize until Hampton's right to grant it waist, square neck, demi-sleeves and full train. proceedings : Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, called up the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary has been dragging in the Court for several

the Senate agreed to count the full vote of fined to the military appropriation bill, the - About 10 o'clock last Monday morning, Vermont for Hayes, and took a recess. In majority adhering to the restricting clause, EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

On the 5th the Senate convened in extra propriation bill, which, by unanimous con- session. Ferry was elected President pro sent, was taken up and passed. The ruling tem. After the Senate was called to order, of the Speaker was sustained. Further mo- the new Senators were called and the oath of tions for recess were made, which the Speak- office administered to those not objected to. er declared were out of order and refused to Those objected to were Kellogg, of Louisientertain appeals from the decision. The ana; Morgan, of Alabama, and Lamar, of Stephens was, on Friday evening, discharged Speaker directed the Clerk to read the decis- Mississippi. The President pro tem. announcion of the Court and objections when conclu- ed that there were two sets of credentials ded. Mr. Phillips called for the reading of from South Carolina, and there was but one the testimony, 1,200 pages. Wood objected vacancy. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, objected and the motion to read the testimony result- to the oath being administered to any one

presiding officer, when Mr. Ferry, said-"I President to wait upon the President of the In the Senate on the 2nd, immediately af- United States and inform him that a quorum

- Mrs. Hayes' wardrobe is the subject of a separation and two hours' discussion, Wiscon- greed to, and Messrs. Hamlin, Morton and EX PARTE TILDA STEPHENS.

We publish in another column the opinion could be judicially determined. The case

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce telegraphs that paper :

"Governor Hampton expresses entire satisfaction with the situation, and declares that he prefers the present state of matters to a unanimous decision in his favor, as it lays hare, in all its horrible deformity, the villainy the character of Chamberlain's conspiracy. great purpose to be accomplished. feeling of buoyancy and exultation seems to

prevail, notwithstanding Hayes' election." THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Among the last official acts of President Grant, was an order removing the status quo in Louisiana, or in other words withdrawing the military from the support of the Packard government. This was in compliance with a pledge he had previously made, to withdraw the military so soon as the result of the Presidential election was officially declared. The result of this action, it is thought, will have the effect of ending Packard's claims, and be a practical recognition of Nicholls as Governor. Under date of the 1st instant, Packard made the following appeal to the President : Statements are authoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw the United States forces from the tance for the Colored Orphan Asylum in Co- at 11 o'clock P. M., that State was counted submitted a resolution that a committee of various positions to which they have been assigned in the interest of peace and public come to have the sanction of usage in the several come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself. A reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete. A re-turn to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole accurate the government and to the principles. weal in this city and State, so soon as the electoral vote shall have been declared. It is further stated that assurances have been givhaving received aid on the first occasion, the ter convening at 11 o'clock, A. M., Vermont of the Senate had assembled, and that the en on the part of Nicholls and his supporterswho I may state are identically the same organization under the name of the White League that rose in insurrection against the State government in 1874 and were suppressed by your orders-that if the support of United States troops be withdrawn the govern-ment of which I am the head would disinte-

ment of which I am the head would disintegrate, and Nicholls be installed without violence and bloodshed. It is currently reported and believed here on the other hand, that the White League are under orders to attack the State House, and will attack the State House a prominent place to the subject of reform of our as soon as the soldiers are withdrawn from the city, their purpose being, by the annihila-tion of the officers of this government, to leave the city, their purpose being, by the annihilation of the officers of this government, to leave must be accepted as a conclusive argument in beno Republican in the State for your successor's recognition. The validity of my title as Governor of the State having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws and being now confirmed by the decision of the national tribunal. I deem it my duty to maintain the government by all means at my command. I, therefore, most respectfully but urgently request to be informed whether any changes be contemplated by you in orders

accompanied by a memorandum having the signature of Judge Wright, purporting to be a revocation of the previous order in which he had concurred.

Without receiving any subsequent communication from Judge Wright, I attended the court on Friday, the 2d day of March, pursuant to adjournment.

It was my intention to express orally, at that time, the results to which I had arrived as to the questions involved in the case, but in consequence of the absence of Judge Wright the court was necessarily adjourned, and no opportunity afforded for such statement. I deem it important, in view of the important questions involved, deeply affecting the interest and feelings of the people of the State, and in view of the anomalous and unprecedented character of the recent proceedings taking place before a court of last resort, to put on record a brief statement of the results arrived at by myself, intending to place them in the

form of a formal opinion at the earliest practicable moment. My conclusions are : as the true resource of those States for the promo-1. That, according to the returns of the

as the true resource of those States for the promo-tion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the managers of election in the several counties, made in duplicate, and one copy thereof transmitted, sealed, to the Secretary of State. country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the and the other filed in the office of the respective clerks of the courts of the several coun- Judge Mackey's Views. In the important work of restoring the South. ties, Wade Hampton received the highest it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that secnumber of votes for the office of Governor 'of tion of the country has been arrested by the so-

tion of the country has been arrested by the so-cial and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the consider-ate care of the national government, within just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy; but at the basis of all prosperi-ty, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the neonle. Universal this State at the election held on the 7th day of November last. That such being the fact, he became Governor of this State by direct declaration of the constitution, contained in the following words: and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by nized by a concurrent resolution of the two the State governments, and, if needed, supple-mented by legitimate aid from national authority. houses of the General Assembly, as prescribed by law, under the authority of the .constitu-Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out, in our political affairs, the color line and the distinc-That inasmuch as no contest existed under tion between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united equally the highest number of votes, the Gen-I ask the attention of the public to the paraeral Assembly had no function to perform, mount necessity of reform in our civil service-a except to establish by law a day on which he reform not merely as to certain abuses and prac-tices of so-called official patronage, which have should be installed; that day being required

by the constitution to be during the first sesion of the Legislature. That the only object of the opening and publication of the returns was, in such a case, notice of the facts disclosed by the returns. I also conclude that the provision declarwhole service to the government and to the peo-ple. They meant that the public officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the perform-ance of his duties satisfactory. They held that ing the person receiving the highest number of votes, according to the returns communicated to the Secretary of State and filed with the clerks of the courts, is independent of that preceding it, prescribing the duties of expected merely as a reward for partisan services, nor merely of the nomination of members of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ler and treasurer, has published a statement Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both as it regards opening and publishing the returns in the presence of the houses; so that the great political parties of the country, in deif the latter is unperformed the former is enclaring their principles prior to the election, gave titled to full force and effect. 2. I conclude that the acceptance by Mr. Chamberlain of the declaration of an unau-

thorized body to the effect that he was elected half of those measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject; and both polit-Governor, and taking the oath of office thereunder, was an unlawful usurpation of the ofical parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United fice of Governor, inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution in reference to the States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political parright to hold over until his successor is electty, the members of which cherish with ardor and and duly qualified, and does not present a case for holding over within the contemplation and intent of the constitution.

SALES-DAY.

On Monday last-sales-day for Marchthe Sheriff sold the following real estate:

By virtue of writ of fieri facias, 900 acres of land levied on as the property of D. H. White. Bought by S. E. White for \$1,770. By virtue of an order of the Court, the

land whereon .W. M. Kerr now resides, near the town of Yorkville-100 acres. Bought by T. A. Moore for \$500.

By virtue of an order of the Court, on complaint for foreclosure of mortgage, 3971 acres of land-property of B. J. Massey. Bought by W. L. Roddy for \$1,000. By order of the Judge of Probate, lands of the estate of Isaac Spencer, deceased-114 acres. Bought by A. B. Springs, at \$3.70 per acre. Also, reversionary interest of 60 acres in same tract. Bought by A. B. Springs for \$130.

By order of the Judge of Probate, landa of the estate of Samuel Wylie, deceased-150 acres. Bought by J. F. Hart, for \$2.50 per acre.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

-On being asked what was his legal opinion as to the effect of Judge Wright's attempted retraction, Judge Mackey replied to his interviewer as follows :

The so-called cancellation of Judge Wright of his signature to the order which discharged "The person having the highest number of Tilda Stephens, and thereby decided that votes shall be Governor ;" there having been | Hampton is the legal Governor of the State. no contest of the votes for Governor, recog- can have no effect to invalidate the decision of the Court. The judgment of a court g last resort can only be reviewed by the cou itself. The two justices who rendered the tion, contained in these words : "Contested judgment in this case constitute the judicial elections for Governor shall be determined by unit termed the Court. Neither, separately, the General Assembly in such manner as can constitute himself a Court of review as shall be prescribed by law." (Art. 3, sec. 5.) to a cause determined by the Court in banc. The judgment is the expression of their conthe constitution, and no two persons had current conclusion. The order is a statement of the conclusion, not of one justice, or of the two justices, but of the legal entity termed the Court. The filing of the order is simply the publication of the judgment. To hold that, after the order is signed by the Court, one justice can set it aside, as is in-

tended by this alleged cancellation, is to constitute one of the justices a court of review over the Supreme Court itself. The filing of the order has this effect, that the Court cannot set it aside, except upon a proper motion, but it in nowise is requisite to render it a complete and final judgment.

Receipts and Disbursements. -Johnson Hagood, the acting comptrolof the receipts and disbursements by the

Hampton government from December 14th. 1876, to March 2, 1877, from which we compile the following :

RECEIPTS.

Contributions on account of taxes from the various counties,..... \$119,432.41 Office fees received,..... \$120,141.77

DISBURSEMENTS. Indicial Department-Salaries. \$6:439.40 Legislative Expenses Executive Department-

regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party who serves the country best. In further-ance of thereform we seek, and in other important of War to adjust and settle claims of the State weeks, and before the testimony was concludollars. The morning dress will be of blue 2,131.63 4,824.24 of Georgia against the government on ac- ded, the Chief Justice was stricken down with cashmere, handsomely trimmed with silk of Penitentiary. 8 I conclude that Mr. Chamberlain is not count of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. disease, leaving on the bench Associates Wil-Lunatic Asylum,..... Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, 8,449.70 1,586.32 demi-train and princess polonaise." — The Darlington (S. C.,) News of last week says: "On Sunday, the 18th ultimo, a compar-atively young gentleman and lady, richly clad, and bearing every appearance of wealth, drove up to Society Hill in a buggy and made capable of being duly recognized as de facto the same shade, with fringe to match, with Governor, as he is without the recognition or State Orphan Asylum,..... Printing and Stationery,.... .000.00 492.00 118.70