

Our Case in Congress.

The final action of the Senate on General Gordon's resolution relative to South Carolina will be awaited with deep interest by all the people in this State.

The following is the account of the proceedings in the Senate, on the 29th ult., as contained in the telegraphic reports of our city exchanges.

Senator Gordon presented the memorial of Wade Hampton, W. D. Simpson, W. H. Wallace and sixty-eight senators and representatives in the General Assembly of South Carolina addressed to Congress, and residing at length the events which have recently occurred in the State, the interference of the military, &c., and asking Congress to take such action as will cause a cessation of military interference in the affairs of the State, and enable the Governor and Legislature to exercise the duties of the offices to which they were elected.

Pending the discussion Mr. Gordon, by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution recognizing the Hampton government as the legal government of South Carolina, but objection was made to it by Mr. Morton and others and it was laid over.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen, twelve senators voted in the affirmative and thirteen in the negative. No quorum voting, the Senate at 12:30 p. m. adjourned until Tuesday, January 2, in accordance with a previous order.

The South Carolina memorial will come up on Tuesday on the question of reference. The resolution offered by Senator Gordon can be called up at any time and will be regularly read by the Senate. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, by Senate, that the State government now existing in the State of South Carolina, and represented by Wade Hampton as Governor, is the lawful government of said State; that it is republican in form, and that every assistance necessary to sustain its proper and lawful authority in said State should be given by the United States when properly called upon for that purpose, to the end that the laws may be faithfully and promptly executed, and all violators of law, State or National, brought to a speedy punishment for their crimes.

Hampton to Hayes.

Governor Hampton recently sent to Governor Hayes, at the hands of Judge Mackey, a letter relating to the present condition of affairs in this State. This letter was delivered to Governor Hayes at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th ult. It is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Columbia, December 23, 1876.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to enclose a copy of my inaugural as the duly elected Governor of South Carolina. In view of the present events, and the official sanction given to gross misrepresentations of the acts and purposes of the majority of the good people of this Commonwealth, I deem it proper to declare that profound peace prevails throughout the State; that the course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by no combination of citizens thereof, and that the laws for the protection of the inhabitants in all the rights of person, property and citizenship are being enforced in accordance with their true intent.

While the people of this State are not wanting in either the spirit or the means to maintain their rights of citizenship against the usurping power which now defies the supreme judicial authority of the State, they have such faith in the justice of their cause that they propose to leave its vindication to the proper legal tribunals, appealing, at the same time, to the patriotism and public sentiment of the whole country.

The inflammatory utterances of a portion of the public press renders it, perhaps, not inappropriate for me to state that, although the people in South Carolina view with grave concern the present conjuncture in the affairs of our country, which threaten to subject to an extreme test the Republican system of government itself, it is their firm and deliberate purpose to condemn any solution of the existing political problems that involves the exhibition of armed force, or that moves through any other channel than the prescribed forms of the constitution or the peaceful agencies of law.

Trusting that a solution may be had which while maintaining the peace of the country shall do no violence to the Constitutional safeguards of popular rights, and will tend still firmly to unite the people of all the States in an earnest effort to preserve that peace, and sustain the laws and the Constitution, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina. His Excellency R. B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio.

P. S.—As the settlement of vexed political questions which now agitate the public mind must ultimately descend to yourself or upon your distinguished competitor for the Presidency, I have addressed a letter similar to this to his excellency Governor Tilden.

It is quite appropriate that Governor Hampton should have addressed to both the candidates for the Presidency a letter setting forth the real condition of affairs in South Carolina. That the facts of our case are not known, and if known, not fully appreciated, at the North, is perfectly clear, and this want of knowledge is of great disadvantage to the law-abiding portion of our people. An emphatic statement from Governor Hampton, who has already commanded the respect of the entire Union, must go far to set at rest the numerous slanders uttered against the best people of South Carolina—that portion of her people who are most interested in her prosperity and who will do more to bring it about. It remains to be seen what attitude Governor Hayes will assume towards this people. Not that we expect him to be President, but that, representing as he does the great national Republican party, it will be interesting to know just what he thinks and how he feels.

The Old Year.

People generally are taught to think it important, upon the advent of a new year, to look back upon the old, to see, if possible, what things were done in it that ought to have been left undone, and what things were left undone that ought to have been done. This is hard to determine. But it is on that account none the less profitable to take an occasional retrospect and ponder well the events as they pass in review before the mind's eye.

The Centennial year opened upon the people of South Carolina under circumstances that can never be forgotten. For a year previous there had been something akin to hope aroused in the minds of the people by the efforts that Chamberlain then seemed to be making in the way of reform in the State government. His messages to the Legislature were all that could be expected, and there were many sanguine enough to hope that a new state of things would soon exist. But the action of the Legislature in the judges' election, and the open fight made against Chamberlain's "reform" measures by prominent men in his party, soon brought on a change of feeling among the taxpayers, and the result was the immediate reorganization of the Democratic party. No sooner was that organization well on its way towards completion than there arose a wide difference of opinion amongst the Democrats themselves, the two factions—if such they might be called—being the "coalitionists" and the "straightouts." There was really no difference in sentiment—every white man in the State, not in some way connected with the Radical party, was at heart a "straightout."

But the difference did exist on grounds of policy. The chief grounds taken by the "coalitionists" in favor of their position were that the negro majority, in the first place, was too great to be overcome, and that the white people could not be brought up to that high degree of organization and discipline necessary to success. This latter was the chief objection raised to the "straight-

out" policy, but the experience of the past six months shows clearly that it was not a good one. We say this frankly, because the difficulty of organizing the whites on the one hand and of breaking the solid lines of the blacks on the other constituted our ground for favoring, at an early stage of the question, a compromise policy. But when Chamberlain began to show his hand, in his course in connection with the Hamburg affair, and still worse, when he became the political head fallow of the Elliotts, the Whittemores, the Pattersons, there was left no room for compromise, for the most excellent reason that there was no party or faction to compromise with. The Democratic State convention in August settled in form what had been settled in fact before that there should be no compromise. Hampton was nominated. No sooner was the action of the Convention announced than everything like difference of opinion was at an end. The News and Courier, a paper that was, *par excellence*, the organ of Chamberlain, fell gracefully into line and did more work for the Democracy than almost the entire remainder of the State press combined. The *Hampton Watchman*, which had held out strongly for Chamberlain, was sold and its new managers went vigorously to work for the Hampton ticket. Never were a people more united. The very name of Hampton became the signal for work for self-interest, for the subordination of individual preferences to the will of the majority. Organization and discipline were carried to positive perfection. Under circumstances most trying and irritating, the Democrats of South Carolina, white men and colored men, exercised a degree of self-control simply marvellous. When we look back upon that splendid organization the question naturally suggests itself—Could it have been had by pursuing any but a "straightout" policy? The answer is plain. Men might have been induced to vote, in large numbers, for Republicans on a compromise ticket, but there could have been nothing like the real enthusiasm. And without that, it seems now clear that any effort, however directed, would have resulted in failure. As it is, we have won! And aside from the fruits of our work as shown in the election of State officers, a majority of the Legislature, two Congressmen, several solicitors and numbers of good county officers these has been infused into the people a better, more manly, self-reliant feeling than they have had at any time since Reconstruction. There is no man that does not feel better for having cast his vote for Hampton and the rest of the Democratic ticket than he did when he voted for Carpenter or Thomson or Green. When a people begin to lose their self-respect, they are in a dangerous way—and had compromise gone on too long, it would soon have been lost here. From this time forth there can be but two political parties in South Carolina—the Democratic party representing her wealth, her intelligence and all her best interests; and the crew of office-seekers controlling the negro vote, and claiming to belong to the national Republican party. The lines are drawn, the issue is made up. Between the two parties no true man can be long in choosing. As to success, the Democratic organization having won a splendid triumph under the most adverse circumstances possible, will find it not difficult to carry the State in 1877 by a majority of many thousands. The efforts now making among the Chamberlain crew to defeat the will of the people must ultimately fail. Of this there can be no question.

In material progress, the past year was not a good one for the people. The pecuniary stress at present prevailing is certainly worse than any since 1865. But with the restoration of an honest government of the people's choice, everything will look brighter, and every man will be inspired with new hope and new resolution. The disasters of the past will serve but as strong lessons for the future.

Let us look back on the past only to draw from it some profitable lesson, let us so act in the present as to make the best use of our advantages, and let us look to the future with that manly confidence which is neither the false hope of the enthusiast nor the weakly fear of the desponding. So doing we must ultimately overcome all our difficulties, and find ourselves safely and surely on the road to success.

The Exodus of Daniel.

(SEE I. KINGS, CHAPTER XII.)

1. And it came to pass that the days of Moses as law giver of the people were numbered.

2. And the people gathered together and said, Let us make a ruler. And they said, who shall it be that shall rule over us?

3. And a certain man among them of the tribe of Plymouth, named Daniel, a maker of shoes.

4. Rose in the congregation, and wept with a loud voice and said: Lo! the civilization of the Hagenout and the Puritan, the Roundhead and the Cavalier, is in danger. Make no ruler that I may prevent negroes in the land. And they made him ruler.

5. And the people went up to worship before this one even unto Dan.

6. But he sat in the high places and made rulers of the lowest of the people, which were not of the sons of Carolina.

7. And the rulers whom he had appointed, ruled not according to the customs of the land, nor after the manner of the forefathers; but wanted their substance in riotous living, so that the rule of Dan became a stench in the nostrils of the people, and the man in the moon held his nose as he passed over the city of Columbia.

8. And the people thereupon murmured and said they must have a change. And they said to Daniel, Give us a rest; thy party has made our yoke grievous: now, therefore, make the yoke lighter, that we may serve thee.

9. And Daniel said, Depart yet for two years and come again to me. And the people departed.

10. And he consulted the old men of this people who had stood before the people in former days, and said, How do you advise that I may answer the people?

11. And they spoke and said unto him, If thou wilt be a servant to this people and wilt serve them and answer them, and speak good words to them, they will serve thee.

12. But the counsel of the old men pleased him not, so that he forsook their counsel and called to him the new men, certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and to them he said, What shall I do for the people?

13. And the new men answered him, and John, surnamed the Honest, spoke for them and said: Behold verily, there are five years yet of good stealing in South Carolina. And our mouths yearn for the fleshpots of Egypt. Harden your heart therefore and say to the people, This is a Republican State and the Republicans must have the spoils, and we will pick your bones cleaner than the dogs picked the bones of Izabel, so that a crow even flying over the land must bring his rations with him.

14. And these words pleased Daniel, and he smote a ghastly smile and said, This pleases me. My fingers itch for the shekels of the people, and my mouth watereth for the fleshpots. Let us steal.

15. And when the people returned he said, I will make your yoke more grievous. My party has chastised you with whips. But I will chastise you with scorpions.

16. And when the people heard these words they waxed wroth and said, What fortunes have we in Carolina? Neither have we an inheritance in the institutions of our forefathers. To your tents Carolinians! See to yourself, O Daniel, So they departed every man to his tent.

17. And they set up a mighty man among them to be their ruler, and his name was Wade. And he was a great and good and wise man.

18. And Daniel said, Lo! Where am I? The people have gone back on me. And John, surnamed the Honest, said, Make the Democrats kill the niggers.

19. And Daniel said, Thou hast well spoken. I will make the Democrats kill the niggers.

20. But the Democrats would not kill the niggers.

21. Then Daniel said, What shall I do? The Democrats will not kill the niggers. And John answered, Say anyhow that they have killed the niggers.

22. And Daniel said anyhow, They have killed the niggers.

23. But the people of Plymouth, who Daniel was born, knew Daniel, that he was a slippery fellow, and they hearkened not to his words. And the people of Junata knew also John, and they said, He talketh like a rag-baby. He is a bilk. He tells lies, and he has lied about this matter.

We will not head him. And to Daniel they said, Wipe off your chin. And to John likewise they said, Pull down your lip.

24. So Daniel tried another game.

25. For there was a mighty man of valor among the tribe of carpet-beggars, and his name was Dennis; and he was by trade a potter, and from the clay of the earth he wrought cunningly-fashioned spittoons, and the spittoons cost him two shekels apiece, and he sold them for eight shekels apiece and pocketed the profits thereof. And he waxed fat and kicked.

26. So Daniel said to Dennis, Thou art a man of valor. Put up a job on these people. Keep the elders from the temple. And Dennis stood at the gate, and when the elders came he said, Ye cannot enter here. For his game was to make them force an entrance into the gates, so that he might call in the trowel-bayonets and still make the Democrats kill the niggers.

27. But the elders of the people were wise, and the head of every elder was a level head. And they would not enter, but withdrew to another place, and all the people followed them and left only Daniel and John and Dennis and the small tribe of carpet-beggars and plunderers with them.

28. Then the people said, We will shut down on the revenues. We will pay no tribute.

29. And this saying of the people frightened Daniel, for he said, The jig is up if it so be that we cannot raise the apendulicks. For peradventure the money changers will advance us no cash. So he sent out into the land Francis, who was over the tribute, to collect the taxes.

30. Now Francis was of the tribe of Ham, and one of the herd of swine into which the legions of devils entered, and he monopolized the legion and was filled with a great fullness of devils, inasmuch that his belly protruded with the devils that were in it, and he was of a round and porcine appearance. And the amount of grease in him was such that it covered the palms of his hands and the tribute he received clave to his fingers and would not pass out.

31. And he had been a priest of the Lord until the time that the devils entered and took possession of him, and then he followed strange gods and became a politician and sat at the accept of custom with other publicans and sinners.

32. And the greater the tribute he gathered, the less he paid out; so that the people marvelled muchly and said, Where is the tribute? And the wise men shook their heads and said it has gone to feed the devils that abide in him and torment the people. And the people became enraged.

33. So when Daniel sent out into the land Francis who was over the tribute, all the people stoned him with stones, that he died. Therefore, Daniel made speed to get him up to his chariot, of which the beast that he drove in it was swindled, to flee to Plymouth.

34. For he said, The people have refused to pay the taxes and Francis is dead, and the jig truly is up. And verily the jig sets up with Daniel and the carpet-beggars. For the people assembled in great multitude and said to them, We are tired of you. Get up and get.

35. And they answered with one accord, We will get up and get. And they did get up and get, you bet.

36. And they staid not on the order of their going, but went with exceeding swiftness, and were accelerated in their movements. For verily the people applied their boots to the carpet-beggars, the toe of each man's boot to the hem of the garment of each carpet-bagger. And the boots were hard and the carpet-beggars were soft, and the toe of each boot shook off the dust of the carpet-beggars from the city of Columbia. And the carpet-beggars went their way, and the people of Carolina saw them no more. For they shaved their heads and took refuge in the northern penitentiaries, in the north.

37. And when they slept with their father the devil, he prepared cremation furnaces for Daniel and his tribe, and he burned them to a cinder and he placed the ashes of each carpet-bagger in one of the potter Dennis' spittoons, and preserved them in the cremation furnaces in the vale of Gohenna. And there they may be seen to this day.

38. And when the carpet-beggars had departed the people rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and they obeyed Wade and his rulers, and the whole people wore at peace, and the land flowed with milk and honey.

39. And all the other acts of Daniel which he did, are they not found in the columns of THE NEWS AND HERALD? And can they not be read on the payment in this office of two and one-half dollars subscription per annum, cash in advance?

The Detroit Free Press reports that a careful estimate by competent old ladies shows that the number of Detroit girls who daily go out after sittann leaves is 460. The number who get any leaves is nineteen; the number who find beaux and forget all about autumn is 441.

An anxious parent residing in the country, who was somewhat doubtful of his son's prosperity in the city, wrote, inquiring how much money he was saving, and received a reply that the young man cleared over all expenses \$2.65 per day. Being still in doubt, the father wrote for particulars as to how he did it. The youth replied that he hung around all saloons watching for "treats," and in this way got 100 drinks a day, worth, at ten cents a drink, \$10. He had no expense for lodgings, as the police invariably arrested him, and the next morning the court fined him \$7.35, which, subtracted from \$10, left just \$2.65.

HYMENEAL.

Married in Columbia on the evening of the 21st of December last, by Rev. J. H. Bryson, COL. WILLIAM WALLACE to MRS. FANNIE C. MORLEY, all of Columbia. No cards.

Married at the residence of the officiating clergyman, on the evening of Thursday, December 27, 1876, by the Rev. W. W. Mills, Ma. A. EVANS to MISS ALICE TALMADE.

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The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Nation, Mass., will be read with great interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE. Nation, Mass., Jan. 1st, 1873.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for his leg, swollen by venous inflammation, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever walking; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him; at he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

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Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST, Mas. L. C. F. BEST.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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