

# THE PEOPLE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

JOHN W. HOLMES, Editor.

We are not responsible for the views of our correspondents.



## Our Ticket.

For Governor.  
WADE HAMPTON.  
For Lieutenant-Governor.  
W. D. SIMPSON.  
For Secretary of State.  
R. M. SIMS.  
For Superintendent of Education.  
H. B. THOMPSON.  
For Comptroller-General.  
JOHNSON HAGOOD.  
For Adjutant and Inspector-General.  
E. W. MOISE.  
For State Treasurer.  
S. L. LEAPHART.  
For Attorney-General.  
LEROY F. YOUNMANS.  
For Congress.  
GEORGE D. TILLMAN.

## The Small White Cloud in the Horizon.

Those who have traversed the region of the variables, particularly between the degrees of 33° North and 4° degrees South latitude, must have sometime or other noticed in the horizon, even during a profound calm of sky and ocean, an occasional small white cloud no bigger apparently than a bushel measure—we won't say a man's hand, for that is poetical fiction. The experienced navigator never loses sight of that cloud. It portends danger and probably shipwreck. It contains within its bosom, the concentrated wrath of a white squall. In a comparatively short space of time the heaven is overcast, thesea is upturned and woe to that vessel which is not put in trim to meet its fury.

The late decision of Judge Kershaw refusing to allow a transfer of the case of four revenue officers, indicted by the authorities of the State of South Carolina for the murder of Amos Ladd to the U. S. Court, is pregnant with great and important future events. To many true and able men in South Carolina and elsewhere, and in that category we rank as pre-eminently conspicuous Joseph Daniel Pope, of Columbia, this issue between State and Federal jurisdiction seems to involve a legal and not a "political question." In this view they are supported by the inward promptings of patriotism alone, but they can find no response in the visible signs of the times, or the experiences of the last eighteen years. Mr. Earle is credited with saying that "More importance has been attached by the newspapers to the case than it deserves," and expresses the belief that "the matter will be amicably and satisfactorily determined according to law." But in Mr. Earle's utterances we have no confidence.

Notwithstanding these flattering assurances from friend and foe we deem it our duty as officers on the watch to sound the note of alarm. We care not for adverse criticism. We have a duty to perform as faithful journalists. We are no time-servers—we have not yet learned to bend the supple knee to any power on earth, but shall speak out our honest sentiments, believing, with regard to this issue, that "If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, 'twill be now; if it be not now, yet it will come—the readiness is all."

The United States authorities, then, we say advisedly, in view of that decision, are determined, under one pretext or another, to rescue these officers from the hands of the State authorities, and have their cases transferred to the United States Court. The United States minions are now considering which method of illegality, among their armory of forged weapons will be less likely, in murdering liberty, to shock the civilization of the nineteenth century.

In this matter we lay down the following propositions:

1st. The Congress of the United States has no authority to pass any law extending the constitutional powers of the Federal government, executive, or judicial, or invasive of those powers reserved to the people of the respective States.

2. The United States Courts have no jurisdiction to try a homicide committed within a State of this Union.

3. The only conflict of Federal and State jurisdictions which can possibly occur, in a question of homicide, is where a doubt arises whether that homicide took place within debatable territory—such as, on the high seas or within State maritime limits.

4. There is no recognized process by which an appeal can be effectively taken on this issue from decisions of the State Courts to the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

5. Any plea which may be urged for transfer, can have no legal recognition domus et ruris except an adverse plea taken ab initio in a State Court.

These propositions, we are ready to argue in this journal in

the citizens of the United States hoc ubique, against the ablest advocates of Federal aggression, and if the affirmative be made apparent or the propositions remain uncontradicted then it must surely satisfy our readers that the arch-conspirators at Washington, if they persist in their present course, are merely seeking an excuse for the prosecution and accomplishment of some unjustifiable and unhallowed end.

None know better than the officers of the United States government that the murderers of Ladd cannot be tried in the Federal Courts for the offense with which they stand charged. Their whole conduct then in this matter is pervaded with sham. Even if tried in such a court, what would the trial amount to? The Federal Court is a very pretty court. Its buildings are handsome, its benches are soft. Its tables smooth, its general upholstery first-rate. Its Judges! Why should you, man? good lack! All we all in bonds! As a citizen of the United States we would rather keep out of that court. Not that we do not admire it! Who does not admire justice flowing smoothly in one unobstructed channel, overwhelming by its flood of waters the rocks, the islets and even the margins of its allotted bed! The sight is grand! It is sublime!—provided the spectator stands on a high enough bluff.

We say then, distinctly and emphatically, that we see in this issue the small white cloud in the horizon in which is concentrated, yet not developed, the hate, the fury, the malice and the Partisan arrows of the branded Republican party. Branded, did we say? Yes, branded as never thief was branded before. Not for a petty larceny, but for purloining the sacred lamp of liberty of inestimable value—which once burned and shed its pure and silvery rays on this continent—as did the vestal fires in ancient Rome, until Rome fell amidst the crumbling ruins of its temples and the corruption of its people.

We turn a deaf ear both to the plausible suggestions of high-toned conservative gentlemen like Mr. Pope, who try to still the beatings of their honest hearts, by crying faintly and mournfully, "Peace! peace!" when they feel there is no peace, but on the contrary that the States of this Union are fast drifting into the abyss of central despotism; and we listen with contempt and ineffable scorn to the "soft sawdust" of such "wind-bags of flunkeydom," to use the expressive words of the sage of Chelsea, as Mr. Earle, who, like the crossed-cook, has one eye in the pot and the other up the chimney.

For our part we are decidedly opposed to a drifting policy on the part of South Carolina. It is the most fatal of all policies. Judge Kershaw, unless his decision goes to Columbia, gives her judicial ultimatum. The United States Court cannot legally stay the logical consequences of that decision. If an appeal to the United States Supreme Court were practicable, we should say submit to that arbitrament. But we maintain that it is not practicable, because there is no foundation for a writ of error. And such an embroilment was never contemplated by the framers of our Federal Constitution. What then? Open active resistance. No; for South Carolina cannot again afford, even in the sacred cause of liberty, to rush upon the jagged bosses of the Federal shield, and under its guards stab the mighty orossus, whose shadow, instead of affording shelter, gives to the plant of liberty on this continent a pale and sickly hue. But the cause of South Carolina in this issue is the common cause of the States of this Union—North, South, East and West. Let the State administration then stand firmly by the side of Kershaw. Let it yield, under protest, to armed force and to armed force alone, should the Federal authorities attempt any such resort—which they well know they cannot do, without committing treason. Let the resistance of South Carolina then be that of active passive resistance—yielding nothing, yet doing nothing beyond setting in motion and keeping in motion the machinery of her own courts. The administration at Washington has had enough at present to carry without breaking its head against this rock. It must and shall retreat from a position it cannot maintain.

The National Democratic party will make this very question an issue, and if anything were needed to break the camel's back this last hair will surely do it.

As for the, insane ravings of the Times, Tribune and Baltimore American on this question, and their abuse of South Carolina in connection therewith, we would say by way of warning: "Praythee, take thy fingers from my throat; For though I am not spleenetic and rash, Yet have I in masonsomething dangerous. Which let thy wisdom fear. Hold off thy hand."

We look upon these fitz-brands, as merely mercenary trencher-graperns, the plug-uglies of journalism, hired braves, who for a crust of bread would sell their sordid souls even unto the Evil One. Their utterances represent the lusts and leveling ideas of Northern scoundrels, beastly free-lovers, bankrupt curb-stone speculators, broken gamblers, atheistical ranters, striped, ring-tailed roarers and reckless revolutionists of the type of Danton, Baraguay D. Hillers, et hoc genus.

strong, our language perhaps stronger, but they proceed from honest convictions. They represent, we feel assured, the true inward sentiments of our people and our press. Yet more, the conservative tenets of true Democracy in every State in this Union.

## What Qualifications Should Our Men Have who go to the Next Legislature.

QUALIFICATION NO. 4—HONESTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

Honesty is an essential qualification; no dishonest man is fit for a public office. To put such a man into office is not only trifling with the public interests, but is a reproach and a shame to every citizen who thus abuses the privilege of voting. He may be amiable in disposition, great in his attainments; he may have the wisdom of a Bismarck, the eloquence of a Patrick Henry, the argumentative powers of a Calhoun, the constitutional learning of a Webster, the tact and skill of a Clay, the wit and sarcasm of a Randolph, and yet if not honest he should be accounted unfit, not only for the high position of Representative, but for the office of a constable. To send a dishonest man to the Legislature is only contributing to corrupt political public sentiment, and national honor. The most important qualification for a representative to possess is honesty, no substitute for it—neither money, social position, popularity, learning, knowledge. These may all be of essential use, but they can never be a substitute for honesty. First, highest and above every other qualification stands honesty. "Is he honest?" should be asked by all. If not, touch him not. He can be trusted in no post of honor or of public interest. To put such a man into office is to bring disgrace upon the country. A legislator should be honest in the widest sense of the word; he should be no docteur, he really should be what he professes to be, an honest man. There should be no discounting him, he should pay every dollar he owes, or show a frank and satisfactory reason for not doing so. He should not keep his property from equitable claims by bankrupt laws, confessions of judgment, homestead, or by any other corrupt law. We repeat it, he should pay to the uttermost farthing every just debt he owes, or show a good reason for not doing so. Such should be the character of his honesty that his neighbors would trust him on his bare word for a \$1,000 or more. His promise should be as good as his note, and his note as good as gold. No compromise, no discounting, no concealment of any property, fairly, squarely, openly, before heaven and earth, God and man, a clear page or no page at all. His highest ambition should be to pay, pay, till the last dollar is paid, or, as we said above, show a good reason for not doing so. In the hands of such a man the public interest and the public honor is safe. He will do what is right; he will see that the debts of the State are paid, if it can be done, and if it cannot be will satisfy the minds of his intelligent constituents with good reasons why it has not been done. We conclude this point with the language: Without honesty no man is fit to be a legislator. Independence is another essential qualification of a legislator. He should be a man who thinks for himself, forms his own opinions, is governed by no party so far as that party expresses his views. He should be no slave to popular opinion, no demagogue. The "vox populi" should never be to him as the "vox dei." Mere popularity should never be the question with him. He should cleave quickly and firmly from public opinion if the cause of truth and the good of the country require it; true to his own convictions, true to the best interests of his country, he should be ready to risk not only his popularity, but to suffer exile, to be driven into retirement and obscurity rather than to follow corrupt public opinion. He should be willing to do the bidding of public sentiment when that sentiment is right; if wrong, resist it to the death. It is time he does not claim to be infallible, but to be true to his own convictions after a patient and calm consideration of public measures. No endorsement with public favor or disfavor can draw him away from the path of integrity, uprightness, and independence. It is a matter worthy of consideration that we send to the next Legislature no demagogues, but high-minded, independent and patriotic men. And now, Mr. Editor, I close these articles; I have written them in the interest of no party or section; know not who will approve or disapprove of them. My only motive and object has been to promote the best interests of my country, and to contribute what I could to the formation of wholesome political public sentiment.

PRESENT IMPRINTER.

Bamberg, August 2nd, 1878.

New Orleans is now practically isolated from other commercial ports, owing to the yellow fever. Galveston, Mobile, Pensacola, on the Gulf, Shreveport on the Red River, and Natchez and Vicksburg on the Mississippi are all enforcing the strictly non-intercourse by water, though it would appear there are no restrictions imposed upon railway communications. The Picayune alleges that the pestilence was introduced by West India fruit vessels, which did not act honestly by the board of health; that is to say, some of them had their clearance papers made out from uninfected ports, subsequently touched at an infected port.

## A GRAND DAY IN COLUMBIA.

### AUSPICIOUS ACTION OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Men of 1876 Renominated Upon the Platform of 1876.

[News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, Thursday Night, August 1.—At noon to-day Gen. J. D. Kennedy, the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, called the State Democratic Convention to order, and nominated Col. J. S. Cothran as temporary chairman of the Convention.

Col. Cothran was unanimously elected, and in taking the chair addressed the Convention as follows:

Allow me to thank you, gentlemen of the Convention, for this unexpected honor in calling upon me to assist in the organization of this important and responsible body. I shall not venture in this position to impress upon your minds any peculiar ideas of my own as to the plans, policies or purposes of the Democracy in the campaign about to begin. That banner which was furled in victory nearly two years ago is about to be thrown to the breeze again. By common consent it will be doubtless submitted again to the same wise, prudent and faithful hands which bore it to victory before. [Great applause.]

Amongst all her devoted sons, and South Carolina has many, who have clung to her through a decade of adversity, none have been found, in the judgment of a grateful people, more faithful and more devoted to a cause than these have been. [Applause.]

I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Convention, upon the changed condition of affairs which appear so conspicuous as compared with those of two years ago. Your political adversaries then were thoroughly organized as strong men about to run a race, and now they are disorganized, disheartened and dispersed. It must not be, however, forgotten that the battle of life is never ended, and the army which appeared before you yesterday vanquished may renew the struggle tomorrow. Often in the sense of security there may lurk the greatest danger. Wherefore, in the name of the victories you have achieved, in the hope of those that are to be achieved, and in the name of a redeemed, regenerate and grateful people; in the name of civilization and decency, and in the name of an enlarged, unselfish interest, let me hope that no spirit of bitterness shall spring up amongst us, and that the success of the past may be considered as the harbinger of the future. [Applause.]

After a prayer by the Rev. Wm. Martin, Messrs. D. S. Henderson and T. C. Gaston were elected temporary secretaries.

The temporary organization of the Convention being completed, Hon. Geo. D. Tillman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.

Resolved, In all elections by the Convention a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice, and the vote shall be taken viva voce and recorded, except when there is but one candidate, in which event the vote may be taken by acclamation.