

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Chisolm's causeway, upon which so much money has been expended by the city, was completely wrecked, and in several places the water washes right through with a clean sweep. Repeated efforts have been made to have the log pens filled in with heavy ballast, but garbage only was used, and the consequence is that all the labor has gone for naught. The damage sustained in this locality cannot be repaired for \$3,000.

The plankroad and causeway near the Savannah and Charleston Railroad was washed away in several places.

The tide at the depot of the above road was higher than ever before, causing the freight to be damaged. The outgoing train started, but had not got very far when it was discovered that a culvert in St. Andrew's had been washed away, and the train had to return. A force of hands was put to work as soon as possible to repair damages. Bradley's wharf, beyond the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company's wharf, was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, and several lighters thereat which were being used in loading vessels with lumber were drifted to James Island, near Fort Johnson, and left ashore.

On the Ashley River front all the fences and gardens were more or less damaged.

ALL ABOUT TOWN.

The effects of the storm were visible in almost every portion of the city, and trees and fences lay prostrate in almost every street. The locality at the corner of Radcliffe and Coming streets was completely submerged, and pedestrians, in order to get down town, had to wade down as far as Calhoun street before they could take a cross-street to King street.

A large tree was torn up and prostrated in Radcliffe, near Coming street. A number of slates were blown off of St. Paul's Church roof. One of the glasses to the pigeon holes in St. Michael's steeple was smashed in, and the interior of the steeple, down to the vestibule of the church, was flooded with water.

Mr. Alonza J. White's premises at the corner of Laurens and East Bay streets were completely submerged, and his fine garden, it is thought, is completely ruined with the salt water.

The Equity Court room was flooded yesterday from the rain which washed through the ceiling. A number of the court records were soaked. The Williams mansion on Meeting street, was not in the least injured as was reported on the streets.

It was reported that the bodies of two colored men had been washed up on Union wharf, but there was no truth in the rumor.

The fences at the corners of Lynch and Montague and Rutledge streets were blown down.

Many of the houses along Meeting street and East Bay had slates blown from their roofs.

Ten inches of the Jail wall on Magazine street was blown down.

The fencing around the Sisters of Mercy building at the corner of Queen and Mazyck street was prostrated.

Numbers of platforms in all portions of the city were washed in front of gateways.

The lower end of Market street as high up as Church street was flooded, and persons wishing to go to the vegetable and fish markets either had to wade in up to their knees or ride.

A large tree was blown down in Smith, near Calhoun street.

A fence at the corner of Green and St. Phillip street was blown down.

A large tree in Zion's Churchyard, Calhoun street, was blown down.

A tree at the corner of Wentworth and Pitt, and a fence at the corner of Montague and Pitt streets, were blown down.

The plankroad in Alexander street and at the east end of Calhoun street was washed away.

Wooden crossings at the corners of Queen and Rutledge streets and Beaufain and Rutledge streets were washed away.

A large tree was blown down in Broad street, opposite Trapman street.

The fencing around the premises of Mr. Bolt, at the corner of Beaufain and Rutledge streets, was blown down.

The fence around the premises of Mr. Tradd, at the corner of Beaufain and Rutledge streets, was washed away.

The telegraph posts on the Shell-

read were thrown down, but laborers were put to work raising them at once.

A frame house on the Shellroad was blown down, and another frame house in Romey street.

The evening tide was fully as high as the morning's, and the streets in the western portion of the city were still submerged. Gadsden, Wentworth, Queen, Bull and Beaufain streets were one sheet of water.

Rutledge street, between Bull and Calhoun streets, is impassable. The water on either side of the bridge is nearly waist deep, and it was with much difficulty that the street cars could pass.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The rain has been very heavy all along the line of this road, but there has been no serious damage. While the down Columbia freight train was passing over the small culvert just above Summerville the track gave way and about twenty feet of the road-bed washed out. The train, however, succeeded in getting over safely. It will be impossible for any other trains to pass over it until the track has been repaired. It is feared that the two other culverts between the Twenty-six Mile Turnout and Summerville will wash out if the rains should continue. A number of hands have been sent to repair the track, but they will take some time, owing to the large quantity of water in the culverts. The down passenger train left Summerville at 6.45 P. M., but had not arrived up to a late hour last night. The detention was owing to the washing out of the culvert just this side of Ladson's Station. Owing to the heavy rains the night trains for Columbia and Augusta were not sent out.

THE CITY AT MIDNIGHT.

At 12 o'clock last night the wind was still howling through the rooftops, and the rain falling pitilessly upon the few stragglers in the streets, and there appeared to be little chance for fair weather to-day.

The South Carolina Railroad down passenger train, which left Summerville at 6.45 P. M., was detained, near Ladson's Turnout, until about 9.45, by a washed out culvert, and arrived in this city at 11.45 last night.

Up to midnight nothing had been heard of the Northeastern Railroad train, as communication had been cut off.

Three omnibuses left the hotels at half-past 10 o'clock for the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, but found impossible to cross the causeway, which was completely flooded, and in many places the planks had been washed away. The train had not arrived up to midnight, and if it had arrived it would have been impossible to get the passengers transferred to the city.

The Orangeburg Baptist Church.

We are gratified to learn that Rev. T. W. Mellichamp has accepted a call to the Orangeburg Baptist Church, to serve them the third and fourth Sundays in each month. Bro. Mellichamp, until recently, has been serving the Wimsboro, Blackstock and Mt. Zion churches. He still retains the pastorate at Wimsboro and Blackstock, having only resigned Mt. Zion for Orangeburg. By the arrangement entered into with the Orangeburg brethren he gives them only two Sundays, but also eight or ten days in each month for pastoral work, remaining with them during the week which intervenes between his appointments there, and we hope great good will result to the church. There is, it strikes us, something beautiful in the recall of Bro. Mellichamp to this church. It was established by him in the exciting times which preceded our late war, with a nucleus of only two families, and was conducted through all that eventful period successfully—the church all the while growing in numbers, and a handsome church edifice being erected. He left it only that he might "sow beside other waters;" and now, after years of absence, he returns, like husbandman, to foster the plants and prepare for the harvest—like the father to gather his children around him, and prepare for the judgment. Bro. Mellichamp's residence is still at Doko, S. C., where he has lived for several years, and whither he removed to educate his children.—Working Christian.

ARRANGEMENTS.—Theatre goes and returns at late hours are very inconvenient. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's cough syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

NEWS & TIMES.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY THE ORANGEBURG NEWS COMPANY.

GEO. BOLIVER, Business Manager.

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All Subscriptions and Transient Advertisements to be paid for in Advance.

No Receipts for Subscription or Advertisements are Valid unless Signed by Business Manager.

We are in no way responsible for the views or opinions of our Correspondents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

Governor Hampton.

The demand of Governor Hampton upon the Chamberlain officers to vacate the rooms in the Capitol building occupied by them as offices, was just and proper. We take it that he desires to secure the records of the State from erasures and falsification.

To Our Farmers.

We publish in to-day's NEWS AND TIMES a letter from one of our county's most highly cherished citizens, signed "A Member of the Orangeburg Agricultural Society," suggesting important ideas to our planters. While thanking our correspondent for the compliment he proposes to pay the editor of this paper (for we consider it an honor to be a member of the Orangeburg Agricultural Society) we desire to state that our columns have always been open to our farmer friends; and we do now most cheerfully offer two columns of the NEWS AND TIMES of each week to the friends of Agriculture. Give us the experiments tried and the results, and we will prepare them for the public's eye. And what better use could a man put his time to, now that we have assurance of honest government, than the building up of our agricultural interests? We stand ready to do our part if the farmers will do theirs.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Orangeburg News and Times:

You with all other good citizens of our county are peculiarly and otherwise interested in the prosperity of the tillers of the soil. It is a maxim almost as old as the hills, that he who produces two blades of grass where one grew before was a public benefactor; how much more so must it be to produce two bushels of corn and two bales of cotton where but one grew before? This has been done, and why cannot it be done more generally?

Now, Mr. Editor, what I am driving at is this: I want our farmers to make experiments in the several productions of their farms. Their mode of manuring, planting and after cultivation, and let the results be published in your valuable paper.

Offer the farmer a place in your columns. Urge him to give his views and experience—no matter how crude, you can put them in shape. There is no one who tills the soil, be he ever so deficient, but has some useful knowledge, which if imparted would be of public benefit. I, Mr. Editor, (and who has not,) have appreciated and utilized a great many useful hints which I have gathered from the unlettered colored man. I never knew a man or woman, be they ever so ignorant, from whom I have not gleaned some useful practical knowledge.

Again, the Old Orangeburg Society (of which I have the honor of being a member) meets quarterly. It is composed of our best practical farmers, and at each meeting subjects appertaining to the farm are freely discussed, and much useful information imparted to those present, but I do not want to hide our light under a bushel and therefore shall propose at our next meeting that the Editor of the NEWS AND TIMES be elected a member and that it shall be his duty to attend each meeting and report in his paper the proceedings under penalty. I know you will not fail to appreciate my motives. We, the farmers, ask you to aid us in building up the farming interest of our Country.

A MEMBER OF THE ORANGEBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Governor Hamptons Letter to the Republican Officials and their Replies.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, April 14, 1877.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, Columbia, S. C.

Sir: I am directed by the Governor to say to you that while he does not desire to prejudice any claim that you may be asserting in the courts, his opinion of the utility of your assertions to have been legally elected to the office of Attorney General has been indicated by his recognizing and commissioning Mr. Connor, your opponent, when the necessities of the government required him to decide. It would disembarass the operation of the Executive Department, of which he is now in the undisputed charge, for you to turn over the records and papers of office of Attorney General to Mr. Connor, subject, if you desire it, to the decision of the courts, hereafter to be made.

He begs leave, however, to inform you, in the event of your declining to take this course, that he sees nothing in your present position entitling you to the use of the rooms and custody of the records of the office referred to, and that he cannot consent to it. His responsibility for the proper discharge of the administration will require him to prevent such an obstruction to the conduct of the government.

An early reply will oblige, yours respectfully,

WADE H. MANNING, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GEN. RAL, COLUMBIA, April 16, 1877.

Wade H. Manning, Esq., Private Secretary.

Sir: After conferring fully with each other, we have concluded to reply jointly to the communications addressed to us by you on the 14th instant, as a comparison of their contents indicates that the subject-matters of each are varied only to the extent of their personal applicability.

On the 7th day of November last we were legally elected to the several offices the functions of which we now respectively exercise. Of this fact we were duly apprised by the State Board of Canvassers, who alone were competent by law to determine the result of the election. Upon receipt of the notification to that effect, through the legal channel, we qualified by executing the necessary bond and taking the oath of office, and were thereupon commissioned by the then undisputed Executive of the State, having thus complied with all the requisitions of the law on the subject, we entered upon the discharge of our duties and the enjoyment of our rights as officers of the State.

Subsequently, the contest for the possession of our offices were made by those to whom we had respectively been opposed as candidates for election, and proceedings in quo warranto were begun in the Supreme Court of the State to test the validity of our titles to such offices. No judicial determination of the matters in controversy has yet been reached, and until such determination is had, we can conceive of no reason, of law or fact, which would justify us in complying with the wishes of the Governor, as indicated in your communication. We are in no sense claimants for the various offices which we fill. We are lawful possessors, and are in court not to seek to have our titles granted, but to maintain them against those who, as plaintiffs are asking that we should be ousted. In this phase of the case—and it is the only one which can be properly presented to the Governor—it would be a legal absurdity for us to voluntarily shift positions with our contestants, and would result, logically, in a complete abandonment of our rights. We therefore, respectfully decline to comply with the request indicated by the Governor.

We are not insensible to the fact that it is physically competent for the Governor to carry his wishes into effect by excluding us from access to our offices and their records. Whilst we shall make no resistance to such a process as that, should he determine to institute it, we trust that the same sense of "responsibility for the proper discharge of the administration" which he pleads in advance as a justification for the covert threat of force will inspire him to pause before

taking a step that will obviously trench upon rights guaranteed by that constitution which he has sworn to obey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, (Signed)

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, Attorney General South Carolina.

JOHN R. TOEBERT, State Superintendent of Education.

JAMES KENNEDY, Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15, 1870.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.

Sir: I received on Saturday evening the 14th instant, a letter subscribed by Wade H. Manning, Private Secretary, in which I am informed that the writer is directed by you to say in substance that you do not desire to prejudice my claim to my present office; that you have indicated heretofore your opinion of the utility of my assertion of my official rights; and that it would disembarass the operation of the Executive Department confided to my care if I were to retire at once. I am further informed by the same communication that in the event of my refusing to take the course above requested, you see nothing in my present position entitling me to the use of the rooms, and custody of the records of my office; and that you cannot consent to my remaining in my office; and finally, that your responsibility will require you to prevent such an obstruction to the conduct of the government.

I received the foregoing communications immediately after an interview held by me with you in the Executive Chamber, in which you voluntarily stated to me that you would leave the question of my official rights entirely to the courts, and that I could either occupy my office or seal it up to remain undisturbed until a decision of the court should be reached.

You can, therefore judge of my surprise, not to speak of other feelings produced by the letter of your private secretary. This feeling is increased when I call to mind the language used by you on so many occasions, and notably in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, as follows: "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 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."

In the face of these pledges, you now call upon me to relinquish my office, and you inform me of your purpose to prevent me from continuing to hold it. It is my duty to remind you that I was declared elected to my present office by the Board of State Canvassers as the result of the canvass of the fact of all the returns of the recent election, no returns being rejected or disallowed in whole or in part. I was, thereupon, commissioned by Governor Chamberlain at a time when his authority as Governor was undisputed. I immediately qualified by taking the oath of office and filing my official bond, and I have since been and am now in the discharge of the duties of my office.

It is my duty further to remind you, that under proceedings in quo warranto instituted by those who were candidates upon the ticket with you, now pending in the Supreme Court, the exact question which you now declare your purpose to decide adversely to me, is put in issue and is awaiting the decision of the court.

Under these circumstances, to prevent me from continuing to hold my office until a decision of the Supreme Court is pronounced, is not, in my judgment "to look to such peaceful remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide," but is rather "the use and exhibition of force in the settlement of disputed questions."

It is almost needless for me to add that I do not recognize your right as Governor in any manner to pass upon or decide my right to my present office, and I cannot comply with the request contained in the letter of your Private Secretary. I have the honor to be, very re-

spectfully, your obedient servant, F. L. CARDOZO, State Treasurer S. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1877.

Wade H. Manning, Esq., Private Secretary

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, and in reply with the request of the Governor, not to act upon his suggestions, by turning over the records of the Secretary of State's office to my opponent, Mr. Sims, until the Supreme Court shall render its judgment in the cause now pending before it and to which I am a party.

Should that judgment be adverse to my claim, I will cheerfully transfer the office to Mr. Sims, but until then must respectfully decline to do so.

H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

The following is Governor Hampton's reply to Mr. Cardozo's letter, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, April 16, 1877.

F. L. Cardozo, Esq.

Sir: As you have misapprehended the purport of my communication of Saturday and a portion of my conversation with you, it is due to you as well as to myself, that my correct position should be understood. I have entertained no idea of passing judgment as to any claim you may have to the office of Treasurer. This question belongs to another tribunal where it must be settled. In using the word "office," I merely meant to designate the room now used by you, until the courts decide who is the proper custodian of this room, and the State property in it. I proposed that it should be locked and sealed. There will be no violation of any rights in pursuing this course. The present occupants of these rooms can lock them; a seal can be attached, and no one shall have access to them until it is decided to whose custody they should be committed.

My communication conveyed a suggestion as to the course you should pursue, but as you decline to follow it, I must take such action as will protect me in guarding the property of the State. This can be done by the plan indicated.

I am, respectfully yours, WADE HAMPTON.

A FLORAL FAIR OF THE Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Will be held at Orangeburg in the Fair Building May 17th, 1877, at which time Premiums will be awarded to successful competitors as follows:

- For the best collection of Hot House Plants by one person.
For the best collection as above.
For the best collection of Zonal and Fancy Leaf Geraniums.
For the best collection of Double Geraniums.
For the best collection Scented Geraniums.
For the best collection of Pelargoniums.
For the best collection of Pelargoniums.
For the best collection of Fuchsias.
For the best collection of Pansies.
For the best collection of Native Wild Flowers (arranged)
For the largest collection of Vegetables by one person.
For the best collection of the above.
Worthy articles other than the above named will be awarded premiums.
Premiums will not be awarded unless there be a Fair Competition.
Articles will be received for Exhibition from 9 o'clock Wednesday morning May 16th, to 10 o'clock Thursday morning May 17th. The doors will be opened to Visitors at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Exhibition will close at 12 P. M. of the same day.
No charges made for Entering Articles for Exhibition.
Refreshments of Ice-Cream, Cake, Fruits, &c., will be furnished in the Building.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.
For further particulars apply to KIRK ROBINSON.

A LIBERAL REWARD Is offered for the recovery of a Silver Leaved Geranium (Mountain of Snow) stolen from my Hot House.

THEODORE KOHN, Jr.

ATTENTION Orange Light Dragon.

Attend an Extra Meeting and Drill of your Company, in full uniform, on Friday 27th inst. Meeting at 11 o'clock, Drill at 12 o'clock. By order of the Captain. B. B. LEE, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith, Keefe & Co. will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having demands against said firm will present the same duly attested on or before the first day of June 1877, or they will be debarred payment. J. WALLACE CANNON, Receiver.