

THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I

BARNWELL G. H. S. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

NO. 16.

Rate of Advertisement

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Address,
THE PEOPLE,
Barnwell G. H. S. C.

Special Requests.
1. In writing to this office on business always give your name and Post Office address.
2. Business letters and communications to be published should be written on separate sheets, and the object of such communications should be clearly indicated by necessary note when required.
3. Articles for publication should be written in a clear, legible hand, and on only one side of the page.
4. All changes in advertisements must reach us on Friday.

Travelers' Guide

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1877.
The following schedule will be operated on and after this date:
Night Express Train—Daily.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Florence 11 15 p. m.
Leave Columbia 4 40 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington 6 52 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Wilmington 6 00 p. m.
Leave Florence 10 02 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia 1 25 a. m.

This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and water connection via Portmouth. Stop only at Eastover, Bluff, Timmonsville, Florence, Marion, Fair Bluff, Whiteville and Flemington.
Through Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points. Pullman Sleepers on night trains.
Through Freight Train—Daily, except Sundays.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Columbia 5 00 p. m.
Leave Florence 4 30 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington 12 00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Wilmington 2 30 p. m.
Leave Florence 2 35 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia 10 10 a. m.
Local Freight Train leaves Columbia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, at 6 a. m. Arrives at Florence at 8 30 p. m.
A. POPE, G. F. & T. A. J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
COLUMBIA, July 11, 1877.
On and after Sunday, 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
FOR COLUMBIA,
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston 6 45 a. m. 8 15 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia 12 15 p. m. 7 15 a. m.
FOR AUGUSTA,
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston 9 00 a. m. 2 15 p. m.
Arrive Augusta 5 00 p. m. 6 04 a. m.
FOR CHARLESTON,
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Columbia 3 15 p. m. 7 00 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 10 00 p. m. 6 40 a. m.
Leave Augusta 8 30 a. m. 8 15 p. m.
Arrive Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 20 a. m.
The Camden train will leave Camden at 7 40 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and connect at Kingville with the up passenger train for Columbia. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays it will connect at Kingville with down passenger train from Columbia and arrive at Camden at 8 p. m. Connects daily with trains from and to Charleston.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
Superintendent.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
Passenger Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the East Day Train on South Carolina Railroad up and down. On and after Monday, July 11, the following will be the schedule:
UP.
Leave Columbia at 12 45 p. m.
Leave Florence at 2 35 p. m.
Leave Newberry at 3 43 p. m.
Leave Hodges at 6 40 p. m.
Leave Belton at 8 30 p. m.
Arrive at Greenville at 10 00 p. m.
DOWN.
Leave Greenville at 5 40 a. m.
Leave Belton at 7 20 a. m.
Leave Hodges at 8 57 a. m.
Leave Newberry at 1 05 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at 2 50 p. m.

ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE DIVISION.

UP.
Leave Belton at 8 30 p. m.
Leave Anderson at 9 20 p. m.
Leave Pendleton at 10 10 p. m.
Leave Perryville at 10 40 p. m.
Arrive at Walhalla at 11 15 p. m.
DOWN.
Leave Walhalla at 4 25 a. m.
Leave Perryville at 5 40 a. m.
Leave Pendleton at 6 40 a. m.
Leave Anderson at 7 30 a. m.
Arrive at Belton at 7 30 a. m.
Laurens Branch Trains leave Clinton at 9 a. m. and leave Newberry 3 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Abbeville Branch train connects at Hodges with down and up train daily, Sundays excepted.
THOMAS DODAMEAD,
General Superintendent.
JAMES NORTON, JR., General Ticket Agent.

T. J. KENNEDY,

No 114 Church Street,
Next St. Philips Church, Charleston, S. C.
Horse Shoe, Wheelright

General Blacksmithing,

Builder of Carriage, Drays, Wagons, Trucks, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to. All orders from the Country will receive faithful attention.
nov8-3m
T. Markwalter,
Marble Works,
BROAD STREET,
NEAR LOWER MARKET, AUGUSTA, GA.
Monuments, Tombstones and Marble Works Generally.
MALUETO ORDER.
A large selection always on hand ready for lettering and delivery.
nov1-6m

SENATOR BUTLER SPEAKS.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF COLUMBIA.

A Sharp Denunciation of President Hayes—The Real Issue in the Senatorial Struggle—Words of Counsel and of Cheer to the People of South Carolina.

[Special Dispatch to the News and Courier, Columbia, Wednesday, December 12.—10 p. m.]—Senator M. C. Butler was serenaded here to-night by the members of the General Assembly and other prominent citizens. A very large crowd gathered in front of the Wheeler House, Senator Butler was introduced by Lieut. Col. W. R. Carhart and said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you most cordially and sincerely for this manifestation of your kindness. Twelve months ago to-day the Senate of the United States, sitting in your State-House under the shadow and protection of Federal bayonets, pretended to elect as a representative from South Carolina in the United States Senate one D. T. Corbin. Seven days afterwards, on the 19th of December, the Legislature which now occupies the State-House, under the protecting wings of the laws and the constitution of this country, did me the honor to elect me to the Senate of the United States. From that day to this, from that day until the 2nd of December, 1877, a contest has been waged, which, for its bitterness and malignity, its falsehoods upon myself and the good people of South Carolina, has never been equaled in the annals of our history. But on that morning of December it culminated in my being sworn in to the Senate of the United States, instead of D. T. Corbin. [Applause.] My friends, very grave misapprehension has prevailed in the minds of some of the people of this State as to the nature of that contest. It has been supposed by some that the question was whether I should be sworn in, or whether I should be sent back for re-election by the Legislature; but I say to you that that was not the contest. If it had been, I should not have quietly submitted to the torrent of abuse, such as no man ever submitted to before. I should have returned to the bosom of my family, and friends, if that had been the issue, have allowed your representatives, the representatives of the people of South Carolina, to have decided in their discretion and wisdom whether or not I should be returned as your senator. No, my friends, the real issue was whether I should be seated or Corbin. Some say that this was impossible. That there was no law to seat Corbin; he has no constituency and no law. But, my friends and fellow-citizens, does a desperate radical majority, dwindling day by day out of existence, stop to consider questions of law or right? Was there any law for the admission of Kellogg from Louisiana? It was a flagrant outrage on that gallant sister State of ours. There was no law for that, and none to seat Corbin; but I tell you that I know whereof I speak when I say that the radical majority of the Senate had determined to seat Corbin; and I now say with regret and reluctance that the man, whom I think I am not stigmatizing too severely when I say that he procured his present position through fraudulent methods, threw the entire weight of his administration, backed by his friends, to perpetrate this outrage on South Carolina, and seat this man Corbin, of whom it has been said that he has drawn more tears and pang than the people of South Carolina than all others put together—seat him and perpetrate this outrage on South Carolina. And yet the President of the United States, personally and through his friends, attempted to do it. I say that I make this remark with some regret, because, in all that he was doing, or assuming to do, to help the South and the country, I felt bound to sustain him, although his position was procured by questionable means, and I was quite willing that he should atone for the crime of his party by a virtuous and constitutional administration of the laws. But when the supreme moment came and its issue was made squarely and sharply between the enemies of constitutional liberty in South Carolina and his friends, he threw his weight in favor of the enemies of his country. And now, my friends, I have been placed in a position of comparative novelty. I have been thrown into an arena to which I am not accustomed. It is one of dignity and gravity and of the greatest responsibility, and I meet this responsibility with the gravest apprehensions that I shall not come up to the full measure of your expectations, or prove equal to the requirements of the position. I can only promise that, in the discharge of my duties, I shall be actuated by but one single principle, and that is to always keep steadfastly before me the honor and the welfare and the interests of our grand old Commonwealth. I have sat in the Senate of the United States hour after hour, day after day, and night after night, and submitted to insult, contumely, abuse, misrepresentation, falsehood and malignity. I have submitted to it, my friends, without a murmur, without even a protest. Why have I done so? Because, the interests of South Carolina were at stake. It was not congenial to my nature, for I have no ambition for the notoriety which some of that kind of abuse, and which do not think that anything in my past history justifies it. But take my seat without a feeling of resentment to those who have done me this gross injustice. I shall bury the wrong which have been done me in the past, whenever a recollection of the interests of the people of this State committed to my care. I have only this to say, that what I have determined not to be betrayed into personal recrimination against the men, the Senators of the United States, who have cowardly attacked me when I was disarmed and unable to defend myself, now that I am their peer upon the floor of the Senate I hope they will not repeat it. [Continued cheering.] If they do repeat it, take my word for it, I will give them as good as they send. [Renewed cheering.] I will add that I can never consent to degrade myself to the level of brutality, cowardice and black guardism which characterized their conduct toward me. I will not detain you longer but to make one additional suggestion as to what, in my judgment, is the one thing needful for our whole people, irrespective of race, class, color or condition, for, in the discharge of my duties, I shall recognize no distinction. But if there is one thing more needful than another for the people of South Carolina to do, it is that all questions which prevent her from resuming her natural relations to her sister States of this great confederation shall be settled as speedily as possible. Her people and all her interests require the benign influence of peace and quiet, and as far as may be consistent with her future welfare, the forgetting of the grievances of the past. Her ports require the reviving influence of foreign and domestic trade. Her rivers and harbors are entitled to the care of the general government and a proportionate share of the public appropriations for their improvement, and I shall insist that no discrimination shall be made against her in this regard. There is one thing more, which pardon me for suggesting, that in all of our dealings with each other there should be a spirit of mutual forbearance and toleration. There should be a rigid and uncompromising obedience to the only safe arbitrament between the people—the arbitrament of the law. To that, and to that alone, can we submit with safety all our disputes and differences. This is the more important, may absolutely necessary, after having passed through so terrible an ordeal. Terrible, did I say? Why, when I look back and remember the scenes which we witnessed on these very streets twelve months ago, when almost the snapping of a finger would have precipitated bloody revolution and war, and when I remember how we have passed through it all and what we have achieved without the shedding of blood, I can ascribe it to no other influence but the special interposition of the great God of us all. Man, it appears to me, is incapable of having achieved such results alone. So far as I am concerned and those of us who happened to be thrown to the front, we were mere factors, mere incidents in the struggle. It was the great heart of the people of South Carolina rising and demanding their rights. [Cheers.] The leaders, as they were called, were mere instruments. The people, rising as one man, solidly, irrepressibly, carried the day by standing unyielding, shoulder to shoulder. And let me commend to you for the future the lesson of the past. We can only succeed hereafter by the same unanimity of action, and by frowning down absolutely all efforts at organizing what are now termed "independent movements." We must stand together. The Democracy of South Carolina must ally themselves in the most compact, compact and unbroken affiliation with the great constitutional party of this country, the National Democracy. Something has been said in different quarters of the country about a new party. As a matter of policy, it would be a miserable madness, political suicide, now that the democracy is about to achieve the control of the government, that we should attempt any new party in the South, to say nothing of principle. For three quarters of a century the democratic party has preserved, protected and guarded constitutional and American liberty on this continent, and we must keep fully in accord with it, if we would expect to reap any of the benefits of the government. [Applause.] If you had seen what I have seen within the last two months in the city of Washington, the disposition of the radical revolutionary element, you would stand appalled and could not be surprised at any act of theirs to preserve their party power. My friends I have been betrayed into saying much more than I

intended. In the few days I have been here I have been in no condition to make or prepare a speech. My ideas almost fail to respond to proper expression, so completely have I been engrossed in warding off the attacks upon the rights of myself, and through myself, those of South Carolina. If it was essential that those who represent South Carolina in that body when she was in the zenith of her glory should stand on the pumps and maintain her rights, how much greater the responsibility now than she is in the dust of degradation and humiliation. I can only promise again that, to the best of my feeble ability, I shall strive to do my duty, and that, in the discharge of that duty, I shall do nothing which will bring the blush of shame to any man or woman in this State. I thank you sincerely for the honor of this cordial welcome. I thank you sincerely not only for this cordial welcome, but profoundly for the attention which you have given me, and bid you good night. [Prolonged cheering.]

Senator Patterson
(St. Louis Dispatch.)
Hon. J. J. Patterson, whose name has been so familiar in connection with the late contest in the United States Senate, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, having been born in Juniata county in 1830. He was educated at Jefferson college (Canonsburg, Pa.), and graduated in the class of 1848. In the same year he became editor of the Juniata Sentinel, but in 1850 bought the Harrisburg Telegraph, paying one-third of the purchase money in hand, and giving his obligations for the balance. In the spring of 1854, before any of his obligations had matured, he sold the paper for an advance of \$3,000 and left the city. The proprietors from whom he purchased obtained judgment against him for \$4,822.30, but could collect nothing. When his father who, was wealthy, died a few years afterwards, they thought to make their judgment, but found that John had been too sharp for them, and had confessed a judgment in favor of his wife that was ahead of them. In 1860 he settled with one of the creditors, trading him stock in a Philadelphia insurance company for his share, which turned out to be a swindle and a fraud. He then played banker for some years, and worked his way into the Legislature, of which he was a member from 1858 to 1861, and an active wire puller and manipulator for Simon Cameron. When the latter became Secretary of War, Patterson was made a paymaster in the army; his nomination however, was not confirmed; as charges were made against him reflecting on his honesty. In 1864 he was nominated to Congress, but, on account of the charges made against his integrity, was beaten by an ultra-democrat, although the district had a republican majority of 2,500. As executor of his father's estate he was accused of trying to cheat the other heirs and when obliged to settle the account, he took credit for a note of \$2,000, purporting to have been made by his father to himself in 1853. It was claimed to be a forgery, a charge he succeeded in defeating by means about as discreditable as the charge itself. He next went to South Carolina, where he so manipulated the negro Legislature, as to secure an election to the Senate. Since that time his career is well known to the country.

The effect of the war on the London papers is the subject of an interesting letter to the Toronto Globe from its English correspondent. He says that the editors thought it would be a short and sharp campaign, and so sent out armies of correspondents, with orders to spare no expense in getting early and complete reports; but the war never took any hold upon the reading public, and the proprietors of newspapers are getting alarmed at the prospect of an endless succession of telegraph bills, for which there is no apparent return; consequently, reports are being cut down, and correspondents ordered home. The Daily News, he says, has felt the strain so severely that it is falling behind in its finances, and it is even rumored in newspaper circles that Mr. Archibald Forbes's sudden return from the seat of war is mainly due to the necessity of curtailing an expenditure too heavy for the resources of the paper. The correspondent says further: "The New York Herald has recalled all its war correspondents as not being worth their cost. The Telegraph and Standard are drawing in their special intelligences, and I expect that during the ensuing winter the Times will be the only paper which will go on with the present system of wholesale telegraphing."

A veteran, aged 76, has been fined twenty dollars and sent to jail for a month for asserting that Marshal McMahon is addicted to opium, and was under its baneful influence when he resolved to make a coup d'etat.

THE EASTERN WAR.
DETAILS OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

A Starving Town—The Turkish Losses—Osman Pasha Mortally Wounded.

Telegraphic dispatches bring as the intelligence of the wounding of Osman Pasha, and the fall of Plevna. This, we judge, practically terminates the war between Russia and Turkey, in favor of the former. Although Turkey has been defeated by overwhelming numbers and superior facilities, the desperate bravery of the Turkish soldiers throughout the unequal contest can be referred to by that nation with proper pride. The defense of Plevna by Osman Pasha is one of the achievements of the day, and long after the conquering army of Russia will have been forgotten, the heroic and soldierly defense of Plevna will remain bright in the memories of such as preserve the record of events that serve to illustrate a country's history.

[By Cable to the Journal of Commerce.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, December 11.—Reouf Pasha has been appointed war minister in place of Mustapha Pasha, who has been transferred to the command of the civic guards. There is great depression here over the fall of Plevna.
ST. PETERSBURG, December 11.—There is great enthusiasm in this city over the Russian victory at Plevna.
BUCHAREST, December 11.—Osman Pasha's wounds are dangerous and it is thought they may prove fatal. In the surrender of Plevna forty thousand Turks were taken prisoners and four hundred guns fell into the hands of the Russians. The inhabitants of Plevna were found to be in a starving condition. The hospitals are crowded and there are scarcely any surgeons in the place. The condition of affairs in the captured city are described as pitiable.
LONDON, December 11.—A dispatch from Bucharest, says that the main object of the Russian campaign in the Balkans having been accomplished, and the ultimate and complete success of the Russians assured, the Czar has determined to return immediately to St. Petersburg.
The Turks in the battle before Plevna lost ten thousand men in killed and wounded. The Russian loss is unknown.
Another special dispatch from Bucharest says regarding the capture of Plevna, that the critical condition of Osman Pasha's army was certainly known at Constantinople, hence the effort of Suleiman Pasha to create a diversion to enable him to break out of Plevna, and the attempt of Mehmet Ali to assist him. The latter, however, failed to co-operate as instructed, and he will be relieved of his command in a few days. Osman Pasha, finding all resources cut off, his escape impossible, his army starving, and perishing with cold, and no hope of success, communicated by letter with the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the invading forces; but the latter declined to accept a letter, or receive the envoy, who was escorted to the headquarters of Prince Charles, commander-in-chief of the allied armies besieging Plevna. The letter contained a request for favorable terms of capitulation, and that Osman Pasha be allowed to surrender his sword to the Grand Duke Nicholas. This being impossible, the envoy returned to Plevna. On Sunday another desperate sort was made on the Russian right, in which Osman Pasha himself was badly wounded, and about three thousand Turks played "hors de combat." Nothing now remained but unconditional surrender, and thus closed one of the bravest defenses of modern times.
At 2 o'clock on Sunday the Turkish batteries sounded a retreat, the firing ceased on both sides, and the Russian victory was acknowledged. Aid for the wounded was given indiscriminately to Turks and Russians while negotiations were in progress, and by 4 o'clock the surrender was complete.
To-day the Russians are engaged in occupying the forts and batteries and garrisoning Plevna. Suleiman Pasha having spent Sunday in inspecting the fortresses of Rustschuk and Varna has returned to Ahmedie, and ordered all correspondents to the rear. It is believed that he contemplated an active aggressive movement, but the fall of Plevna may cause him to fall back toward Adrianople. The release of one hundred, and twenty thousand men under Prince Charles and the Grand Duke Nicholas for active field operations will make his position very critical.
The montenegrins are gaining considerable victories over the Turks, and the surrender of Antivan is hourly expected. The local Albanian authorities at Scutari, are seriously considering the advisability of asking the intervention of mediation of Italy.

BUCHAREST, December 11.—A Te Deum was sung here to celebrate the Russian success at Plevna, Gortschakoff and Russian and Roumanian authorities present. The Czar and Gortschakoff return to St. Petersburg in a week. The Czar, after the surrender, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha.
LOXOP, December 11.—The greatest excitement prevails here over the fall of Plevna and the capture of Osman and his army. The general tone of the London press commenting on the fall is to urge the government to seize the present opportunity for mediation while it may not yet be too late. The Globe says that after a resistance which challenged the admiration of the world, the impregnable fortress which Osman Pasha's genius created out of a small unfortified town has been compelled to surrender. The defensive power of the Porte is temporarily shipwrecked by this tremendous disaster and it is impossible to exaggerate the probable consequences that may follow. Sofia must be captured soon, and that accomplished no important obstacle remains to the rapid advance of the Russians to Adrianople. When once the Russians are there the Porte will be compelled to accept any terms dictated, or stake the very existence of the Ottoman Empire on the defence of Constantinople. It is the duty of Minister Layard to impress upon the mind of the Sultan the urgent expediency of giving weight to pacific councils before the resources of the Empire are utterly exhausted.

Salaries of State Officers.
[News and Herald.]
Attorney-General Connor has resigned. The reason assigned is that he cannot afford any longer to neglect his private business. In other words he could not afford to lose three-fourths or more of his regular income in the patriotic duty of serving the State on a begrudging salary. When Cardozo was tried before the Legislature, several years back, he paid ten thousand dollars, we are informed, as attorneys' fees in that single case. What he and Smalls and Carpenter did not know, but we feel assured that by the time the prosecution of all the thieves shall have ended, the fees paid to the defendants' attorneys will amount to five or six times the annual salary of the Attorney-General. Yet it is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute all these cases without any additional recompense. Besides this duty he is called upon, in performing the functions of his office, to act as legal adviser to the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller-General, the Adjutant and Inspector-General, the State Superintendent of education, the dozen and one investigating committee, and any member of the Legislature who wishes to draw up a bill for erecting a gate across a public road, or regulating the standard degree of steepness that guano should emit, or changing the name of Peter Smith to Samuel Snooks. Such is the wretched tangle into which the radical Legislature got the law, that scarcely any question can be answered by any of the heads of departments at Columbia without first consulting the Attorney-General. He is supposed to be a walking cyclopedia of law, a complete digest of State reports, an infallible interpreter of oracular legislative enactments—a Job in patience and a Moses in meekness—all for twenty-one hundred and odd dollars a year. Some Attorney-Generals would have been dead at nothing a year; but both General Connor and Mr. Youmans, who succeeds him, deserve a much higher rate of compensation.

What is true of the Attorney-General is equally true of the other State officials. The State Superintendent of education, for instance, should be one of the most eminent instructors in the State, and his peculiar and chief duties, as laid down in the law, are that he shall be continually travelling through the different counties, visiting schools and improving the system. Every day on such a tour costs about three dollars a year is offered as a sufficient inducement to impel any one competent for the task to abandon other duties, support his family and travel as he should, at least two hundred days in the year.

Again, the State Treasurer is required to give an enormous bond; and to handle a million and a half dollars a year; paid out in countless numbers of warrants, requiring a complex system of book-keeping, and for this he receives a trifle over eighteen hundred dollars.

It is needless to enter further into details. The salaries paid are too small to command first rate ability.

If this parsimonious course is continued, the result will be either that none but incompetent parties will accept the offices, or that all the State officials will be taken from the city of Columbia, and these will perform their public functions as a part of fifth wheel to their regular private business. It is an old adage that the dearest goods are sometimes the cheapest. Let our law-makers reflect whether the rule does not apply with force in this instance.

HONEST JOHN.
The Conquest of the White House—Having Served His Mission, He will Resign—The Charleston Collectorship.
[Journal of Commerce.]
New York, December 11.—The Post's Washington special says: Senator Patterson is extremely happy, because as he says, he has at last brought the administration to him. For four months he has demanded to be consulted about Federal appointments in South Carolina, but the President steadily refused to listen, or accept his advice, until he took ground in the Senate, favoring the admission of General Butler.

The speech which he delivered in the Senate a few days ago produced, he says, the desired effect at the White House, and the President concluded not to ignore him any longer in making appointments in South Carolina. To-day the President transmitted the nomination of Cyrus H. Baldwin to be collector of customs at Charleston.

Patterson says it is his appointment and it is pronounced by him to be a first class one. Baldwin is he says a personal friend and an uncompromising republican who lived in Columbia, S. C., thirty-five years. I tell you said Patterson if I don't get what I want, I will raise a row in the republican camp and they know it. The Evening Telegram's Washington special says there is little reason to doubt that the judiciary proceedings against Patterson in South Carolina will not be pushed. It is stated by well informed persons that Patterson's vote and efforts for Butler have secured immunity for him. He will be released on bail from the indictment which has been found against him, but his efforts for Butler are not all that is required of him. It is part of the arrangement that he shall, a few months hence, resign his seat in the Senate, which will then be filled by the election of Wade Hampton. Patterson will resign ostensibly for the reason that the democrats have been given possession of the State by the Hayes' administration, and that a democratic senator can represent them better than he can.

Power of the Hand
It may be going too far to say that a man may judge the character of his fellow man by the manner in which he "shakes hands." But there is certainly a significance in those busy members of the body which "he who runs may read." The creator of "Uriah Heap" has taught us not to trust the owners of limp, moist hands, which close cordially on nothing save their own possessions. "It is the touch of a hand at a greeting which warms or chills my heart, and makes me know to a certainty how much or how little I shall like the person before me. If the fingers close about my own with a short, quick, convulsive grasp, I know that he will snap, snarl, and finally quarrel, and that the least I have to do with the owner of those wily digits, the better off I shall be. If a nervous cold hand glides into my own, and seems disposed to lie there, without life, I know at once that all my happiness would be as nothing in that awful palm. But if the hand grasps yours and holds it firmly, in strong, warm fingers, you are safe in cultivating the friendship of the owner. These human hands! From the beginning of life they play an important part.

"All the gifts of the earth has laid in the hollow of the hand. The books, the music, the pictures, the wonders of architecture, the intricacies of mechanism, the mysteries of science and the government of the countries, with all their God-like beauties of color, sound, symmetry, usefulness, progression and wisdom, have lain within a human hand. The highest aspirations and realizations of the brain are brought to light through the hand, and the tenderest love and charity of the heart make the hand their dispenser. They can be tender ministrants of comfort and peace, yet as cruel and as full of venom as the bite of an asp.

"And with all their power, with all their charities, their cruelties, their tender touches, their machinations—they are folded at last, and those who speak of us tell of the closing of eyes and the folding of hands as a part of our going away."—Exchange.

ORANOKUNG, December 12.—A lamentable death occurred yesterday, Mr. Elliot Robinson being the victim. He entered into a friendly horse race with Mr. B. F. Slater, whose horse was ridden by a colored boy. The animal which Mr. Robinson rode halted and threw him headlong against a pile, causing death in a few hours. The young man was a thrifty and respected citizen and leaves a wife and two children. Medical help was called at once, but it was too late.

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