A Significant Picture of Palmetto Poliics-The Rise and Progress of an Enterprising Adventurer.

The pretensions of "Honest" John Patterson to a seat in the United States Senate are just now attracting a large degree of attention in Washington circles and in the press of the whole country, and it may not be uninteresting at this time to briefly recapitulate the story of his election at the last session of the South Carolina Legislature, the devices that were notoriously employed by him to secure that election, the exposure that followed close upon the heels of his supposed success, and the will attracted that were notoriously employed that followed close upon the heels of his supposed success, and the will attracted that have been since.

Henry G. Worthington, sometimes called the residual to me saying. and the wily stratagems that have been since Harry G. Worthington, called to me, saying resorted to, to prevent his arraignment in the

criminal courts to answer his accusers. enterprising adventurer to the dignity of a United States senator is hardly known. The United States senator is hardly known. The mediately remarked to said Batleas that Pathern Control of the Control plan, however, first took a definite shape just after the success of the Moses party in the State campaign, and its first public manifestations was the opening by Mr. Patterson of an extensive "Headquarters" in the Capitol salcon building on Main street, Columbia, a building devoted to the alluring bucking of the speculative tiger and the study of the doctrine of chances as applied to a faro lay-out. These surroundings appeared congenial to the political gamester from Pennsylvania, and here he rented a suite of half a dozen rooms, which were speedily fitted up as the Patterson Headquarters. The furnishing of these rooms showed much care and forethought. They were of various degrees of elegance according to the various tastes of the members whose votes it was desirable to obtain. In some the floors were richly carpeted with noiseless velvet, the walls were thickly hung with alternating mirrors and oil paintings, the liquid hospitality of the host sparkled in cut-glass decanters upon rosewood buffels, and over all a mellow light was thrown irom gilded chandeliers. This was for those of the incoming members of the Legislature who had scruples, and who would have been shocked if a bribe had been called a bribe, or a spade a spade. Other apartments there were, however, for those dusky "honorables" whose previous views of nature had been from the vantage ground of the rice field or the corn patch, and who would have been til at ease in the midst of magnificence. With native delicacy Mr. Patterson provided for them a place which was quite in keeping with their untutored taste, and with their previous education. This was a large square room, with walls that were not only innocent of decoration, but devoid of the small advantages of lath and plaster. The floor was thickly strewn with sawdust, and the only attention which it received during the whole campaign consisted of the addition of more sawdyst. A row of benches occupied each side of the room, and a few strong chairs were scattered about, while, in the centre of the room, stood a table, resembling in its general architectural design a carpenter's beuch, but surmounted with the crowning glory of the apartment-a jug of corn whiskey. Here the rural members were entertained after their own heart, and when the eventful time of voting for a United States senator, arrived, they testified their gratitude

by shouting Patterson. Meantime the other candidates for the senatorship had also hung their banners on the outer walls, and established their respective headquarters, Congressman R. B. Elliott having taken a few rooms in a corner house on the line of the li cottage on a side street. These, however, vere modest and humble as compared with the magnificent and varied hospitality of the Pattersonians, and their attempts at bribery, if they made any, were as far outdone by the princely liberality of the Pennsylvanian as were their attempts at entertaining members with food and drink.

The election took place on Tuesday, December 10th. The result was announced at the time in the telegraphic columns of THE NEWS. as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, December 10.
The election of a United States senator, in the place of Senator Sawyer, whose term ex-pires on March 4, 1873, took place to-day, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for John resulted in an overwinding.

J. Patterson, the head-centre of the Blue
Ridge Bailroad Ring. According to law, the
vote was taken in the Senate and in the House as distinct and independent bodies, and House as distinct and independent codies, and if no candidate had received a majority vote in both houses, a joint session would have been held to-day, when the candidate who received a majority on joint bailot would have been elected. The wires of Patterson, however, had been so skilfully laid that he was elected on the second bailot in the Senate, and on the first bailot in the House, his opponents tilling to make even a respectable show nents falling to make even a respectable show

announcement was followed by a scene of the wildest confusion. Among the Patter-sonians the excitement was intense, and the cheering made the walls of the Statehouse groan. The victory is now in course of cele bration at the bar-room where Patterson's headquarters have been during the canvass, ampagne and whiskey are flowing like

Before the sun had set upon this triumph, however, the corrupt devices which had recured it recolled upon their author. A few of the members of the House of Representatives had refused the bribes offered by Patterson or his agents, and they had, further, in the interests of public justice, gone before Trial Justice R. H. Kirk and made the following sfildavits to the facts of the attempted bribery:

APPIDAVIT OF M. S. MILLER. South Carolina, County of Richland.
Personally appeared before me, R. H. Kirk,
trial justice in and for said county and State,
M. S. Miller, of Fairfield County, member of South Carolina Legislature, who, upon oath deposeth and says:
That at Columbia, S. C., on three differen

occasions in the month of November, 1872, one John J. Patterson, of said county and State, did offer and deliver to me money, amounting in the aggregate to sixty-five dol-lars, for which he now holds a due bill signed by me, and which money is now in possession of Trial Justice R. H. Kirk, of said county and

State.

Deponent further states that the money was given in part payment, and in consideration of deponent's casting his vote for the said Jno. J. Patterson, on Tuesday next, at the election by the Legislature, of which the deponent is a member, the said Patterson being a candidate for the United States Senate. The deponent further states that said John J. Patterson told him that if he should so cast

vote, the said due bill would be returned to him, and regarded as a cancellatio aim. M. S. MILLER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me at Co-

a, S. C., this 11th day of December, 1872. R. H. Kirk, Trial Justice, Richland County, S. C.

AFFIDAVIT OF H. H. ELLISON. State of South Carolina, Richland County: State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Kirk, trial justice in and for said county and State, H. H. Ellison, a member to the South Carolina Legislature, from Abbeville County, S. C., who, upon oath deposeth and says, that one John J. Patterson, of the county and State aforesald, did, on the 27th day of November, 1872, in the City of Columbia, S. C., offer and

HONEST JOHN PATTERSON. | promise to give the deponent any sum of money between five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, if the deponent would vote for him, (he said Patterson,) for the United States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, | States Senate at the election of Tu States Senate at the election on Tuesday next, the 10th December, 1872.

Said Patterson stated to deponent that one-

half of the amount agreed on would be paid in advance, and the balance immediately after said election. H. H. ELLISON. said election. H. H. Ellison. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of December, 1872. B. H. KIRK, Trial Justice, Richland County, S. C.

AFFIDAVIT OF M. S. MILLER.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland: Personally appeared before me, R. H. Kirk, a trial justice in and for said county and State, "that he wished to see me." He took me aside from said Batteas, and told me that he was authorized to offer me four hundred dol-The beginning of the scheme to elevate this lars as a consideration for my casting my vote terson was offering me, through said Worth-ington, one hundred dollars more for my vote

ington, one hundred dollars more for my vote than Patterson did a few days ago.

M. S. MILLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Columbia, S. C., this seventh day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

R. H. Kirk,

Trial Justice, Richland County, S. C.

Upon these and other similar affidavits, the trial justice did not hesitate to issue a warrant for Patterson's arrest, and the events which followed were related as follows in THE

COLUMBIA, December 10-6 P. M. John J. Patterson, the senator elect, was arrested at four o'clock this evening in the First National Bank by James A. Beatty, a United States deputy marshal, deputized as a constable for this occasion. The arrest was constable for this occasion. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by Trial Justice B. H. Kirk, upon the affidavit of M. S. Miller, a member of the House of Representives from Fairfield, charging Patterson with bribing him to vote for Patterson for cenator.

Patterson was taken to Kirk's office, where a crowd of his friends gathered, and created a disurbance in the office which came near wealths less arise. Patterson indused in

resulting in a riot. Patterson induiged in most abusive language toward Kirk, and, it is said, attempted to get a pistol from Hurley, with the avowed intention of shooting Kirk. Minton, a colored adherent of Patterson's, also drew a pistol on Beatty, and attempted session of the warrant and de to get possession of the warrant and de-stroy it. In the confusion Patterson walked

warrant for the arrest of Patterson, which has been placed in the hands of Hendricks and Hernandez, and which is to be executed to-

COLUMBIA, December 10-9.30 P. M. Patterson was re arrested this evening upon another warrant from Kirk, by special constables Hendricks and Hernandez, who also had in their possession a commitment to the county jall for twelve hours, for his alleged contempt of court this afternoon. Worthing-ton was also arrested upon a warrant and affi-davit charging bribery. Both were taken to Kirk's office, which was found closed. Hendricks then took Patterson, accompanied by a large concourse of friends and spectators, to the county Jall, where he was turned over to the sheriff of Richland. Hardly had this been done, however, when special constable Canton appeared on the scene, with a writ of nabeas corpus, issued by Judge Mackey at chambers in the Columbia Hotel, and returnchambers in the Columbia Hotel, and returnable at ten o'clock this evening, before Judge Mackey, at improvised champers over the Carolina National Bank. Patterson was, therefore, released, and a large crowd is now assembled over the room of the Carolina Bank assembled over the room of the Carolina Bana awaiting the proceedings upon the return to the habeas corpus. Among the crowd are Patterson. Worthington, Moses, Guraey, Bowen, Ed. Mackey, Chamberlain, Whittemore, and a host of other Radical leaders and friends of the prisoner.

COLUMBIA, December 10—10.30 P. M.

Main street just opposite the Statehouse, and not be released. Kirk sent word back that Governor Scott having rented a neat little country. Judge Mackey then p try the contempt case. Hurley, Patterson and a colored man testified, all agreeing that no disrespectful language was used until after Kirk had adjourned his court. Patterson was therefore released from the commitment for therefore released from the commitment for contempt, and was carried out of the impro-vised courtroom on the shoulders of his friguds, singing, "When Johnny comes march-ing home again." The action of Judge Mackey has no reference to the charges of bribery, under which Patterson was originally arres

ed. Other warrants are out for his arrest which may or may not be served to-morrow. The next day the senator elect, who had doubtless been advised that it would not do to disregard all the forms of law, surrendered himself to the trial justice, and was held to ball in the aggregate sum of \$25,500, to appear before the Court of General Sessions for the County of Richland at the February term and answer the charges of bribery that had been made against him. Patterson now began to find himself getting deeply entangled in the toils, and he had recourse to a desperate remedy. The services of one A. C. Richmond, who was then a trial justice in Columbia, were obtained, and a sort of examination of the charges was had before him on Tuesday, the 17th of December. The idea of the case of a defendant who had just been held to ball by one trial justice being carried before another trial justice for review and reversal was of course exquisitely absurd, and it is not pretended now by Patterson's friends that the proceedings before Richmond have any bearing whatever on the status of the case. A so-called examination was had by Richmond, and that official took it upon himself to discharge the defendant from ball This fact was then telegraphed all over the country with the evident Intention of causing the impression that the charges against Pat terson had been finally tried and disproven, and the object of these proceedings before Richmond was thereby accomplished. At about this same time Trial Justice Kirk was deposed from office by the same Senate that had elected Patterson, and Captain H. W. Hendricks, who had arrested Patterson on the night of December 10th, was removed from

In the meantime, Trial Justice Kirk had taken care that the papers and testimony in his possession, and upon which he had held Patterson in bail for trial, should be preserved and be in readiness for the next term of the criminal court. To secure their safe-keeping. he deposited them in the office of the secre tary of State, taking that officer's receipt therefor, and he deposited that receipt in the Central National Bank of Columbia, and obtained the receipt of that institution for the

paper. The next move appears to have been the removal of the then jury commissioner of Richland County, and the appointment of a colored man in his place, whe, from some convenient ignorance, or perhaps from eagerness to go to work, drew the grand jury for the year some three weeks be fore the time in which the law dictated that the jury should be drawn. This irregularity appears to have been remarked

prosecution of John J. Patterson and the other alleged criminals. Before any business could be commenced, however, the late Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain arose, and, with a perfectly serious face, announced that e appeared as the counsel of Robert Dooper, and that he desired to make a motion. The case of Robert Cooper proved to be one in which the defendant, a bright mulatto, who runs a well known gambling saloon in Columbia, had fleeced a soldier of the Eighteenth Infantry out of some thirty dollars, and had been held to ball therefor. It was as trivial a case perhaps as could have been found upon the docket, but still it was a case, and the distinguished ex-attorney-gen eral, as counsel for "Robert Cooper," had a right to make his motion. This proved to be a motion to quash the whole array of jurors. on the ground that the law requires a jury to be drawn not less than seven nor more than fifteen days before the opening of the court, while these jurors were drawn on the 10th of January, twenty-three days before the opening. This caused an adjournment of the ourt for one day, and, on the next day, the arguments for and against the motion were heard. It was strange, then, to see the array of eminent counsel who had been retained by "Robert Cooper" to argue this motion. An exhaustive address was first made by Mr. Chamberlain. He was followed by Mr. C. Davis Melton, and a half dozen other distinguished lawyers followed on behalf of "Robert Cooper." The motion was opposed by Attorney-General Melton and Mr. Leroy F. Youmans, and after an all-day argument the court was adjourned until the next morning, at which time Judge Carpenter decided, the jury was illegally drawn, and that there was no Court of General Sessions. The effect of this decision is to prevent the possibility of any Court of General Sessions being held in Richland County until February, 1874, as the law declares that the grand jury shall be drawn but once a year, and during a certain specified period in the month of January. Tous the whole course of criminal instice in one of the most important countles of the State is to be

prosecution of Honest John Patterson. This is a record of this case so far as it has progressed here. The question of the admissibility of Patterson to a seat in the United States Senate after these conclusive evidences of the intrigues by which he secured his election thereto, remains with that body to

obstructed for a year in order to stave off the

The record of this would-be sepator before his inauspicious advent in this State should be best known by the people of that section of Pennsylvania whence he came, and as a sample of their appreciation of that record we append two articles from recent Pennsylvania exchanges upon this subject.

The first is from the Bellefonte (Pa.) Watchman, and is as follows:

John J. Patterson, Esq., formerly of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, but for the last three or four years one of a gang of carpet-baggers who have been robbing the State of South Carolina, has been elected United States Senator from that State by the mongred Legislature. While figuring in politics here, Patterson was one of the most unscrupulous rascals in the State, and, if the fruth were known, if would be seen that he "left his country for his country's good."

Having been a resident of this senatorial

district, our people can appreciate and understand the deep disgrace that has fallen upon the State of South Carolina in his election to the Senate of the United States. In the bor ough in which Patterson lived while in thi State, he could not have been elected to the most menial office, nor could he have succeeded in securing any position from the prople either in his county. senatorial as representative districts. In 1862 by the most villanous frauds in a conference meeting he obtained a nomination for Congress in a district that usually gives about tw meand Radical majority, and such was the disgust for the man that his Democratic com-petitor, General William H. Miller, was elect ed by an overwhelming majority. His next effort to secure a position was a little more successful, and by some means or other he had himself appointed provost marshal of the Fourteenth District. In this position he proved the estimate the people of his district had placed upon him when a candidate for Congress, corrupt beyond any question, for a more corrupt, incompetent, bare-faced, villanous official never disgraced any position. How often he and members of his board were locked up in a private room in the State Capitol Hotel, at Harrisburg to keep from being arrested for iraudulent transactions in office, it would be hard to say. For weeks at a time we have known them to be hid away, while other members of their ring were in Washington fixing "inatters up." How much he swindled the corresponds to how much he robbed these the government, how much he robbed those unlucky enough to fall into his clutches, is known only to himself and his associates. This, however, is known, that Patterson wa poor when he became provost marshal, and when he was kicked out of that office, after when he was kicked the or the or the order and a having squandered thousands upon thousands of dollars on lewd women, at gambling saloons, and in riotous living, he was compara-

tively wealthy.

It was this same John J. Patterson, now
United States Senator from South Carolina,
who acknowledged to a prominent citizen of this State, shortly after the investigation of of the charges against Cameron, by Mr. Boyer, of Clearfield, that he had attempted to oribe embers of the Legislature to vote for him for United States senator—that had he (Pat-terson) sworn the truth, Cameron would have gone to the penitentiary. It was this same Patterson who laid about Harrisburg during the winter of 1868, hiring witnesses to per-jure themselves, when giving testimony in he contested election case of Shugert ve Robinson, and who, when he succeeded in this—the most infamous of all political tricks in giving the seat to a man who had been re-jected by the people, admitted openly that is the Democrats had paid him ten thousand dollars, he would have Rovinson withdraw from the contest and acknowledge he was

fairly beaten at the election.
In this State we have never heard him spoken of by any one, friend or foe, but as a low, scrubby, villanous trickster, a common political thiel, who never attempted anything but in a manner honorable men would despis And we suppose the same disgraceful efforts he made here he has followed in South Caro lina, and with a great deal better success. Pennsylvania he never could have risen above his natural level, because he was too well known; but down in the crushed and bleeding Paimetto State, among the niggers and scala wags, he passed off his tinsel and varnish for pure gold. By means of his money, of which ie had plenty, he succeeded in manipulating the darky legislators in accordance with his desires, and the result is seen in his election to a position that was formerly considered as onorable as any under the American Consti-

We do not desire to say anything harsh or unkind of Mr. Patterson, but when he lived over here in Juniata County we have a distinct recollection that he was considered low-down and played out. Morally and politically he was a wreck, and like Morton, of Indiana, the sins of his past life were revenging themselves upon his body. And this is the man whom the mongrei Legislature of the proud old State has chosen to represent her in the United States Senate. A Pennsylvania outcast, who has been in the South scarcely four years! I any wonder that the country is going to the

The second certificate of character from Mr Patterson's recent neighbors, comes in the following shape from the Centre Reporter

were present to represent the people in the prosecution of John J. Patterson and the other trade it was to debauch the Legislature our own Commonwealth. He did not forget his practices by going to South Carolina, as his transactions there have al-ready shown. They have a negro Legislature there since the Radicals reconstructed the Palmetto State, and John went down and bought up the Africans of the Senate and House, and had them do some railroad legin-lation for him which gave him and a few others the ownership of one of the most impor-tant roads in that State, and by it John Cametast roads in that State, and by it John Cameron & Co. made a big thing—the affair amounted to a virtual stealing of a railroad. This was some two years ago. By this infamous game John got three hundred thousand dolumn too big pure after having lett Junion. iars into his purse, after having leit Juniata County a complete bankrupt, both in purse, morals and standing in the community, and the present Legislature of that State being again composed nearly entirely of darks, he used a large portion of it to buy up the sable members and thus bad bimself elevated to members and thus had himself elevated to the United States Senatorship the other day! Many readers of the Reporter will recollect the speech made by Charley Shreiner at the Millhelm meeting, shortly before the October election. Charley told there how he had met Patterson in Washington, driving a magnifi-cent rig; how he told him (Shreiner) how he had made his money down in South Carolina. bad made his money down in South Carolina, by buying the 'd—d nigger legislature'. Patterson's own language—to do the needed by buying the "d.—d nigger legislature"— Patterson's own language—to do the needed raliroad legislation; how he made \$300,000 by it, and that he would take \$250,000 of that next (this) winter to buy the nigger legisla-ture again, and have himself elected to the United States Senste. And he did so, just as he told Shreiner, and just as Shreiner told it in his Milibelm speech, which has come true,

word for word. Now, honest men, look at that. This ulcer, Patterson, going from Penasylvania down to South Carolina, and after assisting to rob and plunder her, impoverished as she was, he now turns up as her United States senator! Shades of Calhoun!

A SKETCH OF SALT LAKE CITY.

Its Magnificent Distances-Its Other Peculiarities-Streets and Gardens-Modern Improvements-Bigotry of the Mormons-The Tabernacle-Political Sermons-The Invasion of Fashion-A Remedy for Polygamy - Brigham's

SALT LARE CITY, UTAH, February 6.
Topographically this city of the "latter-day aints" is something like Washington, one of magnificent distances, and is scattered and lengthened out to such a degree that it has the appearance of having undergone the "spreading influence" of some immense roller. As to city limits, they are limitless except in the direction of the lake, that stops the city from going that way, and the government reserva-tion stops it in another, but in any other way it extends as far as Brigham Young has build-ing lots. The streets are wide and regularly ing lots. The streets are wide and regularly laid out, with streams of water running down each side, though in winter time they generally take to the middle of the street. The city is beautifully laif out in squares of a large size, and except in the business portion of the city, upon, the remainder being converted into gar-dens, apple and peach orchards, which, when most beautiful appearance, and one can hardly tell wea her he is is a countryfied city or a citi-

tell was her he is in a countryfied city or a citified country. In winter it is the muddiest,
dreariest place west of the Missouri, and one
can say of it, as Tom Moore said of Ireland,
"It's a beautiful place to live out of."
Since the arrival of the 'feotiles Salt Lake
City has gradually improved in its buildings,
and has received many of the "modern improvements," such as gas works, steam fire
engines, street car railway, theatres and respectable hotels—in fact changing itself
thoroughly, yet slowly, so that now as the city
stands it consists of palaces and hus placed
promiscuously side by side, and one can pass
from the sandstone pavement of an "iron
front" to the clayey walk of an adobic brick
shanty, walking down the principal street of
the city.

Much has been said about the Mormons during the last few years, so I shall say but little of them. In their religious duties they are as bigoted as they are careless, and all that their leaders ask of them is a strict payment of their tithing, and a dishke of anything anti-Mirmon. Their church service is very like that of the Methodist. Their place of worship is what is called the Tabernacle, the leavest. is what is called the Tabernacle, the largest building in the country, which will hold fourteen thousand people sitting. Here they wor ship and here they listen to sermons which

peeches to arouse a feeling against the government and the "Gentiles." ernment and the "Gentiles."

As I said, the coming of the "Gentiles" has improved the city wonderfully, but the change caused by them did not cease here; with them came fashien, and that made the greatest, and to the husband of ten or fifteen wives, the saidest change. Before his chief expense was in buying gingham to make his wives bonnets. Alas! now the envious wives won't wear gingham bounnets while their Gentile nelghbor can wear "those loves of things" made up of velvet. wear "those loves of things" made up of velvet flowers. &c. Nor would they wear unpanniere flowers. &c. Nor would they wear ampaniared call to while their more modern neighbor bustled about in silks and poplins. So had the green cotton "umbril" to give way to the silk parasol, and thus the change came. If the authorities at Washington will only let polygamy alone, fashion will kill it quicker than anything that they can do. for what man can stand the

requisitions of several fashionable wives?

Let me say that Eastern people endeavor to
make Brigham Young, "the prophet, seer and eage" of Mormonism, more miserable than he is; instead of sixty some odd wives, he has only is; instead of sixty some ond wives, he has only nineteen, and instead of some two or three hundred children, he has only fifty or sixty; still he has enough to make it quite an outlay to furnish them all with Christmas presents. There is a garrison of United States troops stationed near the city. I have not been up there yet but I can see from here that they have a commanding position over the city. very commanding position over the city.

ANDERSON AND PORT ROYAL RAIL-

ROAD.

[From the Columbia Jnion.] This railroad, which was chartered at the recent session of the Legislature is, we are reliably informed, likely to be built very soon. Parties possessing the means are ready to Parties possessing the means are ready to take hold of the enterprise, and assist the people in building the road. Besides this, it is stated that large numbers of people in the counties through which the road passes are ready to subscribe to the stock of the road. The road runs through Anderson to Abbeville Courthouse, Edgefield Courthouse, Alken and so on to Port Royal and thence to Charleston Parties well posted, say that \$100,000 worth of stock would be at once subscribed in Abbeville County alone, if the books were opened. The charter of this road is a liberal one. It runs through one of the richest cotton growing through one of the richest cotton growing and most salubrious portions of the State, and would soon build up a local trade of great value, besides being an important link in the network of roads now building or soon to be constructed. The building of this road will give employment to thousands of men, dewhich it passes, add millions of dollars to the value of lands along the route, and increase the business, wealth and power of the State.

THE IRISH GIANT IN JAIL.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, March 5. Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish glant, and a party roughs arrived here last night from West where a prize fight had been going on. After visiting the drinking saloons they attacked an Irishman, who caused the giant's arrest. His fines amount to fitty-four dollars, and ne will remain in the calaboose ten days at the expense of the county.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 5. Probabilities: For Wednesday, in N-w Eng-land, the winds will back to southwest and south with rising temperature; for the Middle States southerly winds and lalling barometer, with increasing cloudiness; for the South At-lantic and Gulf States southeasterly winds and cloudy weather, with rain on the Western Guif and possibly on the South Atlantic coast; from the Ohlo Valley northward over the Lake region failing barometer, increasing southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

SHAKESPEARE.

AN EVENING WITH THE GREAT POET.

Lecture by Professor J. W. Miles on "The Clowns of Shakespeare."

essor J. W. Miles has consented to deliver at the Confederate Home was given last evening, and proved a source of unusual pleasure to the large and refined audience that had been subject of last evening's lecture was "The Clowns of Shakespeare," but the lecturer took occasion in the outset to present an analysis of the genius of Shakespeare, with a sketch of the literary characteristics of the age in which he lived, and a comparison of his artistic and constructive skill with that of the other great poets of ancient and modern times, as a general introduction to the lectures which are to follow, and which will treat principally of the dramatic works of Shakespeare. This introduction was almost a panegyric, the warmth of the lecturer's admiration being tempered only by the scrupulous care with which the cause for admiration in each case was pointed out and illustrated. The various schools of Shakes pearlan students and critics were described, and the credit of the most accurate and genuine criticism was awarded to Coleridge and Schlegel. The flippant oriticism that it was the development of literary advantages and opportunities in the Elizabethan age that had produced a Shakespeare, was combated as scarcely respectable sophism; the genius of Shakespeare was innate and was not the product of the age. It was admitted that without the advancement of the history of the world up to that age the writings of Shakespeare would have been an impossibility for lack of the abundant material which lay under his hand, but it was shown that as Chaucer had been the greatest of English poets in the days of King Edward III, sur. passing all predecessors and contemporaries to that time, so Shakespeare in his age, had selzed, compacted and crystalized in his verse all of the progress of the world up to the age in which he lived. The charm of the Shakespearlan diction was shown to have been pro duced not by a copiousness of vocabulary, but by consummate skill in selection and arrangement; for while in the whole writings of Shakespeare there were but fiteen thousand words employed, the works of Hooker and other contemporaneous writers contained twice or thrice that number, and it was probable that the authorized vocabulary of that day would include some fifty thousand words. In the effort to compare the works of Shakes peare with that of other poets, the lecture had found but few with whom comparison was possible, and of these he named, among the ancients. Sophocles, and among the modern writers Schiller and Goethe. He cited the remark of a distinguished critic that Shakespeare had delighted in portraying in different works the contrasted action of human passions in different human beings, as, for example, he had illustrated in Othello the tragic side of jealousy, and in the Merry Wives of Windsor its comic features; but he combated this suggestion and believed that each separate work was the separate, spontaneous emanation of his teeming brain, and that the simple reason why the contrasts were exhibited in the several werks was that the contrasts existed in nature and were caught. fixed and presented as they existed. The lecturer then arrived at the specific

diverse circumstances—they were capable of arrangement into classes, of which the more prominent were, first, the merry and simple hearted fools, whose wits were not unsettled; second, the cunning vagrants, with acute but unsettled mind, and third, the poor good-for-naughts of low intellect, confused and muddled, but not crazy. These different phases of more or less nebulous intellect were amusingly illustrated by the lecturer by readings from the texts of several comedies, the extracts being most happily selected to illustrate the particular species of clown intended, and the readings being accompanied by a fascinating strain of running comment. The first illustration given was the scilloquy of Launce in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," (act. 2, scene 3,) in which that incorrigible scatter brain is berating his dog Crab for his hard-headed stoicism upon the departure of his master, like the "prodigious scn." Next, Bottom was presented with his luarifferable but irresistible egotism in the arragements for the play, in which he was ambilious to perform the lion's part, and would "roar you as gently as any sucking dove." Touchstone, in "As You Like It, was presented as a gentlemanly fool, and his brusque love-making with Audrey and his transcendent impudence to all comers, including the exiled duke, to whom he ex plained the niceties of the code duello from the retort courteous to the lie direct, were read to the manifest delight of the audience. The clown in "All's Well That Ends Well's was described as an official fool, and depicted in his conversation with the Countess of Rousillon, where he offers his phrase "O Lord, Sir," as an apt answer to all possible questions. The clown in "Twelfth Night" was presented in the scene in which, in the assumed character of Sir Topas, he is made an humble instrument of torture to the illlated lover, Malvolio. A troop of other merry creatures of the dramatist's fancy were exhibited in their most striking light, and the series closed with the imperturbable Dogberry, with his matter of fact pomposity in the charge to the night-watch, in "Much Ado About Nothing."

Altogether, the evening was one of the highest enjoyment to the brilliant audience assembled, and the next lecture, of which the subject is to be "Hamlet," will be impatiently awaited.

AFFAIRS IN SUMMERVILLE.

Almost Another Fire. On Tuesday morning the kitchen of R. J.

Magill, Esq., in Summerville, was discovered to be on fire. The chimney was built inside the kitchen, and there were some inches space between it and the weather-boarding. This space the rats had filled with rags and other rubbish, and the hert got the rate' nest on fire. The fire had burned through the weather-boarding and one or two upright posts before it was discovered. The well being near, the people in the yard were able to put out the fire in a few moments. If the accident had occurred at night, the kitchen certainly, and the dwelling-house probably, would have been destroyed.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The protest of Alerman Gage before the

A Catholic's Reply to the Protest of Alderman Gage.

City Council against the appropriation for the Catholic orphans in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, which appeared in your paper of yesterday, seems to be the product of a mind laboring under some strange hallucination. The matter was argued from the economical point of view, under the administration of Mayor Pillebury, and admitted to be a just claim. The present Mayor and Council, for the past two years, with the single exception of Alderman Gage, have viewed the matter in the same light, and Catholics were beginning to believe that an era of justice and fair-dealing had dawned upon them. By what process of ratiocination has the gentleman persuaded himself that one hundred and ten orphans could be supported for one-third of this wicked appropriation-two thousand dollars? We are ready to show him and the community that the arguments which induced the City Council to grant it still hold good, and can be made even more convincing to any reascorner, but everything in true American style, in the broad light of day. Let us hear his reasons for his opinions. But really the economical view is, to his mind, scarcely worth arguing, because, I presume, he must know that he cannot argue it without suffering the humiliation of defeat. But the truth is that the libertles of the people and the principles of their government are endangered by this appropriation of six thousand dollars, or, at least, by the principle upon which it is granted, although that principle is admitted to be just. We most emphatically deny this assertion of Alderman Gage, and call upon him as a gentleman either to prove it or to withdraw it. The Catholics of this community have proved themselves in the past to have been law-abiding citizens, and firm, conscientious upholders of the principles of government that guide the legislators of this country, and they will not suffer any man, whether he be a native Southron or a immigrant from the loy regions of the North, to faisify their record by reckless assertion. The appropriation is not unjust; on the contrary, its justice has been proved and admitted even by the slience of Mr. Gage himself for over two years, and consequently it cannot be illegal. But the alderman must get a hearing somewhere, and in order to obtain it he knocks at the doors of the public schools. We have the gravest objection to the system of public schools as now established in this country, which are not of Southern origin, but an exotic transplanted into our land from New England, whence many other evils have come to us. History attests that the Catholic Church by her schools of every grade has civilized the world; how can the principles which she inculcates endanger true liberty ? We ask that Alderman Gage will condescend to enlighten us. The many other cogent reasons which he holds in the secret of his own bosom he had also better bring forth, if he wishes to prove to others that his convictions rest upon a solid basis. But you are sectarian, says the alderman. We assert that, even in the sense in which he uses the term, we are not more so than the public Orphanlouse, in whose favor he is willing to exhaust his energies; and, moreover, we have good reason to believe that there is not another alderman in the City Council to whom this truth can be more easily brought home than to Mr. Gage himself.

HOTEL AURIVALS-MARCH S.

Charleston. G Smith, H Williams, New York; E T Jaques Philadelphia; W O Hughart, Pittsburg; Max Furchgott, City; T Byrne, Jonesboro', Ga; J D Willis and lady, H A Willis, Theodore P Willis Brooklyn; James P Low, Edwin F Gary, Colum bia; Mrs S Hooper, Miss Hooper, Miss Green, Jaunawny, Savannah; H L Hobart, New York; N Seeley and lady, Miss F B Thompson, New York J M Bostick, R F Bostick, South Carolina; Franklin Fraser, Jacksonville; S A Durham, South Carolina; Mr and Mrs R G Dun, Miss Bradford, New York; Mrs F Titus, Mrs T T Rodenbough, J S Rodenbough, lady and child, Easton, Pa; W E Church, New York; W Wallace, O J Dunlap, C B Dunlap, South Carollan; Mrs A Laund, A J La Farge, New York; O & Prioleau, lady, child and servant, London; Mrs Morrow, Miss Davis, Hallfax: Mrs Jones, Miss Jones, New York; W I

Alden, Jr, and lady, St Helens. Pavilion. North Ca:olina; Dr S Lewis, G Hollow, W V terboro'; A Partridge, New York; J L Garrett, M

BEYOND THE BRINE.

The Bank of England Swindle-The Germans in France-Agitation for a Fenian Amnesty.

native of the United States. Although he de-clares his innocence, he probably knows more of the operations than he is willing to tell at

pald a visit to Queen Victoria yesterday.

A movement is on foot among the Irish A movement of the population to bring about a large meeting on the 16th instant, in Hyde Park, in favor of amnesty for Fenians now held in British prisons. Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament from Limerick, will probably preside.

...The managers of the Florida Winter Home Association are energetically at work improving "Arlington Heights," the sight selected for their enterprise. Three hundred lots, averaging one hundred and fifty feet square, have already been laid out, and will soon be offered for sale.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

EXCITEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON WISEACRES.

No Changes Whatever to be Made at

Present. WASHINGTON, March 5 There is much speculation relative to the Cabinet, founded on the mere report that

isformed the President that, wishing. nothing whatever to emtarrass him in his administration, they would tender their resigna-tions, to take effect on the 4th of March com-ing. The President expressed his thanks for their friendly feelings and informed them that he had no desire for any one of them to withdraw from their present positions, but pre-ferred they should all remain.

Nothing has since occurred to change the position of affairs as it existed at that time.

position of affairs as it existed at that time, the only immediate change will be in the secretaryship of the treasury, should the Interest of the Color of the treasury, should the Interest of the Cabinet for confirmation by the Senate, is strengthened by the isot that all of them were at their respective departments to day, attending to their official duties, and, it is said by gentlemen in executive positions, that no such renominations will be made.

News of the 11th :

Kirk has since, it is said, issued another

ion a commitment to the

his position as a deputy United States marshal.

published at Centre Hall, Pennsylvania;

John J. Patterson, whom every one here-about knows, and who very recently packed

The first of the series of lectures which Pro-

vinced that they can make their ciaims good to even-handed justice in all matters that con cern the community in which they live; they ask no more, and they will never be satisfied A CATHOLIC. with less.

Washington City; T C Stanly, Mrs Jone, E K

Captain F W Milne, Buil River; Mrs W E Spalding, Washington; C Gooch, China; J P Stroebel, Orangeburg; R E Holcombe, Pickens; L R McAlry, Lewis, New York; J D Pickett, St Matthew's; J B Sardy, city; J E Tagin, Camden; E F Kittoe, Oak Point, Mass; J J Muidrow, singstree; W S Hut son, Master Hatson, Lynchburg; B G Pierson Cades; S W Maurice and lady, Hingstree; H I McMillan, Bamberg; T H Lyerly, Williamsburg; M Rickenbacker, South Carolina; W 8 Harley Wal

D. Pennsylvania.

LONDON, March 5. The circumstances of the fraud on the Bank of England remain a mystery. Noyes, the forgers' confederate, now under arrest, is a of the operations than he is willing to tell at present. Astonishment is expressed that the extent of the transactions sid not rouse the suspicion of the bank officers; but it seems that the operators represented themselves as being interested in the introduction of American palace cars on British railways, and arranging for their manuscture on a scale requiring the employment of a large amount of funds.

The filmes has a special from Berlin stating

The Times has a special from Berlin stating that the ability of the French Government to give financial guarantees sufficient to secure the early evacuation of French territory by the German troops was considered doubtful the German troops was considered doubting in that city.

The son of Conen Victoria resterday.

THE GRANT CABINET.

recently the members of it have form dered their resignations, thus nece was, however, settled last fall, soon are-election of President Grant. At a meeting, all the members being presen

News and Gossip.

Levi B. Lucky succeeds Colonel Donglass as the President's private secretary. C. C. Sniffer is appointed assistant private secretary, and O. L. Pruden executive clerk.

Senator Edmunds, yesterday, received a dispatch from the citizen's committee, at New Orleans, calling upon the Senate to take immediate action upon the credentials of Hon.

W. H. McMillen.

Upon the motion of Mr. Voorhees the House yourd its thanks to Speaker Biaine.

voted its thanks to Speaker Blaine.

The "Ecce Homo" inscription in the inauguration building was put up by the artist, guration building was put up by the artist, and ordered down by the committee.

Most of the new senators were scaled yesterday. Spencer, of Alabama, was called but did not put in an appearance. Begarding his being assigned a seat, it is said that had it bren done objections would have been made. Neither McMillen or Pinchback was called.

David C. Smith has been confirmed as in-

David C. Smith has been confirmed as in-Spector-general of steamboats.

The department of State is in receipt of information that no fines on American vessels in Cuba are to be enforced until approached

GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM.

The New York Press on the President's Address.

NEW YORK, March All the morning papers comment on the inaugural address. The Herald says: "If the address of the President cannot be characterized as a great btate paper it certainly makes up in honesty and sincerity for all it lacks, in diplomatic tact and floished rhetoric. Entertaining the views he expresses regarding Republicanism, it is not possible to understand how he can retrain from adopting warmly the publicanism, it is not possible to understand how he can reirain from adopting warmly the cause of the Cuban Republic. He seems rather inclined to apply the word annexation to our own than te the formation of other republics. He adheres to his annexation policy regarding San Domingo." The Herald, however, believes it is the wisest policy to foster the establishing of independent republics in all outlying territory where the people are prepared for the change, and had hoped that the advocacy of this cause by the President might have helped to establish the independence of Cuba, and advance the prospects of a Canadian republic. Concerning home affairs, it thinks we have a right to expect from him such a change public. Concerning nome anairs, it thinks we have a right to expect from him such a change of policy towards the South as will restore good feeling. It instances the case of Louislans, and says: "The address affords a hope that the South will be no longer subjected to oppression, but we are inclined to the belief that the President must have forgotten

The Tribune styles the address brief, and strikingly characteristic of the President; it is clear and pronounced on the subject of civil rights; regarding annexation, his deference to

The Times thinks the address is a blunt, out-spoken, practical document, bearing the stamp of the President's individuality; he is too outspoken to conceal his belief that the National Government ought to do aundry things usually committed to individual enterprise; while it is certain he has too keen a sense of his responsibility to urge such details of policy beyond the limits which the people and their representatives would approve.

News and Gossip. The chemical works of Jacob Elias have been burned. Loss \$90,000.

The weather is clear and cold, the gale having somewhat subsided.

Extern resulted his reprieve last night and Foster received his reprieve last night amid great rejoicing. His iriends hope for a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment, for life.

Jay Cooke & Co. have received no advices concerning their reported loss of a quarter of a million by the frauds on the Bank of Eng-

A woman died yesterday with symptoms of yellow fever. The sgeat of Explorer Stanley has abscond-

A REVOLT IN ALGERIA. Imminent Danger of the Duke de Char-

PARIS, March 5. The government is in receipt of dispatches from the French governor of Algeria to the effect that a terrible revolt has again broken effect that a terrible revolt has again broken out in that province. The native Algerians have banded together with the other tribes in the province against the French rule, and a determined and probably successful effort is about to be made to overthrow it. Upwards of ten thousand Algerians, all fully armed and desperate, have surrounded a body of French troops, seven hundred surrounder the comdesperate, have surrounded a body of Franch troops, seven hundred strong, under the command of the Duke de Chartres. An attack by the rebels is probable at any moment. The French troops are determined to make the best possible defence, but in view of the overwhelming numbers of the Algerians a bloody massacre appears inevitable should they be attacked. The news of the critical situation of the Duke de Chartres's command causes. massacre appears inevitable should they be attacked. The news of the critical situation of the Duke de Chartres's command causes much anxiety to the government here, and a sufficient force will in all probability be ordered to his relief at once. The Kaoyis are heading the revolt, and many of the most prominent are those who through the leniency of the government escaped punishment for of the government escaped punishm participation in the rising of last year.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The Riverside Hotel at Paterson, N. J., is burned.
-The decision in the Campbell-Hicken prize fight at Pittsburgh, Pa., is in favor of

Hicken. G. Jones, a bookkeeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, ran away yesterday, after robbing the bank of fitty-thousand dollars.

Bity-thousand dollars.

By special application of Hon. W. A.
Handly, the President will pardon R. S. Gray,
Ku-Klux prisoner, confined at Albany jail.

Gray is a citizen of Bandolph County, Aia.

The Democrate at Saratoga have elected
the beard of supervisors. Last year the —The Democrats at Saratoga have elected the board of supervisors. Last year the board consisted of fourteen Republicans and six Democrats. The Democrats also carry Duchesse County, Kentucky.

—The failure of the Anti-Scott Air Line Railroad bill in the New Jersey Legislaure on Tuesday treated great indignation, and it was feared that some of the senators would

was feared that some of the senators would be lynched.

There is some talk of forming a new State.
to be called "Alleghany," out of Western
North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, with the capital at Knoxwestern virginia, with the territory thus de-ville or Chautanocga. The territory thus de-scribed consists almost wholly of mountain land, and the new State would be the Switreriand of America. It would also be im-messely rich in mineral deposito,