

GEO. BOLIVER, Business Manager.

Terms of Subscription.

One Copy one Year.....\$2 00
" " Six Months..... 1 00

Rates of Advertising.

One Square 1st Insertion.....\$1 50
Each Subsequent " 1 00
Notices inserted in Local Column at 20c per
Line.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

Withdrawal of the Troops.

We have been of the opinion that President Hayes would do nothing for the South, and so expressed ourselves through these columns. All along, however, we declared that we were prepared to give him credit for honesty of purpose when he showed by his deeds that he meant to give the Southern people local self-government. This morning we are only too glad to announce to our readers that the President does appear to be in earnest about carrying out his promises. The troops will be withdrawn from the State House on Tuesday next, and the martial tread of the armed soldier will have done, let us hope, resounding in the corridors of our capitol for all time to come. Governments established and founded upon the popular will of the governed are never reduced to the necessity of calling upon the National arm for assistance or protection. It was only the monstrosities set up by the Chamberlains and Packards that needed Federal aid to prop them up in a time of peace. Officers upheld and supported by the love and patriotism of the tax-payers of a State have a loathing for the disregard of Constitutional limitations of our country which Grant had to show in order to keep up his bastard carpet bag governments of the South. Hampton proposes to guard the State House with two unarmed men. But he will have no use even for this small watch. He and his government are in the hearts of the people, and his lightest word is enough to command the public peace. His will is supreme with the tax-payers, and they will desist from making any attack upon Chamberlain and his footpad associates. The power of the courts will be invoked and Chamberlain and his melancholy usurpers will be quietly dispossessed of the offices which they are illegally occupying. Should the wily Massachusetts reformer conclude to make resistance he will be dealt with as any other stubborn and sulky criminal. Chamberlain will get what the law allows him and nothing more.

But the best thing he can do is to vacate the State House and thereby save himself and friends from any unnecessary shock. Hampton is Governor; Hayes so regards him; the people have sworn it; and we do not see how Chamberlain could do better than to fold his tents and silently steal away.

By our next issue we hope to be able to announce Gov. Hampton's establishment in the State House.

The Unhappy Usurper.

In speaking of Chamberlain's check in proposing a compromise to Governor Hampton the National Republican has this to say:

"Chamberlain, finding almost the entire people of the State opposed to his aspirations, including the better portion of his own party, and having no symbol of power to exhibit, no actual authority to support his pretensions, but relying upon a bare assertion of legal right, proposes, through a power foreign to the issue and vested with no authority to determine it, to exchange that which he has no means of utilizing for some thing which he may turn to his

advantage. In other words, to use an illustration familiar in facetious circles, he wishes to swap off that which does not belong to him for something he can claim by legitimate traffic. The real object of the plan is obviously to precipitate such a posture of affairs as shall put him in a position to dictate his election to the Senate; for it is not supposable that, being a person of the gentlemanly instincts imputed to him, he in truth cares to be Governor. No one having the qualities of a gentleman would wish to impose himself upon people officially any more than he would be likely to obtrude himself upon them socially. Hence it is quite apparent that the design is to make one compromise the basis of another, looking to his removal from among those who do not appreciate his presence."

This is the first time we ever heard it said that "gentlemanly instincts" had been imputed to Chamberlain. The most characteristic "instinct" we know of his possessing is that which every thief can boast of, namely, an insatiable desire to take that which doesn't belong to you. However, be his proclivities what they may, his unhalloved reign in South Carolina has met a deservedly ignominious end.

Patterson Accepts the Inevitable

The Washington Star of the 4th inst. says: The interview between Senator Patterson and Wade Hampton was brought about in this wise: Last evening, Senator Patterson sent his son to Senator Gordon, asking him if he could arrange for him (Patterson) to have an interview with Hampton. The desire of the Senator was communicated to Governor Hampton, who said he would be pleased to see Senator Patterson, whereupon an hour was appointed, and Patterson called. He assured Governor Hampton that while he had antagonized his claim to the gubernatorial seat, that now, since he had been virtually recognized by the President, he (Patterson) was willing to forego all factions opposition and accept the situation, and do what he could to promote the welfare of South Carolina.

Governor Hampton said he was pleased to hear such expressions from him, and that he will, as Governor, administer the office for the good of the whole people, and with no special reference to parties.

The interview lasted over fifteen minutes, and was exceedingly cordial and pleasant.

It is also published that Sheriff Bowen and Professor Greener, of the South Carolina College, gave their adhesion to Hampton.

Upon reading the above in the Post Office on Thursday last, one of our most honored citizens exclaimed: "Why, what's the use of that? Hampton is not going to allow Patterson to steal."

Sheriff Bowen, Senator Patterson, and Professor Greener gave in their adhesion to Governor Hampton in Washington, and the cry is still they come, as witness the following:
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
April 5,
To *Ellis's Columbia Register*:
Since the President and Cabinet have virtually recognized Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina, I advise Republicans of the State, both white and colored, to abstain from any factions opposition to his government, and to quietly submit to the same.

A. J. RANSER.

Chamberlain in his letter to Hayes protesting against the withdrawal of the troops, says:

"The Republicans of South Carolina have carried on a struggle up to the present moment for the preservation of their rights. Their hope has been that they might continue to live under a free government. The withdrawal of the troops from the State House will close the struggle; will close it in defeat to a large majority of the people of the State in the sacrifice of their rights; in the complete success of violence and fraud as agents in reaching political results."

How that man can lie!

When the Legislature meets the House should look into the eligibility of some of its members.

Yesterday was a grand day in Columbia. The largest mass meeting ever held at the Capitol assembled to welcome Governor Hampton back from Washington. An escort of prominent gentlemen met him with a special train at Charlotte. Particulars in our next.

A Washington Dispatch says that President Hayes contemplates the appointment of Ex-Gov. Aiken and Hon. W. D. Porter to important Federal offices in this State. We do not give any credence to this statement for the reason that we can not believe that it is the desire of the President to resurrect the political Mithras of the South. Let them stay where they are. The barnacles of personal and sickening obsolescence have not yet been sufficiently removed from them. South Carolina can well afford to let them enjoy the dignity of an old age spent in privacy.

A Commission has gone to Louisiana to investigate the claims of the two Governments there contending for the mastery of the State. It is impossible to say at this writing what will be the outcome of the Louisiana squabble, as the status of the Nicholl's Government differs from the Hampton Administration. It is to be hoped, however, that the unfortunate citizens of the Pelican State will be equally as fortunate in the future as have been their so lately delivered Palmetto brothers.

Judge Mackey speaks of Chamberlain, Patterson and Corbin's visit to the President as follows:

Chamberlain going to the Federal capital to visit the President, in company with Corbin and Patterson—the trio reminding him of a portion of the liturgy of the Church of England, viz: "The world, the flesh and the devil"—while Governor Hampton is accompanied by that gallant soldier and statesman General Gordon, who has ever stood as a pillar of fire in behalf of the rights and liberties of the people of South Carolina.

Judge Mackey was of the opinion also that the mission to Sweden would be given to Chamberlain, because it was believed that the cold of the extreme North might act as a disinfectant to his corrupt nature. It is proposed to welcome Governor Hampton as he passes our town with a salvo of artillery and such other rejoicings as the limited stay of the train will admit of, and I understand that there has been a spontaneous rising of the people and that kindred receptions await our honored and beloved Chief Magistrate at every stage throughout his entire homeward journey.

It is said that Chamberlain rode in the saloon in the cars through North Carolina and Virginia. How different from Hampton?

The New York Tribune is now satisfied that Chamberlain's pretensions to the Governorship is the biggest humbug of the age.

The Northern papers are now talking of Hampton for President in 1881.

Chamberlain is said to be willing to step down and out. Farewell, Daniel, a long farewell.

The National Republican has done good service in aiding Hampton.

According to some of the Washington correspondents, when Chamberlain went to Secretary Evert's house to present his memorial, he was asked to read it. He did so, and made it as effective as possible. Everts paced the room nervously as the reading progressed, and when Chamberlain had concluded his prophecies of doom the Secretary, in great anxiety, turned to Chamberlain and remarked: "My dear sir, do you realize the embarrassing position in which that statement places the Republican party?" Chamberlain, in reply, wanted to know whether he was to consider himself as speaking to the Secretary on an equality. "Certainly," replied Mr. Everts. "Then," continued Chamberlain, "I shall not

hesitate to give my views freely," and he proceeded to open batteries on the Administration, and kept up a raking fire till, it is said, he had shot Hayes, Everts and the whole Cabinet full of holes. We rather think it was Chamberlain who was "shot full of holes."

Old Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the original Abolitionist, says that the irrepressible conflict is still going on. He says the South has been conquered but not converted. He ends by predicting woes unnumbered as a consequence of the triumph of Hampton and Nicholls. The best thing Phillips and Garrison can do for this country, which they helped ruin, is to betake themselves to a first class lunatic asylum.

Senator Morton's home organ says: Senator elect Stanley Matthews is yet young in politics, and something may be pardoned to the exuberance of youth. Still, it is not well to have too many "pertinacious young men" in the United States. The old Bloody Shirt Brandisher cannot tolerate a genial and conservative man like Stanley Matthews. The far willy fly in the Senate when Congress meets.

Governor Hampton's Triumph.

As soon as Governor Hampton was assured at Washington that the troops would be withdrawn, he sent the following dispatch to Lieut. Governor Simpson:

Hon. W. D. Simpson:
Everything satisfactory and honorably settled. I expect our people to preserve absolute peace and quiet. My word is pledged for them. I rely on them.

WADE HAMPTON.

This telegram threw the whole State into ecstasies. The determination to withdraw the soldiers from our State House was brought about by the following manly letter from the Governor to the President:

WASHINGTON, March 31.
To the President:

SIR: The result of the conference to which you did me the honor to invite me has been to leave on my mind the conviction that you sincerely desire to see a peaceful and just settlement of the questions which are distracting our people and injuring so seriously the material interests of our State, and I trust that you are equally convinced of my earnest wish to aid in accomplishing this happy end. As I may not have the pleasure of seeing you again on this subject, it may be proper to put before you, in the fullest and most definite form, the assurances given to you verbally. I repeat, therefore, that if the Federal troops are withdrawn from the State House, there shall be, on my part or that of my friends, no resort to violence to assert our claims, but that we shall look for their maintenance solely to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide. I shall use all my authority to repress the use or the exhibition of force in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that the peace shall be preserved. We only desire the establishment in our State of a government that will secure to every citizen, the lowest as well as the highest, black as well as white, full and equal protection in the enjoyment of all his rights under the constitution of the United States. No one can be more deeply impressed than myself with the imperative necessity of establishing cordial relations between all classes and both races in South Carolina, for it is only by these means that the true and enduring welfare of the State can be secured; with the recognition of the perfect equality of every citizen before the law; with a just and impartial administration of the laws; with a practical, secure exercise of the right of suffrage; with a system of public education which will open the sources of knowledge to all classes, we may hope to see our State soon take the position to which she is entitled. It was the patriotic hope to aid in the accomplishment of these high aims that called me from my retirement to become a candidate for the office of Governor of South Carolina. It was through the confidence

of the people of that State that I would honestly and faithfully carry out all these purposes that I was elected their Chief Magistrate; and I feel profoundly that peace can be surely preserved there and prosperity restored by assuring our people that the right of "local self government," so prominently brought forward in your inaugural and so favorably received by the whole country, is to be promptly carried out as the rule of your administration. I anticipate the ready fulfillment of the just and reasonable hopes inspired by the announcement of the policy you have unfolded—a policy which found a responsive echo in every patriotic heart as indicating a purpose to administer the government in the true spirit of the constitution. In conclusion, permit me to assure you that I feel the strongest confidence that the wise and patriotic policy announced in your inaugural will as soon as it takes shape in action, produce such fruits that the whole country will enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity and harmony.

Thanking you, sir, for the courtesy you have extended to me, with my best wishes, I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

After reading the above letter and considering it in Cabinet the President sent the following letter to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, April 3.

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the State House at Columbia, S. C., a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that State is now such as to either require or justify the continued military occupation of the State House. In my opinion, there does not now exist in that State such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the national government may be invoked for the defense of the State. There are, it is true, grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State, but these are to be settled and determined not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable means as may be provided by the constitution and laws of the State. I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in any quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceful remedies as the constitution and the laws of the State provide. Under these circumstances, in this confidence, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are, therefore, directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops from the State House to their previous place of encampment.

R. B. HAYES.

To Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

This brought forth the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.
General W. T. Sherman, Commanding the United States Army.

GENERAL: I enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of troops now stationed in the State House at Columbia, S. C., be withdrawn, and returned to their previous barracks or camping ground. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal of the troops on Tuesday next, the 10th of April, at 12 o'clock M.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. W. McCrary,
Secretary of War.

Which settles the gubernatorial dispute in South Carolina. Hampton's Government will soon be working in all its completeness throughout the State, and peace and order and prosperity will once more take possession of her borders. President Hayes has the gratitude of our people, who can now jubilate in earnest, for Hampton has triumphed over all opposition.

Read What the Law Says.

IN SECTION 7, STATUTE PASSED IN 1874, VOL. 15th, STATUTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Willfully furnishing any intoxicating drink, by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, or to any person, when drunk or intoxicated, or to a minor, or to any insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten days, or more than thirty days; and it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relation, or guardian of such intemperate person, or minor, and for the committee of such insane person, or for any Trial Justice of the township, where any or either of such persons reside, or have their legal settlement, to give a notice in writing to any person or persons engaged in retailing, selling, or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them, as the case may be, from furnishing such intemperate person, minor or insane person with intoxicating drinks, or liquors; and if within three months of the time of such notice, any person to whom the same is given shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, any intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person, minor, or insane person, to be used as a beverage, he or they shall be held severally responsible for any injury to person or property which may occur in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover damages against the person so furnishing by an action instituted in any court of this State, having jurisdiction of civil actions; and in case any wife shall give such notice, she shall be entitled to recover of the person furnishing intoxicating liquors to her husband, in an action in her own name, such damage as any court or jury may award, for the maintenance of herself and family, during the period when her husband, by reason of such furnishing, is incapable of providing for the proper support of her or them; and in any action brought in accordance with the provision of this section, the bond of the person furnishing intoxicating drinks or liquors, shall be liable for the damages recovered, to the extent of the penalty thereof, in case the same cannot be satisfied or the property of the defendant in such action.

SEC. 8 Any person who shall be found drunk, or grossly intoxicated in any street, highway, public house, or public place, shall be fined, upon view of or upon proof made before any mayor, or other municipal officer, or trial justice, not exceeding five dollars; and if the same is not paid, imprisoned not exceeding five days; and any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors to such person, to be drunk at the premises where sold, whereby the said person shall become intoxicated, shall, besides his liability under Sec. 7 of this Act, be liable to pay to the wife, parent, child or guardian, of the person so found intoxicated, the sum of five dollars for every such offense, to be recovered in an action of debt before any Trial Justice having jurisdiction of the person of the defendant. Provided, that no suit shall be instituted after ten days from the commission of the offence mentioned in this Section.

SEC. 9 Whenever any riot, or other breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tavern, drinking saloon, or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, the proprietor or keeper of such place, shall be deemed and taken as an aider and abettor in such riot, other breach of the peace and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such, unless such person can show that such riot, or other breach of the peace was not caused by the persons engaged therein becoming intoxicated on said premises."

NOTICE

County Claims Received in Payment.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
The County Commissioners offer for Sale, on Saturday April 14th 1877, to the highest bidder for approved County Claims, the two buildings in the Court House yard. The Brick Building formerly occupied by Clerk of Court, Sheriff and Judge of Probate. Also the Wooden Building formerly occupied by Treasurer, Auditor County Commissioners, &c.
By Order of the Board of County Commissioners.

GEO. BOLIVER,
Clerk.

April 6th 1877.
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