We bour by telegraph that T. H. Cooke, Esq. a lawyer at this landford

be RATES OF ADVERTISING

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 1 HIP TO

GEBURG

" POETRY."

Old age that strains the web of life.

The Long To-Morrow.

And cheeks the shuttle's eager paces,

And leaves an old man to old faces,

A though ; ran I children play before me,

That eighty summers have passed o'cr me,

To whom my grandson gaily chatters,

You make on many foolish matters!

I wonder when a deerer name.

He whispers through the shining tresses,

And thrilled a heart with my careses?

And still my heart beats warmly yet,

Sweet maiden, With downcast eyes,

If you'll believe I've done the same

And when my youngest joined his ship

So tearful at the sad, home faces,

Shrunk at his mother's quivering lip

I wonder if he over thought

The while he sighed for far off places,

I I ad my dreams of death and glory ;

With sparkling wine in ample measure,

And woman's silver voice has erowned

The mirth with sweeter dearer pleasure,

How wrinkles check the tongue's beguiling

But silvered hairs have sternly taught

The worth of that heroic story.

And when the merry jest goes round,

Ah! little do the youngsters know

And that my voice had once the flow

To charm the maiden into smiling.

And often in the ninzy throng, the street

When little feet are lightly dancing,

The bonny eves give sweeter glancing I sit spart and illy dream,

That my fair youth has not departed,

And older hoves and funcies seem.
To leave the far more tender hearted.

My life's gay spring had many joys

The autumn gave me my prave boys, I wait until the winter closes, Each season has in order brought at the The mingled flowers of joy and sorrow, And many an carnest lesson taught,

And so I wait the Long To morrow

The summer brought me love's first roses;

And, as each maiden whirls along,

And tres ures up the low replies

And I can easily forget

Supres 1 adio 1 50 6 00 10 00

palpable violation of the agreement with

Orsageborg, E. C. Jan 16, 1873.

THE ORANGEBURG TIMES.

ONE HUNDRED REPRE-

the people of the United States: representing we may salely say a large telligence and wealth of the city.

men was appointed, with instructions to board met, and it was, resolved that An proceed immediately to Washington, to: lay the facts before-the several departments of the government, and the solicit their aid in repairing the gross wrongs whish had been done, and in restoring ed Wharton in his stead. We have no to this people the right of self-govern ment, which had been wrested from them b) the most patent paurpations.

committee. On our arrival here, we found no necessity for frauds. It was prompt-so much misapprehension even among ed by his discovery of a plot between those who are usually well informed in Herron and Lynch to falsify the returns regard to the origin of this disturbance, and defeat the will of the people. This that we determined to publish a brief is manifest from facts developed in the nairative of the facts. The parties en gaged in the proceedings are aware that if the facts were properly understood they had several would admit of no defense, now seek to belittle and concerl the question at issue, and to evente a conspiracy to overthrow the government of the State has a mare truggie for political assendency be: w en Governor Warmouth and Mr. Kellog, They allege that the former was endeav oring, by some trickery or legerdenmin, to cheat the latter out of his election, and that the object of their proceedings was simply to frustrate this attempt. They have sedulously sought to produce the impression upon the public mind that this committee was composed of mere allies and agents of Governor Warmouth. terrst whatever.

Governor Warmouth was not a candidate for any office whatever at the recent election; nor have we directly or inchhim. So far as his past career is con- pointees. After these proceedings, the allow the ingress of persons he might membership. These bodies passed resothis committee who have not been emong moval of Bovce and the original appoint- ilege. This order, in the case of Antoine, his most proncuaced opponents, while in those, measures of his administration for which he has been most loudly dehounced, he had for his advisors, associates and co-adjutors the very men who States had no semblance of authority to ining election returns or counting votes, traordinary powers, and among others now assail him, including especially decide between their condicing claims except in presence of officers designated exclusive jurisdiction to determine title others, whose names figure most conspic-

admit this on our simple assertion. All severally apprehended that they would be tary of State. Second, that twenty named plished in a lunar month under the orders

reneral Assembly, and other State and jority of votes at the election, and there

derson and Piclibnek were disqualified H.C. Warmoth, the Governor, had, in by reason of their being candidates for violation of the restraining order of the office Warmoth then removed Herron, whom he had appointed, and commissionreason to believe that the action of Governor Warm th in the removal of Her-

ty of the Board, and, in the presence Lynch, proceeded to cleet Hatch and Du ponte to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Pinchback and Anderson; while Lynch and Herron afterwards assembled, and under the same assumption elected Lougatreet and Hawkins. Thus tled to the same." may be said of those contesting boards,

ceived. They claimed to have a mahad been ten thousand voters prevented

advance of any decision or announce elected, and to determine the persons make the decision and the announce ment by the judicial authority of the circuit of the United States. Pending the suits and ex parte and private order was made in the suit of Kellogg to the effect that the defendant, court, issued a proclamation and return of certain persons claiming to be the Board of Returning Officers, The terms of said order were as follows :

"Now, therefore, to prevent the further obstruction of the proceedings in the tion of the order of this court, and the imminent danger of disturbing the publie peace, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana, shall, forthwith, take possession of the building known as pretext of authority, claim of virtue of pretended canvass, and returns made by violation of said restraining order, but the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public onices in said building, of persons ent

glection, returns, and everything neces- the State capital by the Marshal, with sary to ascertain the result; while the directions to prohibit what is termed in other consisted of Lynch, the removed the order "an unlawful assemblage," State Supremo Court elected that the re- determine to be entitled to such a privment of Herron were illegal, and Boyce is comprehensive and explicit. No one were re-instated in his offi e. Whatever can mistake its import or its object. It is, first, that the Governor of the State lished, and a new court, called the Suit is clear that the courts of the United be enjoined and restrained from evan- perior Court, was established, with exto office.

In these orders, and from controlling, interested that the candidates, William Pitt Kellogg and C. C. Antoine, had been defeated, and that their opponents would be declared elected, they respectively filed any request which may, directly or interested any request which may, directly or interested to office; and Mr. Hawkins, one of the members of the Boyee board, who had made the election returns, was made judge. Steps having been taken by the Governor, in his local capacity, to see any request which may, directly or interested to office; and Mr. Hawkins, one of the members of the Boyee board, who had made the election returns, was made judge. Steps having been taken by the declared elected, they respectively filed bills in the Circuit Court of the United directly, prevent or hinder any person States for the District of Louisiana for from being present and taking part in injunction and relief. The Governor of the organization of the Senate, called on board, and other citizens of the State day, who may be returned as a member connected with the promulgation of the thereof by a board, composed of H. C. returns, and certain persons elected or Warmouth, George E. Boyce, James claiming to be elected to the Legislature | Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins, and John and the Governorship, were made de Tynch, and whose names has been transfendants in one or other of these suits, mitted to Charles Merrill Secretary of

were on Bovee's list of members; fourth, the alerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives were saverally enjoined from placing on any list, or announcing the name of any member, or from recognizing as a member, or designating as a member, prior to or during he organization of the respective Houses, any person whose name was not placed upon Bovee's list; fifth, the secretary of the Board was enjoined from receiving returns of election of State officers, or of members of the General Assembly, except such as were filed in his office by street, Hawkins, Lynch and Bovee: sixth, the chief of the Metropolitan Police, and all of its members, numbering about eight hundred, and the board, were enjoined from interfering with the organiration of the General Assembly, and not to prevent those on Bovee's list from entering into the hall of the Assembly; seventh, the persons composing the board recognized by the Governor, were eniomed from acting as a canvassing boardfrom declaring and publishing any calcufation, statement, or proclamation of the results, or granting certificates of election or statements tending to show any right to office growing out of ballots cast at said election, The Marshal, assisted by a detachment from the army of the United States, under this order, took possession of the State capital, and held it on December 9th, when the General Assembly were to some together under ties-it proceeds for an alleged contempt the proclamation of the Governor, The egress and ingress of persons were regulated according to this order. A person named Pinchbach took possession of the chair of the Senate and directed its organization. He had been a Senator of a term that had expired. While a senaand by virtue of such Presidency, under mony. he law, he had acted as Lieutenant-Governor chosen in 1868; but at the time there came to be two bodies, each claim. Fifth-The interlocutory and EXPARTE of these occurrences he was not merely We ropel this insinuation as utterly false sided over by Governor Warmoth, the date for Lieutenant-Governor, seems to but was not a senator, and had no title Judiciary had no cognizance. Antoine of and unwarrantable. We are not the rep highest executive officer of the State, and have been made as the complement to or color of title to act as Lieutenant Govresentatives of any personal or party in under the law the presiding officer of the order above quoted in the suit of ernor, or to take any part in the organithe Board, which had possession of the Kellog, which directed the occupation of zation of the senate. The House of Representatives was also organized—the postmaster of New Orleans being its speaker. The certificates of Bovee, under the inrectly any connection or affiliation with Secretary of State, Herron and their ap- while the same Marshal is directed to junction, were taken as conclusive of lutions for the imperchment of the Governor, and thus Pinchback felt at liberty, to assume the title of Governor. Two District Judgesnips were estab-

> dismiss these proceedings, and taken The militia was placed under the command of General James Longstreet anwere taken possession of by the aid of els1 where. Besides, men are less patient the United States army.

we have asked is, that it should make a condidates. They claimed to candidates. They claimed to facts. With this preface we now submit the following statement:

The Circuit Court of the United States the liberty to the committee takes the liberty takes the committee takes the liberty takes the c First-That at a general election, held voters prevented from voting, because of joined and restrained from participating is a court of limited jurisdiction, and

in any manner in the organizing of the without authority to entertain civil suits Senate, or doing any act about the or- between citizens of the States, unless the ganization, unless the names should ap- case arises directly under the Constitupear on Bovee's list of members of the tution and laws of the United Statis Senate, as transmitted to the Secretary and the jurisdiction is vested by act of of Senate, Charles Merrill; Third, about Congress. Congress has no power to one hundred persons whose names are confer jurisdiction in any other case begiven who were supposed to be elected to tween such citizens. It has no authoris the House of Representatives of the Gen- ty of the State against the State, under eral Assembly, had been declared to be the act of Congress of 1870, upon a simiwere similarly enjoined from participate lar condition of facts. A citizen of ing in the organization of the House of State may maintain a suit for an office Representatives, or from doing any act or a State, within the court of the Dailed or casting any vote, unless their names States; but the State Legislature in specially excepted from the operation of this act, in the same clause that it ex cepts the office of members of Congress and Presidential electors. The ex parte proliminary order in the case of Antoine is as explicit a determination of the title of the members of the Legislature, and furnishes as complete a writ of possession as could be devised and the organization of the Legislature is by II chancery order, had there been resist ance to the execution of these orders. and riot and bloodshed had followed upon whom would have fallen the regular the board composed of Warmouth, Long- pousibility? Whose forbearance was it that a bloody catastrophe has not been exhibted as scandal to the land. It sometimes happens that the executive department is tolerated, executed or justified in acts of administration which exu c cd their legal power. The arguments derived from ile terms "State necessity" "public welfare" or "convenience," have here a soothing influence; but judiciary action is not entitled to any benefit from such arguments. The damage which ensues from the employment of judiciary power to accomplish other then judicial acts of administration, cannot be calculated. and it is impossible to justiful. court on determining that to ba leget A which is merely desirable, or that to be right which is only profitable a - Arroll The order in the Kellogg rase was ex parter it was placed in the bands of

by no legal procedure usual in matters H of the sort, and we are not aware of any imminence of danger to the public peace of even if there had been such danger which all ustifies the issue of the State Capital on a Chancery case on a suit between Kellogg, and a canvassing board, alsuit tor he had been President of the Senate, professedly brought to perpetuate testi-The case of Antoine displays with more distinctness than that of Kellogg, the use that has been made of judicial or ing to be the returning Board, one pro- order in the suit of Antoine, the candi- functus officio as President of the senate, ders to accomplish results of which the

the Marshal without notice to the parago

was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and entitled to his office in January next had he been elected. With a dis puted title a month in advance, he filed this bill, and obtained the order we have cited, placing under interdict the Governor, sceretary, of State, the members ... elect of both branches of the general ... assembly, all the board and members of .. the police, the names of two canvassing boards, and upon this ex parte order the organization of the general assembly; at 4 time when he had no share in any of the its sittings, was regulated and ilirected. I to

Since the muciny in New Orleans under which the commissioner was a pointed, we have been met with the suggestion that these orders and nots are with, the organization of the State Leg- made the election returns, was made facts accomplished, and that their revo cation or recision would not restore the statue quo; and that car complaints and cure a revision by the Supreme Court of therefore are unreasonable. If the opinthe United States of the chancery orders | ion we have be correct, such a coudition of the United States Circuit Court these ought not to affect our action or conduct. leaders forthwith adopted a resolution to When the king of Great Britain established, arbitrarily a Government in one of the colonies, the remaining colonies took the alarm, lest it might serve as a other of Bovee's board, and the arsenals instrument to establish such government under wrongful orders and acts of a This statement shows that a civil re- judiciary tribunal, than even of violence We have not asked the government to The cause of complaint was that they the Senate, by George E. Bovec, Secre-volution has been carried on and accomjulicial appendages hat but dispensed

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE ORANGEBURG TIMES wou aid is published everyld their ylon d, and that his aborn in the cruine y reflect credit upon the Mepublican ORANGEBURG, C.H., SOUTH CAROLINA JAMES S. HEXWARD ... 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 27, 1872

The citizens of Louisiana have per ived with astisfection that the people of her sister States are hot unconcerned Second—This election was conducted spectators of the events now transpiring without riot or disturbance, or violence. within her limits, and of which it is probable no paralel can be found in the history of this or any other country, as these vents were entirely brought about by t engency of officers, evil and military, of the general government. The citizens of Louisiann, not doubting I that the acre ton of the Executive, at least in refer hamed in the law, John Lyn in and Thos. ence to them, was the reult of misapprehension of the facts, determined to adop-prompt measures for the correction of the

A committee of one hundred gentle,

nously in these proceedings.

In reply to the other situations indicated above, we declare that we are no parties, and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people; that do not believe any such existed, and that we would not be here unless we could p oclaim the State the members of the canvassing the 9th of December, or at any future conscientiously our conviction that the men who have been foisted into the offices of the State have been not merely irregularly and unlawfully installed, but were not, and are not, the choice of the majority of the voting population of Louisi-