

GEO. BOLIVER, Business Manager.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

The Printer's Buis.

This is supposed to be the time of year when people have money, and indeed some of them—not a few either—do have it, for we have open evidences of the fact. They are bringing their cotton and other produce to market. What better proof is needed than this? And yet the Printer is forgotten and his hard-earned money does not put in its appearance. To such of our patrons who are due us for subscription and advertising we commend the following remarks of an exchange, and ask them to step in and see us:

The printer's dollars—where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over the numerous small towns, all over the country, miles and miles apart; how shall they be gathered together? The paper maker, the journeyman compositor, the building owner, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistants to him in carrying on his business have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the liabilities will never become sufficiently bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered dollars something like the following:

Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and all manner of fractions into which you are divided, collect yourselves and come home. You are wanted. Combinations of all sorts of men that help to make the printer a proprietor, gather in such force, and demand with such good reasons your appearance at this counter, that nothing short of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are you will never pay the cost of collecting. Come here in single file, that the printer may form you into battle-line, and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate his feeble credit.

Reader, are you sure you haven't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes? If you have, order them home immediately.

Mr. Jas. Van Tassel has been appointed County Auditor by Governor Hampton. Thus his honesty and uprightiness in office has been rewarded by the people's Governor.

Governor Hampton's Address to the People of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 1, 1877. In accordance with and under the authority given by the annexed resolutions of the House of Representatives, I hereby call upon all the faithful, law-abiding and loyal citizens of South Carolina who desire to maintain the government of their choice, to come forward promptly, and to pay ten per cent. of the amount of the taxes paid by them last year. Due notice will be given to the citizens of each county of the appointment of some proper agents for the collection of the contribution here called for. The resolutions of the House of Representatives authorize a call for twenty-five per cent. of last year's taxes, but all immediate wants of the legitimate government of the State can be supplied, if the people will respond generally to the call here made for ten per cent. The inmates of the charitable and penal institutions of the State are now suffering for want of proper supplies, and it is to meet their needs which appeal to us so strongly that funds are now required.

It is now for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the government

they have installed or the attempted usurpation which is only upheld by the bayonets of the Federal troops, I am but the representative of the people of the State, and to their decision I shall bow with profound respect. As long as they choose to support me as the duly elected Governor; I shall maintain that position, and supported by them I feel safe in assuring them that their rights will soon be firmly established and fully recognized. Our cause is just, and we have left its vindication to the highest legal tribunal of the State and of the United States. I adjure our people, therefore, to be steadfast, law-abiding and peaceful, and I pray that the new year will bring to them the blessings of peace and of prosperity.

WADE HAMPTON, Governor of South Carolina.

Whereas the organization of the State Government is obstructed and hindered by the refusal of a majority of the members elected to the Senate to recognize the Hon. W. D. Simpson, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, as their President, and this the House of Representatives—recognized by the Supreme Court as the constitutional body—as the co-ordinate branch of the General Assembly, and thereby the passage of the ordinary and necessary legislative enactments is rendered for the present impracticable; and whereas it is essential to the peace and dignity of the State, and the welfare of the people that the machinery of the government should not be suspended by such extraordinary, unprecedented and revolutionary conduct of a small portion of one branch of the government; and whereas it is necessary that ways and means should be devised and provided for the support and maintenance of the executive legislative and judicial departments with such subsidiary or subordinate offices, as are or may be incident to or inseparably connected with the discharge of the ordinary or necessary functions of them, or either of them, and more especially for the sustenance of the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State of South Carolina, and of the respective counties therein. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met:

1st. That his Excellency Wade Hampton, Governor of this State, be and he is hereby authorized and required forthwith to issue his proclamation calling upon all faithful, law-abiding and loyal citizens to come forward and without delay, and at such date and within such time as the Governor may seem proper, pay to such person or persons as the Governor shall designate and appoint in each county, the sum of twenty five per cent. or one-fourth of the State and county tax exclusive of any special or extra tax, in the respective counties paid by all such persons in and for the last fiscal year.

2d. That for the sum or sums of money that may be paid by each person under the provisions hereof, proper receipts or vouchers shall be made, executed and delivered by the person or persons duly authorized to receive the same, which receipts or voucher shall be received as payments of that much of the regular tax when collected or to be collected under the proper tax act.

3d. That the Governor delegate the duty of collection to the respective County Treasurers, or to such other person or persons as he may deem it wise or advisable to appoint; and that for such services said person or persons shall receive the sum of five hundred dollars, except in the County of Charleston, where the compensation shall be eight hundred dollars; provided that if only ten thousand dollars or a smaller sum shall be collected or received such compensation shall not exceed five per cent. commission on the amount thereof.

4th. That it shall be and is made the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required, to exact from each and every one of the persons to be designated or appointed to collect and receive said sums of money, a bond according to the form and with the conditions and under the penalties now prescribed by law, and required to be given by the several County Treasurers in the said State, to be approved by the Governor.

5th. That a discount or reduction of five per cent. on all sums paid in on

or by the 15th day of January next ensuing; of four per cent. on all sums paid in on or by the 1st day of February next ensuing; of three per cent. on all sums paid in on or by the 15th day of February next ensuing; of two per cent. on all sums paid in on or by the 1st day of March next ensuing, and of one per cent. on all sums paid in on or by the 1st day of June next ensuing, unless the ordinary annual appropriation and supply bills shall in the mean time be regularly passed and enforced.

6th. That all sums of money collected or received under the provisions hereof be forthwith paid to the Governor, or to such person or persons as he may designate or appoint.

7th. That the Governor, in his discretion, shall apportion all such sum or sums of money as shall or may be received under the provisions hereof to the support and maintenance of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, and to such subordinate offices as are or may be incidental to them, or to either of them, and to the sustenance of the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State and several counties.

8th. That in order to a correct understanding of our objects and purposes, and we hereby do, reiterate in good faith our pledge to redeem at the earliest practicable moment the credit of the State, by the payment of the matured interest on the valid, legal and recognized bonded indebtedness of the State as now provided for by law; but it is submitted that until the several departments of the government shall have resumed the discharge of their respective ordinary constitutional functions, it will be in vain to attempt the accomplishment of such a laudable purpose.

9th. That we hereby earnestly request that in order to the accomplishment of the purpose hereinabove set forth, all persons shall tender in payment of the sums required only gold and silver coin, United States currency, and National bank notes, save as modified by a resolution of even date herewith.

The Cabinet Decides on a "Hands-Off" Policy.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, January 2, Midnight.—A thorough inquiry by the agent of the Associated Press to-night confirms the statement that the action of the Cabinet today was negative and conservative. No action will be taken regarding South Carolina, Florida or Louisiana, unless some overt act of disorder makes Federal interference imperative. The recognition of Hampton or Chamberlain in South Carolina, Nichols or Packard in Louisiana, Stearns or Drew in Florida will be avoided if possible. The taxpayers have the issue in their own hands. This is positive.

The Cabinet meeting was the first that has been held for two weeks. Its action throughout was mainly of a negative character. The telegraphic application of the Republican portion of the Louisiana Legislature was brought up, but it was the decided opinion of the Cabinet that the troops already in Louisiana are sufficient to cope with any difficulties that may arise which would probably demand military interference. The situation in South Carolina and Florida was discussed, but no action in the case of either was deemed necessary. Secretary Fish presented some appeals from the Rio Grande, but it was agreed that the existing orders covered the cases. The State, War and Navy Departments are expected and instructed to act promptly should new exigencies arise.

Our Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Judge Spofford, of Louisiana, and Col. Harrington, of South Carolina, to-day delivered to Mr. Ferry, president pro tem. of the Senate, the returns of the election of the Democratic Presidential Electors in their respective States. The packages were delivered in the presence of Senators Bayard, of Delaware, and Gordon, of Georgia, and of Representative Willis. No receipts for the packages were given in either case, and they will be opened with others at the joint session of the two Houses of Congress, when the Presidential vote is counted.

An Extensive Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, January 2.—This city was visited last night by a regular old-fashioned snow storm, and this morn-

ing the city presents a spectacle un-remembered before for a number of years. The streets are blocked with piles of snow, and traffic is almost suspended. But few wheeled vehicles are seen on the streets, except the horse cars, and on all the avenues long lines of these cars are seen blocked and unable to make headway. Locomotion on foot is almost impossible.

The storm set in about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued until late into the night; the snow drifted badly, and is piled up in places to a depth of four feet. It fell to a depth of eighteen inches on a level, and this, with the accumulation of previous storms, has given New York a decidedly Arctic appearance. The weather, however, is only moderately cold, and the wind has moderated.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The Potomac river is blockaded, and all railroad trains delayed. The telegraph wires are slow. There is over a foot of snow throughout this region.

RICHMOND, VA., January 2.—Snow fell all yesterday until midnight, reaching a depth of ten inches. Trains due here last night and this morning were all delayed several hours. The weather, to-day, is clear and pleasant. Advice from the western portions of Virginia state that the snow is nineteen to twenty inches deep. Fourteen freight trains are snow-bound between Lynchburg and Bristol, Tenn., on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is also blockaded.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 2.—The snow storm here last night was very severe. About eighteen inches of snow fell there. The roof of the New Haven Rolling Mills, situated in Fair Haven, fell in on account of the snow on it.

Florida in Port.

TALLAHASSEE, January 3.—The returning board made a return to the court declaring the vote for Governor. The court accepted this as a substantial answer to the writ, and discharged the parties with proper costs. What action will be taken regarding the Electoral vote has not been determined.

Governor Drew was inaugurated at noon, Chief Justice Randall administering the oath. The inaugural address guaranteed full protection and protection, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to the freedmen. A great many colored people witnessed and took part in the inauguration, and but few Republicans absented themselves. Nearly if not all of Governor Stearns' cabinet officers were present. Governor Stearns himself did not attend. The oath was administered to the Lieutenant Governor also by the chief justice.

The Legislature is organized in both branches, and both are Democratic.

Wheeler is Willing to Serve Under Tilden.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The Herald prints the report of an interview with the Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, who has been stopping in this city for a few days. In reply to the reporter's remark, "You have undoubtedly read the statements that you are hostile to a compromise with Tilden, by which he is to be elected President by the House, and you Vice-President by the Senate," Mr. Wheeler responded: "Such reports are necessarily absurd. How can there be any compromise? I do not believe that the suffrages of the American people can be made the subject of dicker or barter. What right have any men to forestall the constitutional settlement of the question by bargain, arrangement or compromise? Call it what you will. As to my submitting to serve under Governor Tilden's Presidency, if he is lawfully elected, what could I do but submit cheerfully and respectfully I may have my individual preferences, but if Governor Tilden is lawfully summoned by the House to the Presidency by a failure of a count, and if the Senate elects me Vice-President, I would of course yield to him that ready and hearty allegiance with which every American citizen should submit to the lawfully chosen President, be he whom he may." Mr. Wheeler, however, said "I do not conceal my conviction that I have been elected by the peo-

ple. It is my firm conviction that I have been elected by the people. I have my firm conviction that Congress can never be constituted a National canvassing or returning board. The Congress cannot go behind returns beyond the mere question of the regularity of the certificates. Understand me clearly, for it is a point on which I would not like to be misunderstood: the Congress cannot investigate whether Louisiana has gone for Tilden or Hayes; the action of the returning board, on this point, has been final and conclusive."

From Columbia.

COLUMBIA, January 4.—Gates the Bogus United States Marshal, who arrested a witness before the Senatorial Committee, was himself arrested yesterday. He was released on five hundred dollars bond.

The Supreme Court met this morning, but adjourned without action.

The Joint Committee from the State Senate to arrange a compromise met to-day, all members being present, but neither side being willing to make concessions the committee adjourned sine die, without doing anything.

A boy was fined ten dollars this morning for throwing snow balls at Chamberlain in the street and calling him by an opprobrious epithet.

The Union Herald this evening speaks of Governor Wade Hampton.

The city is still full of sleet and snow. All the mails are delayed and everything is dull and at a stand still. Whittemore was before the United States Senate Committee to-day.—Journal of Commerce.

Death of Commodore Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Commodore Vanderbilt died 9 minutes to 11 this morning, after struggling against his long and lingering disease for half a year.

Vile Slanders Repelled.

Governor Hampton's Record Without a Stain.

In its issue of Wednesday, the New York Times published a letter from a correspondent in South Carolina, substantially, and at great length, charging General Wade Hampton with dishonesty in settling with his creditors after the war. Fair General Hampton, like very many of our Southern planters, was forced into bankruptcy by the total loss of all his slaves, the terrible depreciation of property and the damages incident to war, is no doubt a true statement—otherwise the statements in the Times letter are a mere tissue of falsehoods. General Hampton's largest creditor, who appears as such in the schedule of his liabilities as printed in the Times, happens to be now in this city, and yesterday denounced the letter as a atrociously false and libelous. "General Hampton's settlement with us, said he, "was strictly and in every respect honorable. The Times' statement that 'the creditors have never received a cent' in satisfaction of their claims is no less untrue than the whole tenor of the latter. He gave up every dollar of his property to his creditors, and I received a considerable proportion of my claim. It does not need," he added, "that General Hampton's creditors should oppose their denials to these libelous assertions in the Times, for no man who knows his singularly scrupulous and high-minded sense of honor but would pronounce any assertion to the contrary as false; but, in the face of such a publication as this, I cannot refrain from protesting against it as utterly base and unfounded. Had General Hampton occasion now to call upon me for assistance, most certainly I should not hesitate to give it."

In contradiction of the entire substance of the Times' charges, it may be well to state—a fact well known to all his friends—that, having surrendered all his once large fortunes to his creditors, he lived for sometime after the war in circumstances of actual poverty, being forced to sell even the furniture from his rooms and the carpets from his floors to support his family. In this he shared the common lot of very many neighbors and of planters generally throughout the South who were utterly impoverished by the war.

In the Times' publication, General Hampton's schedule of liabilities foot up over \$1,000,000, while his assets, as returned, fall very greatly short of that amount. This discrepancy is easily explained. The larger part of his debts was for money borrowed upon cotton and for the working of

his plantation. During the war, he had over 5,000 bales of cotton destroyed by fire, which at a low estimate were certainly worth over \$1,000,000. In slave property, General Hampton before the war was worth fully \$500,000, while his landed estate was very valuable. It was upon this property which the war reduced to a comparatively insignificant value, that the moneys were loaned. His case is the same as though a New York merchant had borrowed a large amount of money upon property which was considered by both borrower and lender as worth far more than the amount of the loans, and as if that property had afterward been destroyed by causes of which neither borrower nor lender had any thought, and for which neither had considered a provision necessary.

The charge in the Times that General Hampton, in making a settlement with his creditors, so arranged it that a debt to his wife had precedence of all claims, is pronounced by a gentleman in this city, who is thoroughly conversant with General Hampton's affairs, as both false and malignant. Mrs. Hampton's property, which she had inherited in her own right, had been turned over to her husband, and was swallowed up in his own losses by the war. That she did not have precedence over other creditors is sufficiently proved by the circumstances, already alluded to, in which her husband herself and their children were forced to live after the war.

One other statement—that General Hampton is not a citizen of South Carolina, but of Mississippi—is also denounced as utterly false. General Hampton has never been a citizen of Mississippi, and has never ceased to be a citizen of South Carolina.—New York Herald.

The following letter was handed us by Mr. Alex. Tharin for publication. It having been sent to one of his employees:

Orangeburgh S. C. Jan 2 1877

Marte Parker while you are living on this earth god is your friend go to praying it want be long bark from the tombe the doneful saint bush Sa-an-dont cry, hope you want loose your friend you better not put your head out doors after Knight you hardly can pass daytime you are a dam black one eyed Sa-never bitch we have got the boards ready to Make your coffin, there are one hundred Men ready now to fill you, and one half of them is white men when you hear these words dont go cusing for you had just as well get to praying hold the lamp o'el Rich So I can write a good letter to the black Soverer bitch now marte iwe lay you time to pray before we say hater Enemy all honest Men I will help to get you out of the way boys best go a Moon shiny Knight, know the best way ta kill that dam negro is to go a dark Knight you must not fail to go to god for Man cannot do you any good, pray mart pray will you die god your maker ask you why for black white and that is the end of marte this is no lie farewell farewell has nothing more to write to you amen to your dam nation, we hear from marte parker along ways see how many more democrat negro you can fine this is from

ulysses S. grant, Washington City D. C.

Parents, mothers, nurses, do not fail to give Dr. Bell's Cough Syrup to the little ones for all cases of coughs and colds. Only costs 25 cents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.

January 5, 1877.

Having received the appointment of Auditor for this County from His Excellency Governor Wade Hampton, notice is hereby given to the public that this office is now open for the transaction of business,

JAS. VAN TASSEL, County Auditor.

FOR SALE.

On the 15th day of January 1877, I will sell at public outcry, at the place where Tom Glover lives, to the highest bidder for cash:

- 25 Bushels of Corn, more or less.
250 lbs. of Fodder, more or less.
10 Bushels of Rough Rice, more or less.
1 Lot of Cotton Seed.
2 Loads of Rice Straw.
4 Head of Cattle.
1 Head of Hogs.
1 Bank of Seed Potatoes.
2 Banks of Sugar Cane, Lovied on as the property of Tom Glover, at the suit of D. Louis, under Lein. Hour of sale, 11 o'clock A. M.

L. W. DANTZLER, Agt.