

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor, JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

Another Decision for Hampton.

Judge Reed has at last come out fairly and squarely in a recognition of Governor Hampton. The case was brought up on appeal from a so-called commitment by one Dover, who claims to be a trial justice for Charleston, by virtue of appointment of Chamberlain. Judge Reed holds that Chamberlain, by accepting a new title to the gubernatorial office, vacated the old one, and that the one having been decided worthless, he cannot have recourse again to the other. The decision concludes: I am of the opinion that Wade Hampton was made governor in and over the State of South Carolina through the ballot box, in accordance with the constitution, at the election held on the 7th of November last. That he qualified, if not following the letter, in the spirit and intent of the constitution, on the 14th of December last. That he has been since that time, and is now, the lawful governor of South Carolina, and should be obeyed and respected accordingly.

This decision clinches another nail in Chamberlain's coffin. Judge Carpenter, the bitterest personal enemy of Chamberlain, now enjoys the questionable honor of being the only judge in the State who has given this Massachusetts carpet-bagger any aid and comfort.

The Outlook and Our Duty.

Another Cabinet meeting has been held and nothing has been done to solve the existing complications in South Carolina and Louisiana. A commission will visit Louisiana to ferret out the truth, and in the meantime the status quo will be preserved. The case of South Carolina was not decided by the Cabinet, but we will receive doubtless the same share of justice or injustice that is meted out to Louisiana.

It now seems idle to expect any decisive action from Hayes. It has long been charged against him, that, though a gentleman and an honest man, he is a political invertebrate—a thing without a backbone. He was borne aloft at the Cincinnati Convention by the thumb and forefinger of ex-Governor Noyes, and was pushed into a condition of just enough firmness to write a patriotic letter of acceptance before collapsing again.

Then when placed on exhibition for the first time at the White House, he stiffened once more, and reiterated his former pledges. Since that time he has become as dumb as an oyster. His friends and admirers have all along asked for time for him, giving the assurance that in the end he would take some decisive step and make things "all right." He has done nothing; and from his inherent indecision of character he is likely to continue to do nothing decisive.

The proposition for a compromise commission is said to have originated with the President. He should be taught at once that the people of South Carolina will have none of it. The past records of all the commissions are such as to give no reason to hope for any justice from them or good results from their decisions.

Two years ago when the Louisianians were cheated out of their Legislature by the Returning Board, Mr. Wheeler effected a compromise which it was claimed would prove a panacea for all the woes of the Pelican State. The result has been confusion worse confounded. The history of the Electoral Commission teaches that no man in the United States can be trusted to act impartially when political loaves and fishes are in anticipation. A new commission would only plunge the State still deeper towards anarchy.

Governor Hampton and his adherents have nothing to compromise. We won the election fairly, and we are resolved to reap the

fruits—the full fruits—of our victory. We have borne insults and wrongs long enough. Mr. Hayes should be told that the rights of a State shall not be bartered away, to gratify the whims or the greed of a few politicians in Columbia or in Washington. Let Mr. Hayes understand fully, and once for all, that any attempt to tamper with the verdict of the ballot-box expressed last November will lead to serious trouble—that no longer can a corporal of the guard and a dozen men fetter a free State. Thus warned, he will hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of inciting serious intestine disorders.

The temporizing policy of Hayes and his Cabinet should teach the people of South Carolina one thing—that their salvation rests with themselves. Unaided and alone, they wrested the State from corruption and barbarism, and they must be prepared to retain, by every means, the liberty thus gained. Standing shoulder to shoulder, and utterly repudiating any offer of compromise with Chamberlain or his crew, they will in the end extort that measure of justice to which they are entitled.

Governor Hampton's Pledge to Hayes.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Unless Mr. Chamberlain withdraws voluntarily in South Carolina, Governor Hampton will, whenever the arrangements of the Federal authorities are completed, proceed against him in the courts of the State and under a statute, which, curiously enough, was enacted by the Republicans in 1868, to enable them to put out some Democratic incumbent. This statute provides for the summary eviction of any person intruding himself into a public office by a warrant issued by a Circuit Judge. The party evicted under such a warrant is authorized by the statute to assert his claim or pretensions in the court if he wishes, but he must give way first and at once on the issue and pretension of the warrant to the officer elected.

By the following letter addressed to the President two days ago it will be seen that Governor Hampton has given a guarantee that if the troops are withdrawn no violence will occur or be allowed, but that he will proceed against Chamberlain by legal means only:

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1877.

His Excellency R. B. Hayes, President of the United States.

Sir: A publication in the Nation at Republic of this date, to the effect that your Excellency has been assured that, if the troops are withdrawn from the State House at Columbia, Governor Hampton will make no effort to dispossess D. H. Chamberlain, by civil process or otherwise, renders it proper that I should inform your Excellency that Governor Hampton recognizes no status quo as to this issue which he is under obligations to respect, except in so far as it is his bounden duty to maintain the public peace, and assert his authority only by legal methods. He is not appealing to your Excellency to determine that he is the Governor of South Carolina, but as the Governor of the State he asks that the Federal troops shall be withdrawn from the State House, to the end that the process of the courts may be effectually invoked to determine the usurped possession of the records of the Executive Department, now withheld from him in defiance of the constitution and laws of the State. Whenever the civil authority is no longer held in subordination to the military, Governor Hampton will proceed by due process of law to terminate that wrongful possession now and heretofore upheld by the armed forces of the United States.

In reference to the proposed scheme for a new election in South Carolina, Governor Hampton authorizes me to say that, holding his title to the office of Governor by virtue of his election by the people, and the same having been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the State, he would deem it a breach of his official trust and an act of personal dishonor to give any sanction whatever to such a scheme.

I beg leave to add that an authority stamped with every judicial sanction, and which, in addition to its de jure character, exhibits all the attributes that can define the de facto government in a State, could scarcely be expected to subject the citizens of South Carolina to the certain ills which must attend the execution of a scheme which at best can only produce a hybrid government by a miscegenation between the military authorities of the United States and the civil authorities of

the State, utterly repugnant to the American system of local self-government.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant, T. J. MACKAY.

P. S.—I have the honor to invite the attention of your Excellency to the enclosed telegram from Governor Hampton to Gen. M. C. Butler, received since the above was written, in which Governor Hampton states that there shall be no violence if the troops are removed, and that he will use only legal remedies.

Respectfully, T. J. MACKAY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 17, 1877. Gen. M. C. Butler, Washington, D. C.

Apprehend no violence if troops are removed. Shall use legal remedies. WADE HAMPTON.

I fully concur in the sentiment expressed in the foregoing letter, and beg leave to add my assurance that none other than strictly legal means shall be resorted to, to solve the complications and troubles in South Carolina. M. C. BUTLER.

PRINTING AND JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

A Chinese printing office is a greater curiosity than one would think. The alphabet numbers away into the thousands, and a cap and a lower-case goes all the way round the inside of a two-story building, and half way up to the roof. It takes an apprentice twenty years to learn the case, and then he has to use a step-ladder to get at the higher branches. A case was piced once in Canton, and it took five days to remove the type from the form of foreman. They punctuate wherever they can drop a dot, without regard to the prospective. When the editor coins a word the printer whittles out a new character with his jack knife. The journeymen set by the square foot, and never belong to a union. They do their press work by hand, and use boxing gloves to ink the type. They have one paper in the empire a thousand years old, and the bound volumes half fill a pagoda. It is rumored that Bennett has started to edit that venerable paper. The editor's head is responsible for all items published in the paper, and is taken off whenever an article of news is published. Not an editor has been beheaded in China for the last five hundred years. The Chinese have just invented a twenty-five cylinder press for printing tea chests, with which they are able to print one a week.

Next to victory the Radicals want time; time to survey the field, select the strategic points, organize their forces, and prepare for a desperate fight. They have not the slightest intention of yielding. They have committed themselves too thoroughly for that. Delay is their only salvation. It means destruction for Hayes. It is said that, should the new arrangement go into effect, "Nicholls will surely be recognized by next fall." If Nicholls be not recognized by next fall, he probably never will be. The administration is playing with fire, and unless very careful will be badly burned. If Hayes really intends to fulfill his pledges in regard to the South—we believe he does—he must say to Blaine and Morton, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and then go straight at his work and finish it. The longer he postpones it the harder that work will be, and it is already hard enough to tax his backbone to the utmost.—St. Louis Republican.

MORE ABOUT MRS. HAYES.—"Mrs. Hayes never wears décollete dresses, and several of the ladies invited to the State dinner on Saturday, being told in advance of her preferences, in compliment to her, wore high waists. Mrs. Grant, however, not knowing this, had her arms and shoulders uncovered. Her toilet was white silk, brocaded in bouquets of colored flowers. Mrs. Hayes wore camel-tinted silk, garnished with lace and fringe. Her hair was plainly combed over her ears and gathered in a knot at the back with a comb. She wore no ornaments."

Baltimore is the great Methodist city of this continent, there being within the limits of the city 47 Methodist Episcopal churches, 8 of the Methodist Episcopal churches South, 8 of the Methodist Protestant churches, 5 Independent Methodist churches, and 6 African Methodist churches, being 74 in all.

The wealthy who keep their bank accounts at Coutts', says the London World, are somewhat nervous. The senior partner, aged eighty-five, died the other day and the management of the bank is intrusted to the junior partner, a raw boy of eighty-two, with not more than sixty years' experience in the house.

A Boston reporter came in lately with a lot of "local atoms, differentiated in city bioplasm," and then he went out somewhere and laid down and died.

Established 1859.

CHARLES MULLER

Has removed to the store next to Francis Gerig's.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed to everybody. Those indebted to me for work on jewelry will please pay at once, for

Hampton is Hected.

CHARLES MULLER.

Feb 3-17

Ettenger & Edmond,

RICHMOND, VA.

MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers of all kinds, Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys &c.

AMERICAN TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Cameron's Special Steam Pumps Send for Catalogue.

Oct 19

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

WE invite the attention of the public to our new and assorted stock of spring and summer

—GOODS—

Spring Calicos of the best brands and prettiest styles. Percales and Cambrics at 12 1/2 cents. White Piques from 11 1/2 c per yard up. Linea Lawns, and brown dress Linens, very cheap.

Nainsooks, Irish Linens, Towels, Pique Trimmings, Edgings, Insertings, Laces, Cotton Trimmings, Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Home-spuns, Ticks, Cottonades, Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.,

at prices to suit the hard times.

Our stock of Gents' Goods is full up. We ask special attention to our line of Cassimers, which cannot be surpassed in price, style and quality, anywhere. KEPP'S celebrated partly made Shirts on hand at \$15 00 per dozen.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

A full and complete assortment of Shoes always on hand. We have a splendid lot of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes which we will sell low, and which we take pleasure in showing.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

A full line always on hand.

McMASTER & BRICE.

Mar 22

DR. R. B. HANAHAN, D

WINNSBORO, S. C.

OFFICE in rear of J. F. McMaster & Co.'s store, up stairs. Mar 17-1m

COAL TAR.

BEFORE planting your corn secure a bottle of Coal Tar at the

—DRUG STORE OF—

DR. W. E. AIKEN.

Mar

FINAL DISCHARGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Judge of Probate for Fairfield County, on Tuesday, April 10, 1877, for a final discharge as guardian of M. ELIZABETH McCrory.

JAMES BEATY, Guardian.

Mar 8-174w

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of execution to me directed, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C. on the first Monday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property, to wit:

All that tract of land containing four hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: on the north by lands belonging to J. F. Cloud, on the east by T. Wills and Henry Heins, on the south by Mrs. Flannigan, and on the west by Mrs. Brannon—levied upon as the property of Mrs. H. B. Edmunds, at the suit of D. H. Ruff against R. G. Lamar, Caroline M. Lamar, H. B. Edmunds and others.

ALSO

All that tract of land lying in Fairfield county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Robert Crawford, George Brown, Mrs. Rabb and others, levied upon as the property of Estate of Robert Hawthorn, at the suit of John P. Hillhouse as Guardian. Sheriff's Office, S. W. BUFF, S. F. C. Winnsboro, S. C. March 8, 1877. Mar 22-1x12

FINAL DISCHARGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Judge of Probate for Fairfield county, on Tuesday, April 10, 1877, for a final discharge as Guardian of ANOUS E. NICOLSON. March 9-1m B. W. BRICE.

Law Cards

THOS. R. ROBERTSON, Attorney at Law AND TRIAL JUSTICE.

All business entrusted to him in either capacity will receive prompt attention. Office on Washington street, one door east of Winnsboro Hotel.

H. A. GAILLARD. JNO. S. REYNOLDS.

GAILLARD & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 3 LAW RANGE.

A. M. MACKAY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, NO. 1, LAW RANGE, Winnsboro, S. C.

Special attention paid to the speedy collection of claims. Will practice in all of the courts of this State and the United States.

JUST RECEIVED,

One car load seed Potatoes, One " " " Oats.

—ALSO—

A full line of Plantation Hardware consisting of

Lay Iron, Plow Steel, Steel Plows, Plow Moulds, Spades, Shovels, Traces, Hoes, Clevises, Heel-Screws, &c., &c.

which will be sold low for

—CASH—

I keep constantly on hand a full supply of

PLANTATION and FAMILY GROCERIES.

I have on hand several brands of first class

FERTILIZERS

which I am prepared to sell for Cash or on time with well approved securities on a money basis, or with a cotton option if parties desire. All parties in want of Fertilizers will do well to call on me before purchasing.

F. ELDER.

Feb 20

New Family Grocery.

THE undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he can be found on the east side of Congress street with a fresh Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Viz: Meal, Grist, Flour, Bacon, Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Crackers, Ginger Bread, Soda, Spices, etc., etc.

Oranges, Apples, Candies, &c., all fresh and cheap.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. E. CATHCART, Opposite J. H. Cathcart's old Stand. Feb 17-17

FINAL DISCHARGE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all and singular the creditors of Thomas Stitt, deceased, that application will be made to the Judge of Probate for Fairfield County, in Winnsboro at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 7th of March next, for a final discharge and letters of dismission. All persons concerned must show cause, if any, on or before that day.

JAMES L. MARTIN, S. T. W. STITT.