

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
The Central Executive Committee for Anderson County, at the meeting held on Tuesday, 19th inst., passed the following resolution:
Resolved, That a County Convention of the Democratic party be called to meet at Anderson C. H. on the first Tuesday in January next, to consider the situation of public affairs in this State, and to devise measures for the best interests of the people of Anderson County and the State generally.
The basis of representation is the same as heretofore, to wit: Each Democratic Club is entitled to one delegate for twenty-five members or under, and an additional delegate for each additional twenty-five members. The delegates will be expected to present credentials from the proper officers of their respective Clubs.
It is recommended to the several Clubs, whose meetings do not take place between now and the time fixed for the County Convention, that they will hold an extra meeting on Saturday, 30th of December, for the purpose of electing delegates.
JAMES A. HOYT,
County Chairman.

HAMPTON'S INAUGURATION.
The People's Governor Takes the Oath of Office—An Enthusiastic Demonstration.

The inauguration of General Wade Hampton as the Governor of South Carolina took place in Columbia on Thursday, 14th inst., and the ceremonies of the occasion were in keeping with the orderly and peaceful programme upon which the campaign has been conducted on the part of the Democrats. It was an imposing civic display, and all its features were in striking contrast with the sham inauguration of the pretended Governor, Daniel H. Chamberlain, who was stealthily inducted into office a week before. The State House never looked more gloomy than the day in which Chamberlain wept through the form of taking the oath of office, and seeking to assume the duties of another term as Governor, when he had been rejected by the people at the ballot-box. The entrance to the capitol was guarded by his minions, the State Constabulary, and United States troops paced the corridors as if grim war prevailed. The Representative Hall was occupied by fifty or sixty negroes, together with a few white allies, and the doors were securely barred against intrusion. The approving smiles of an honest people were lacking, and the participants seemed conscious that a miserable farce was being enacted within those walls. The conspirators against the peace and happiness of the State were determined that the chief of the robber band should not be confronted with the gaze of an indignant and outraged people, and the dismal ceremonies were gone through with in the manner described. Never has such a scene been witnessed in South Carolina, and never has there been such an attempt to throttle the expressed will of the people by seeking to foist upon them a man whose name will live in history as the synonym of falsehood, treachery and cowardice.
Gen. Hampton's inauguration presented an exactly opposite picture. Called by an honest majority of the voters to the honorable and dignified station of Chief Magistrate of the State, there was no incentive for concealment or stealth in the arrangements for his installation. In broad, open daylight, beneath a genial sky, in the presence of a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, with the grateful homage of freemen and the approving smiles of the fairest women of Carolina, Gen. Wade Hampton was invested with the rightful authority to serve the State as Governor for the next two years.
The arrangements for the inauguration were perfected on Thursday morning by the House of Representatives. The refusal of the Secretary of State to deliver the election returns to Speaker Wallace, as required by the State Constitution, rendered it necessary to publish the result from secondary evidence, which was the certified copies of the statements made by the county canvassers, obtained by the State Executive Committee from the clerk's offices in the various counties. At two o'clock Speaker Wallace announced the total vote in the State for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor as follows: Hampton, 92,261 votes; Chamberlain, 91,127 votes. Hampton's majority, 1,134 votes. For Lieutenant-Governor, Simpson received 91,689 votes and Gleaves 91,550 votes, making Simpson's majority 139 votes. In addition to this evidence of the result, Speaker Wallace produced a certificate from Henry E. Hayne, Secretary of State, giving a "true and correct statement" for Governor in the exact figures already stated, which proves incontrovertibly that Gen. Hampton carried the State by the actual majority always claimed by the Democrats.
After the declaration of the result, Messrs. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, Thomas Hamilton, of Beaufort, and Jas. L. Orr, of Anderson, were appointed a committee to notify the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of their election, and ascertain the hour when it would be convenient for the inauguration to take place. This committee subsequently reported that Gen. Hampton and Col. Simpson had signified their readiness to be inaugurated at 8 o'clock of that day. Owing to the probable causes of embarrassment to the Supreme Court, in case matters now pending were submitted for their decision as to the legality of the election, neither of its members were asked to administer the oath of office, and the services of Judge Mackey were procured for that purpose. He was assisted by J. Q. Marshall, Esq., of Columbia, officiating as Trial Justice.

VIEW OF A NORTHERN REPUBLICAN.

The annexed extract from a private letter received by one of our citizens shows the feelings of a Northern Republican as to the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and we are glad to know that this expression of opinion is shared by thousands in the North and Northwest, who recognize the necessity for good government in this State, and the absolute certainty that Gov. Hampton can and will restore peace and prosperity to our distracted commonwealth. The Governor is in daily receipt of similar letters from Northern Republicans, who send kindly greetings and warmest sympathies for the cause he has so nobly upheld in this crisis. The writer of this extract is a prominent citizen of Iowa:
"I am a Republican, but an ardent admirer of Gen. Wade Hampton, and have publicly expressed my desire that he might be inaugurated. His course in the late canvass is beyond all praise, and is so regarded even by the mass of Republicans of Iowa. We think him one of the few Southern men who recognize the duties of the white citizens of the South at the present hour. I sincerely trust Gen. Hampton will yet be made Governor of South Carolina by the peaceful process of the courts. Violence will not do; it could only postpone that happy time, not now distant, when the white race will be the undisputed masters of the situation in the South. I have written several of the Republican platform for this State, and have had more or less to do with all of them for the last sixteen years, and I know something of Republican feeling. We have watched the situation in your State with great solicitude.
The members of the bogus Legislature have received two hundred dollars each for their salary, and every one is wondering where it came from. Some correspondents assert that the money was loaned by friends of Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, while others say Mr. Corbin planked down the requisite amount of greenbacks to keep up the appearance of having a Legislature to support his claim to a seat in the United States Senate. Whoever paid the money stands a very poor chance to ever get it back from the State.
An employee named Kerwin, with other shuffling fellows on the Port Royal Railroad on the 9th inst., attempted to stop them without brakes by checking them with a piece of timber, which, when the cars struck it, flew up, knocking him inensible, crushing his spine and breaking his arm from which he died almost instantly."

parts of the State, together with the citizens of Columbia, who had closed their places of business to witness the imposing ceremonies. Carriages containing ladies were ranged on the outskirts of the crowd, and the neighboring house-tops and windows revealed the presence of hundreds of others. It was a pretty and inviting scene, and well calculated to inspire the participants with fresh courage and hope for the future, when the women of Carolina scanned and hailed the event with their cheering presence.
A large canvass was suspended in the rear of the platform, bearing life-size portraits of Hampton and Simpson, gracefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Palmetto flag, and festooned with wreaths of evergreen. The stage was covered with handsome carpeting, and in the centre was a large arm-chair for Governor Hampton, while seats were provided for prominent visitors and citizens, among them Speaker Wallace, Hon. T. J. Robertson, Judges Mackey and Cooke, Hon. Mr. Errington, member of the British Parliament, and others. The Columbia Brass Band enlivened the occasion with martial and inspiring music.
When all things were ready, Gen. Hampton came to the front of the platform, and was again greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, and in every direction waving handkerchiefs attested the admiration of the ladies for the chosen Governor of South Carolina. As the cheering subsided, Gen. Hampton proceeded to deliver his inaugural address in a clear and distinct tone of voice, amid the breathless silence of the audience, which seemed to catch each word as it fell from his lips with the most enraptured attention. Only once or twice was the delivery of the address interrupted with applause, but at its conclusion the air was rent with the most vociferous cheers, and strong men wiped away tears of joy from their own eyes, which had been permitted to witness the most notable event in the history of our State. The booming cannon from an adjacent hill proclaimed the glad tidings that the long-anticipated inauguration was taking place, and the echoes reverberated for miles around. The scene, already rendered so solemn and impressive, was heightened by the administration of the oath of office, during which time the assemblage stood with uncovered heads. Judge Mackey, with the constitution in his hand, advanced to the front, when Hampton said, "I am now ready to receive the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution," and Justice Marshall placed in his hand the Holy Bible. As Judge Mackey recited the oath of office, Gen. Hampton repeated each sentence, and at its conclusion kissed the Bible. The shouts of the joyous populace again burst forth, and the artillery fired another salute to the Governor of South Carolina, while the band broke out with "Hail to the Chief." Hon. W. D. Simpson was then sworn in as Lieutenant Governor, and was greeted with immense applause, when the ceremonies of inauguration were ended, and the Representatives returned to their Hall. The dispersion of the crowd did not take place for some minutes, however, as each one was desirous of shaking hands with a genuine Governor, and the enthusiastic audience vied with each other in extending congratulations to Hampton, who gave both his hands to the surging mass before him. The ladies went forward also to extend their congratulations, and the men were so enthusiastic that they placed the Governor in the large arm-chair, and carried him on their shoulders up the street into the Wheeler House. And thus ended the inauguration of Wade Hampton, which is the beginning of a new era of prosperity, and the restoration of honest government in South Carolina.

LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SIMPSON.
On Friday last, after the usual routine work in the Senate, the following communication was presented by Senator Jeter, of Union, who asked that it be read. Gleaves, contrary to general expectation, directed the reading clerk to read the paper for the information of the Senate. He had refused on another occasion to allow a message from the Constitutional House of Representatives to be read, and the Democrats supposed that he would act in a similar manner towards Lieutenant-Governor Simpson. But a different programme had been agreed upon by the Radicals, and when the communication of Simpson had been read, Swails moved that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to report as soon as practicable. This motion was adopted, and the paper was so referred. The intentions of the Radicals were not so apparent, but it is believed that the committee will either bury the paper itself and leave the whole matter unadjudged so far as they are concerned, or they will report that Simpson is only a private citizen, and is not entitled to recognition as the Lieutenant-Governor, while claiming at the same time that Gleaves was duly elected, and is the rightful presiding officer of the Senate. The latter course is the most probable, and in that event Lieutenant-Governor Simpson will notify the Senators, under the provisions of the Constitution, that he is ready to organize the Senate, and will invite them to meet him for that purpose. It is not required that a quorum shall be present at the organization of the Senate, and while the Democratic Senators will respond to Simpson's invitation, it is expected that the Radicals will remain in the Senate chamber with Gleaves. The seats of those who refuse or neglect to meet Lieutenant-Governor Simpson will be declared vacant, and writs of election will at once be issued to fill their places in the Senate. This programme will be carried out, in case the judiciary committee attempt to stifle the communication of Col. Simpson, and in either event the duty of organizing the Senate will devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor at an early day, as it is improbable that Whittemore, Swails and Gleaves will voluntarily consent to an abdication of their ill-gotten power in the present organization. Col. Simpson's letter is as follows:
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1876.
To the Honorable the Senators of South Carolina:
I have the honor of informing the Senators that yesterday, 14th December, instant, the election returns of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were opened and published by the Hon. W. H. Wallace, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the members of the House and Senators, that Wade Hampton, having received a majority of the votes cast for Governor, and J. D. Simpson, having received a majority of the votes cast for Lieutenant Governor, were declared duly elected to the offices respectively. That thereupon His Excellency Wade Hampton was inaugurated as Governor, and the oath of office was administered as Lieutenant Governor, and was seated as Lieutenant Governor, and then taking the oath prescribed in the constitution. Under the provision of the constitution I am ex officio President of the Senate, and am entitled to the privilege of presiding over that body when present. The law making power of the State is vested in the constitutionally composed in the General Assembly, to be composed of the Senate and a House of Representatives, organized according to its provisions.
The two houses together compose the General Assembly, and each is an integral part of the government. The Supreme Court of this State, the court of last resort, has decided that the body over which the Hon. W. H. Wallace presides as Speaker is the constitutional House of Representatives, and consequently it must be a portion of the General Assembly. Such a proceeding would be a violation of the constitution, and it is the duty of the Senators composing the Senate to unite with the House and thus organize the General Assembly. Should this union take place and the Senate thus form a part of the General Assembly, the legislative power of the State will be in fact a single action.

I respectfully announce to you that, as Lieutenant Governor, I am present in the city of Columbia, and am prepared to discharge the duties of your presiding officer, which devolve upon me under the provisions of the constitution, and therefore, in the right of my own seat as President of the Senate. With great respect your obedient servant,
W. D. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant Governor, ex officio President of the Senate.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The following letter explains itself, and shows that its author, who has done excellent service for the people of our State in the late campaign, was actuated by the exalted motives which mark the highest type of the statesman and the patriot:
OFFICE DEM. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 13, 1876.
To Messrs. James L. Orr and R. W. Simpson, Members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina.
GENTLEMEN—You and some others of my friends have done me the honor to consider my name in connection with the position of United States Senator.
While I thank you for this evidence of confidence and esteem, I beg leave nevertheless to ask you to publicly withdraw my name, with the positive statement that I am not a candidate for the office, and ask my friends not to vote for me.
Under ordinary circumstances, I would cheerfully obey should it be proper to call me to an office of honor and trust. But at present I am already in the public service, and deem it inconsistent with my duty as a member of the State Executive Committee to be mingled with personal interest in any election in which, as in this, that committee has been, or may be, by the exigencies of our condition, obliged to exercise an advisory part. I am not, therefore, a candidate for the office, but in justice to myself, that my position might be distinctly understood.
With feelings of great esteem, and with the heartfelt prayer that the State may soon be committed to the charge of our Governor and to the wise and just legislation of your body, I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly yours,
A. C. HASKELL.

Senator Conkling says there is some foundation for the report of his intention to retire from political life.
Attorney General Taft says that, after full examination of the laws, when an elector has been elected, he receives his certificate from the Governor and voted, there is no legal possibility of going behind the Governor's certificate, because he has become an elector de facto. In many of the cases in dispute about electors and their eligibility, he thinks it almost amounts to quibbling, as he provides no condition of affairs to change the result.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
The Mackey bogus House are considering a resolution to appropriate a gratuity to the pretended Speaker, E. W. Mackey, of \$1,000, for the ability, impartiality and fidelity (?) with which he discharged the onerous and responsible position he pretends to hold. There is no use for them to fool away time on such measures. After they pass the resolution where is the money to come from?
The bogus House passed a resolution to adjourn sine die to-morrow. Senator Conchran introduced a resolution in the Senate to rescind the agreement to adjourn, and to adjourn to meet again on the 20th day of February next, unless sooner convened by the proclamation of the Governor. This is a remarkable resolution at this time. Who does he mean by the Governor, and why not specify him in the resolution offered?
Judge Carpenter has issued an injunction against F. L. Cardozo to prevent him from paying out any moneys as State Treasurer, on the ground that his bond has not been approved as required by law, and for other reasons involving the validity of the Chamberlain government. The injunction is temporary, and the Judge is considering the application to make it permanent. This case will secure a decision on the validity of the Hampton administration, and will therefore be looked to with great interest.
Senator Robertson telegraphed to President Grant that he saw no disposition to break the peace in South Carolina, and that he hoped the Federal administration would not attempt to interfere, as he is satisfied that a peaceable and legal solution can be reached if we are left alone. The Senator is correct. Our people intend to abide by law, and are willing to leave the decision as to the legality of our government to the Courts, which are charged with constraining the laws of our State.
General Hampton was asked by friends to allow his name to be used in connection with the position of United States Senator for this State, and replied that under ordinary circumstances he would accept the position if elected by the Legislature of his State, but that he believed the people of the State wished him to be Governor, and he intended to obey their wishes. He said that he could not do them any special service as a Senator, but felt that as Governor he could contribute to the prosperity of his State. Thus he has given an additional proof of his patriotism and sincere desire to help bring about the reforms which our people look to his administration to secure.
Governor Hampton made a formal demand upon Chamberlain on last Monday for the possession of the Executive Chamber, the great seal of the State, and the property in his custody belonging to the State, which demand was peremptorily refused by the great usurper, who is determined to hold on to his position so long as the bayonets sustain him. Gov. Hampton will seek his remedy through the intervention of the law. He is the duly elected Chief Magistrate of this State, and the agencies of the law would promptly put him in possession of all that properly to his office were the Federal troops withdrawn and kept from interfering with the domestic affairs of South Carolina.
Gen. M. C. Butler was elected United States Senator on Tuesday last by the Constitutional House and the Democratic Senators. He will proceed immediately to Washington, and prepare for the contest with Corbin for his seat. Gen. Butler is confident that he will gain the victory over the carpet-bag claimant for Senatorial honors. His election will be greeted with satisfaction throughout the State, while his services in the United States Senate will recall the days when the intellectual power of South Carolina was recognized in American politics. His genius and ability will restore the fair fame of our people, and his liberal views on public questions will command the approval of all fair-minded and honest men.
The Bogus Legislature are considering a bill to punish any person or persons who attempt to set up a government in opposition to the legal government in South Carolina, by imprisonment not less than ten nor more than forty years, or a fine of not less than twenty thousand nor more than one hundred thousand dollars, or both. Also, any person accepting an office under it by imprisonment not less than one nor more than three years, or a fine of three thousand dollars, or both. This usurping Legislature need not attempt to escape the penalty of the law which they are breaking by accusing others. They are the law-breakers, and have no right to make law. It is useless for them to put up the cry of "stop thief!" The country knows too well.

GRANT'S LATEST BULLETIN.
The following dispatch was sent from Washington to the New York Tribune on Monday last, giving the latest expression from Gen. Grant as to his intentions regarding the Presidential contest:
The reference to an unlawful combination in Indiana relates to an absurd rumor that rifle clubs were organizing a conspiracy to overthrow the government in case Tilden was not inaugurated.
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.
A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: The President, in conversation with a friend this afternoon, said that thus far he had received no official information of any unlawful movement in Indiana or elsewhere. He has seen occasional references in newspapers to political agitators in certain sections of the country, and has received information to that effect from other unofficial sources. The administration, he said, is not insensible to the necessity of vigilance. Whether these reports are true or false with reference to Indiana he declines to say, but he believes that, should it spread, the loyal sentiment of the majority of the people of that State and of the whole of the country will have influence enough to prevent any outbreak.
The President said, further, that it is gratifying to observe the conservative spirit shown by many of the Southern leaders. He feels assured that the same disposition will ultimately prevail all over the land, and he believes that the men who are now disposed to incite civil war are only those who have everything to lose by the restoration of the Union in the event of such a national calamity. If the emergency does arise, the President said, he should not hesitate to execute his constitutional authority. Whoever is formally declared by the President of the Senate to have been elected will be recognized by General Grant. It is not his desire to force upon the people any particular person; but he will see that the person declared to be elected as his successor is placed in possession of the government. He is not a judge of the election. When the question is determined, his duty will be plain.
General Grant said that before and since the election he had used his executive power only for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace, and such an exercise of the powers conferred upon him will constitute no ground for impeachment. He does not think that a government which has withstood the shock of nearly four years of battle will now fall before the clamor of a mob. The power of the President to call out the militia of the States in the event of attempt to resist by force the execution of the laws is not declared to be elected in one which Gen. Grant will not hesitate to use, should any occasion arise. He said that it was his recollection that during the riots in New York in 1863 a portion of the National Guard of the Empire State was called out by direct authority of the President, and he added that he regretted that United States troops in the suppression of the disturbance.
TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
ROOMS STATE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1876.
The inauguration of Governor Hampton and Lieutenant Governor Simpson concluded the labors of the recent campaign which devolved upon the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. It is our earnest expression of gratitude to the Democracy of South Carolina for its unwavering support of every measure proposed, and our admiration of that spirit of forbearance, subordination and fortitude which has secured universal praise amid the exciting and degrading incidents of a most momentous struggle. Enthusiasm has been tempered with prudence, zeal with calm judgment; and we are confident that the sublime patience, so sorely tried by the events of the last eight years, will be exercised unto the end. The fruits of our victory are sought to be wrested from us, and we are urged to withdraw from the State, and to seek our redress in the courts of the Federal Government. We feel assured that the will of the people, and is based upon the consent of the governed, will speedily become the recognition of the great and honest protest of the entire people of these United States, who are not slaves to party prejudice, will sustain our action and vindicate our cause.
Our campaign has been conducted upon the basis laid down by our honored chief martyr, who taught us that peace and lawful agencies, we won the victory, acknowledging the legal and political rights of all classes, and pledging ourselves to maintain them inviolate. We know that every pledge of the party will be redeemed. With kind feelings for the masses of the opposition, we must exercise magnanimity towards them. Generosity demands that proscription shall not be visited upon the rank and file of the opposite party, and we earnestly recommend that steps be taken at once to guarantee protection to laborers in every branch of the industry, and to the hearty concurs in this recommendation, and we have his authority to make it known to the public.
Under the severe trials of the present hour, let fortitude mark the conduct of our party, and we urge every Carolinian, without regard to past political affiliations, sternly to resist the attempt to the monstrous usurpation claiming to exercise the functions of the State government, firmly resolving never to contribute one dollar of taxation for its sustenance, and steadily maintaining the verdict of the people at the ballot box. Every citizen should be expected to "speak with the future, eye, the peace, prosperity and happiness of the State for generations, demand a firm, unwavering and persistent determination never, under any circumstances, to recognize the pretended authority of the Chamberlain administration, whose slanders and vituperations of our people will always be remembered as the emanations of a vindictive and baffled politician and adventurer, thwarted in an unholy ambition. The issue must be made, and to yield is to seal the political fate of a people.
In conclusion, we urge every one to resume the ordinary routine of business and seek to widen the avenues of material prosperity, confiding their cause to the wisdom and conservatism of our beloved Chief Magistrate, whose course has proved that his policy is the right of the nation and the civilized world. Under his guidance and protection, the issue will eventually in the complete fruition of our hopes and aspirations, unless constitutional liberty has perished in America.
A. C. HASKELL,
JAMES A. HOYT,
T. B. FRASER,
JOHN BRATTON,
R. O'NEALE, JR.,
J. ADGER SMITH,
State Democratic Executive Committee.

Dr. J. F. Enser, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, has given notice to the Board of Regents that he will be compelled to discharge all the patients in that institution unless steps are speedily taken for their further maintenance. He states that \$20,000 of last year's appropriation, and \$5,000 of the appropriation of 1874 are now due, which he is unable to collect. He has had \$1,000 from the State since last spring, and has sustained the institution on his own personal credit, and upon supplies advanced by Northern merchants and the Carolina National Bank for several months. He pleads that the Board of Regents should be compelled to take the Asylum.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1876.
For fear that the investigations of the committee appointed by the House to inquire into the late elections in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida might develop some facts calculated to conflict with the so-called "truth" of those States, the Senate has deemed it necessary to anticipate their reports and supply a remedy for the malady which is to be feared by the Republican party, in appointing Senate committees to go over the same ground with generally understood instructions to contradict anything that the House committees may report. These very dignified and patriotic in that they promote unity of action between the two branches of Congress.
The charge widely published by the Republican press that the House Appropriation Committee do not intend to report any bills until the Presidential question was finally settled, tending to intimidate the calculating and money-making element of the country by a prospect of even harder times than we now suffer, has been positively denied by the House committee. The chairman of that committee, who assures us that there shall be no delay upon their part in reporting all necessary appropriations. The Radicals cannot shoulder the Democratic party with the responsibility for the financial distress of the country.
The Senate has applied the Edmunds resolution for a count of the electoral vote by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it has been practically swamped. Morton, Spencer, Conover and Patterson are opposed to it, and that of course settles it. It is not a measure to the Supreme Court into a permanent returning board. The unsettled condition of the Senate upon the Presidential question has given rise to great hopes here that the final issue may be peaceably and fairly met and determined, and it is expected that the first step towards the election will be taken by Conkling. There seems to be but little doubt that he is at variance with his Republican associates, and as he can afford to be independent we may expect to hear from him soon.
On Wednesday the House passed the "Silver bill" by a vote of 167 to 53, the members voting according to interests or locality of representation without regard to party lines.
Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a resolution charging fraud and misfeasance upon Governor Gray, which has given rise to great debates for several days without any result. In the meantime Senator Morton has discovered a set off in New Jersey in the case of Benjamin Williamson, elector, whom he alleges was a U. S. Commissioner at the time of his appointment, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections have summoned all the parties here for examination.
Colorado is still denied admission to the House, and will probably be kept out until the Presidential issue is met.
The Sherman-Garfield report on the Louisiana election affords the subject of an interesting debate in the Senate yesterday, and Stephens, Bayard and Thurman completely routed Sherman, Morton and Wells, who attempted to defend it. In point of fact it is the very flimsiest excuse for a violation of constitutional law that was ever proposed, and it is a pity that the "outrages" are mere ghosts of trifling disturbances, occurring in many instances a year and more before the election.
The President has replied to the resolution of inquiry regarding the occupation of Petersburg, Va., by United States troops on the day of election, and his reply is insolent, defiant and insulting. His excuse is similar to the one offered in the Louisiana case. There was a disturbance in Petersburg some great danger to the lives of the citizens, and the President said that the troops were sent to restore order, and it should have been returned to the President without any action upon it.
The President has broken all bounds of law and decorum, and rants and swears like anything else but the "good man" who is to be elected. He has done so publicly that the large majority of the voters in the country, viz, those who voted against Hayes, are unworthy of trust, dishonest and disloyal, and adds his determination to inaugurate his candidacies at all hazards.
Men are now engaged in erecting a line of telegraph to connect the Capitol building with the United States Arsenal. What this can mean we can only surmise. It is quite certain that Congress has no desire to communicate with the occupants of the barracks.
Notwithstanding all these outrages and evidence of a determination to resort to violence on the part of the Administration, everything remains very quiet, and there is no evidence whatever of excitement in the world afford so grand an instance of a great people rising by moral force to oppose a tyrant, and to give their sanction to the ruler of a miserable despot. A.
HAMPTON'S INAUGURATION.—The New York Herald makes the following comment upon the inaugural address of Gov. Hampton:
"In this document he recites, with great severity of indignant comment, the proceedings at Columbia during the last few weeks. But he only protests and denounces; he does not suggest any resort to violence. So far from that he praises the moderation of the conservative members of the Legislature for their forbearance, discretion and peaceful demeanor under circumstances of great provocation. It is to be regretted that he has not attempted to arraign and expose his opponents, to reiterate with warmth against their injustice, to hold them up to public reprobation, and to resort to all legal and peaceful methods for the redress of wrongs. Governor Hampton could not have been expected to "speak with bated breath" on such an occasion, and he will be the better able to restrain and control the passions of his people and keep them within the limits of the law by letting them see how fully he shares their indignation. There can be no doubt that for several years. These gentlemen, believing that Chamberlain was defeated in the late election, and that his recent usurpation was an act of rebellion, are unwilling to give their aid in upholding a government resting upon fraud and the bayonet. These parties are intelligent, conscientious Republicans, and in the discharge of their duties have no ulterior motives. Their present course is a logical result of the approval of all good citizens in Oconee County, and has set an example deserving of emulation throughout the State wherever these important positions are held by upright and honest men. We cannot but strongly commend the initial step in a movement to evictuate in stripping the Chamberlain dynasty of all pretense of right and authority."

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A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: The President, in conversation with a friend this afternoon, said that thus far he had received no official information of any unlawful movement in Indiana or elsewhere. He has seen occasional references in newspapers to political agitators in certain sections of the country, and has received information to that effect from other unofficial sources. The administration, he said, is not insensible to the necessity of vigilance. Whether these reports are true or false with reference to Indiana he declines to say, but he believes that, should it spread, the loyal sentiment of the majority of the people of that State and of the whole of the country will have influence enough to prevent any outbreak.
The President said, further, that it is gratifying to observe the conservative spirit shown by many of the Southern leaders. He feels assured that the same disposition will ultimately prevail all over the land, and he believes that the men who are now disposed to incite civil war are only those who have everything to lose by the restoration of the Union in the event of such a national calamity. If the emergency does arise, the President said, he should not hesitate to execute his constitutional authority. Whoever is formally declared by the President of the Senate to have been elected will be recognized by General Grant. It is not his desire to force upon the people any particular person; but he will see that the person declared to be elected as his successor is placed in possession of the government. He is not a judge of the election. When the question is determined, his duty will be plain.
General Grant said that before and since the election he had used his executive power only for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace, and such an exercise of the powers conferred upon him will constitute no ground for impeachment. He does not think that a government which has withstood the shock of nearly four years of battle will now fall before the clamor of a mob. The power of the President to call out the militia of the States in the event of attempt to resist by force the execution of the laws is not declared to be elected in one which Gen. Grant will not hesitate to use, should any occasion arise. He said that it was his recollection that during the riots in New York in 1863 a portion of the National Guard of the Empire State was called out by direct authority of the President, and he added that he regretted that United States troops in the suppression of the disturbance.
TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
ROOMS STATE DEM. EX. COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1876.
The inauguration of Governor Hampton and Lieutenant Governor Simpson concluded the labors of the recent campaign which devolved upon the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. It is our earnest expression of gratitude to the Democracy of South Carolina for its unwavering support of every measure proposed, and our admiration of that spirit of forbearance, subordination and fortitude which has secured universal praise amid the exciting and degrading incidents of a most momentous struggle. Enthusiasm has been tempered with prudence, zeal with calm judgment; and we are confident that the sublime patience, so sorely tried by the events of the last eight years, will be exercised unto the end. The fruits of our victory are sought to be wrested from us, and we are urged to withdraw from the State, and to seek our redress in the courts of the Federal Government. We feel assured that the will of the people, and is based upon the consent of the governed, will speedily become the recognition of the great and honest protest of the entire people of these United States, who are not slaves to party prejudice, will sustain our action and vindicate our cause.
Our campaign has been conducted upon the basis laid down by our honored chief martyr, who taught us that peace and lawful agencies, we won the victory, acknowledging the legal and political rights of all classes, and pledging ourselves to maintain them inviolate. We know that every pledge of the party will be redeemed. With kind feelings for the masses of the opposition, we must exercise magnanimity towards them. Generosity demands that proscription shall not be visited upon the rank and file of the opposite party, and we earnestly recommend that steps be taken at once to guarantee protection to laborers in every branch of the industry, and to the hearty concurs in this recommendation, and we have his authority to make it known to the public.
Under the severe trials of the present hour, let fortitude mark the conduct of our party, and we urge every Carolinian, without regard to past political affiliations, sternly to resist the attempt to the monstrous usurpation claiming to exercise the functions of the State government, firmly resolving never to contribute one dollar of taxation for its sustenance, and steadily maintaining the verdict of the people at the ballot box. Every citizen should be expected to "speak with the future, eye, the peace, prosperity and happiness of the State for generations, demand a firm, unwavering and persistent determination never, under any circumstances, to recognize the pretended authority of the Chamberlain administration, whose slanders and vituperations of our people will always be remembered as the emanations of a vindictive and baffled politician and adventurer, thwarted in an unholy ambition. The issue must be made, and to yield is to seal the political fate of a people.
In conclusion, we urge every one to resume the ordinary routine of business and seek to widen the avenues of material prosperity, confiding their cause to the wisdom and conservatism of our beloved Chief Magistrate, whose course has proved that his policy is the right of the nation and the civilized world. Under his guidance and protection, the issue will eventually in the complete fruition of our hopes and aspirations, unless constitutional liberty has perished in America.
A. C. HASKELL,
JAMES A. HOYT,
T. B. FRASER,
JOHN BRATTON,
R. O'NEALE, JR.,
J. ADGER SMITH,
State Democratic Executive Committee.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.
The Chamberlain government in South Carolina seems to be doing its best to provoke an outbreak of the kind which it has so often witnessed in the North. There is a rumor that it is the intention of Governor Chamberlain to charge the arrest of General Hampton on a charge of treason, and our special report indicates that in case the attempt should be made by any force other than the peace-keeping troops it would be resisted. The Mackey House has passed a law declaring that any persons setting up a government or claiming to be a government against the legally elected Governor of the State shall be adjudged guilty of treason, and imposing a penalty of not less than ten nor more than forty years imprisonment, or a fine of not less than ten thousand nor more than one hundred thousand dollars, or both. This law is a mockery, and it is to be hoped that the courts will see that it is not enforced. The friends of Chamberlain are looking for a word from the Supreme Court and put in creatures of their own, but this would excite such general indignation that it could scarcely be carried out. The 4th of March next would terminate the term of the Chamberlain government, and the friends of Chamberlain are looking for a word from the Supreme Court and put in creatures of their own, but this would excite such general indignation that it could scarcely be carried out. The 4th of March next would terminate the term of the Chamberlain government, and the friends of Chamberlain are looking for a word from the Supreme Court and put in creatures of their own, but this would excite such general indignation that it could scarcely be carried out. 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