

THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

NO. 20.

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 each clearly indicated by necessary notes 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 Columbia . . . 11 15 p. m.
 Leave Florence . . . 2 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 line connection via Portsmouth. 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 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 at 6 a. m. Arrives at Florence at 3 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 . . . 5 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. 7 15 p. m.
 Arrive Augusta . . . 6 00 p. m. 8 00 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON.
 (Sunday morning excepted).
 Leave Columbia . . . 8 15 p. m. 7 00 p. m.
 Arrive at Charleston . . . 6 00 p. m. 6 40 a. m.

Leave Augusta . . . 8 00 a. m. 6 15 p. m.
 Arrive Charleston . . . 4 20 p. m. 7 20 a. m.

The Camden train will leave Camden at 7 30 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 a train from Camden to Charleston.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Fast Day Trains 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 Aiston . . . 2 35 p. m.
 Leave Newberry . . . 3 48 p. m.
 Leave Hodges . . . 6 50 p. m.
 Leave Belton . . . 8 30 p. m.
 Arrive at Greenville . . . 10 00 p. m.

DOWN.
 Leave Greenville at . . . 5 40 a. m.
 Leave Belton . . . 7 20 a. m.
 Leave Hodges . . . 8 57 a. m.
 Leave Aiston . . . 1 05 p. m.
 Arrive at Columbia . . . 2 50 p. m.

ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE DIVISION.

UP.
 Leave Belton . . . 8 30 p. m.
 Leave Anderson . . . 9 20 p. m.
 Leave Pendleton . . . 10 10 p. m.
 Leave Ferrisville . . . 10 40 p. m.
 Arrive at Wallhalla . . . 11 15 p. m.

DOWN.
 Leave Wallhalla . . . 4 25 a. m.
 Leave Ferrisville . . . 5 10 a. m.
 Leave Pendleton . . . 5 40 a. m.
 Leave Anderson . . . 6 30 a. m.
 Arrive at Belton . . . 7 10 a. m.

Laurens Branch Trains leave Clinton at 9 a. m. and leave Newberry 9 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.
 Horseshoer, Wheelwright

General Blacksmithing,

Builder of Carts, 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
 MADE TO ORDER.
 A large selection always on hand ready for lettering and delivery.
 nov1-6m

Hamlet on Repudiation.

The following modernized, improved and corrected version of the famous colloquy has been obtained by the Abberville Press and Banner from a spirit medium, who is in communication with the disembodied Prince of Denmark:

To pay or not to pay—that is the question; Whether 'tis nobler in the State to suffer The slings and arrows of outrageous bondage, Or to take arms against a sea of bonds And by repudiating end them? To scale—to repudiate—

No more; and by repudiation say we end The bond debt and the thousand fraudulent stocks This State is heir to—'tis a consumption Devoutly to be wished. To scale—to repudiate;

To repudiate! perchance to cheat; ay, there's the rub;

For in repudiation what shame may come—

When we have shuffled off this financial coil Must give us pause; there's the respect— That makes calamity of so much debt.

For who would bear the whips and scorns of bondholders, Chamberlain's wrong, Carpenter's contumely,

The pangs of poverty, the law's delay, The insolence of creditors, and the spurns That Carolina of the Radical takes,

When she herself might her deliverance make With a mere pen stroke? Who would taxes bear

To grunt and sweat under a heavy debt, But that the dread of something after repudiation—

That undiscovered country, from whose bourne No capital returns—puzzles the will,

And makes us rather bear the ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of.

Thus poverty doth make niggards of us all; And thus the native hue of honesty Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of debt; And 'neath the State, once of great name and nature,

With this regard, their credit turn away And lose the name of honest.

THE CROOKEDNESS OF CORBIN.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF HIS GREAT PHOSPHATE STEAL.

Fall History of the Adacious Grab—Some Significant Facts Which Corbin Forgot to Mention in his Explanation of How the Money Went—An Interesting Glimpse of What will be Shown by the Pending Investigation.

(Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.)

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, January 8.—The Corbin committee is engaged several hours daily in prosecuting the investigation entrusted to it by the Senate.

Its sessions are conducted in private, and the bond of secrecy is imposed upon members, clerks and witnesses alike to remain in force until the report has been submitted to the Senate. It is, therefore, difficult to ascertain what has been done in the committee room, but from various outside sources the following facts have been obtained, which will be found in time to correspond pretty much with the results arrived at by the committee:

Mr. Corbin was a member of the General Assembly at the time the phosphate monopoly act was passed, and largely assisted, both within and without the General Assembly, in securing its passage. He was the largest stockholder in the company organized under the act, and managed its interests in the triple capacity of president, counsel and legislator; and it was in his interest, and his own, that he applied to the attorney-general to bring suit against a rival company, and to let him (Corbin) conduct the suit in the courts.

In his "Card" recently published he states that "novel and important questions" were involved in this suit. These, however, may be summed up in the one question: Whether North Winbee Creek was or was not a navigable stream, a question which, under Corbin's manipulation may indeed have "run through about three years," but which might have been readily determined by one less interested in protracting the suit within as many weeks.

Having, in course of time, obtained a decree for \$5,900, (not for \$28,000 as he alleges), Corbin next applied to the court to appoint a referee to ascertain what fee should be paid to him for the distinguished and disinterested services which he had rendered the State in conducting the suit. The referee was accordingly appointed, and soon reported that Mr. Corbin was entitled to 62.1-2 per cent. on the \$5,900 for which a decree had been obtained, and the court confirmed the referee's report. It should be remarked just here that at the time the referee made his report there was no other amount before the court besides the \$5,900 above referred to, and the enormous per cent. by him recommended to be paid was awarded solely upon the ground that although the \$5,900 was the whole amount for which the decree had been obtained, and on which he could be allowed a fee, yet the State would eventually receive many times that sum in royalty obtained by virtue of the finding of the court. It chanced, however, that the phosphate com-

pany, the defendant in this case, had been compelled to give a bond to the State, pending the suit, conditioned for the payment of a royalty to the State on all the phosphates they should take from Winbee Creek, after the commencement of the suit—if it should finally be decided against them. After it had been so decided a referee was appointed to find the amount of their liabilities on their bonds, and after the court had allowed Corbin 62.1-2 per cent. on the \$5,900 as his fee in the case, the referee reported that the company should pay \$23,000 on their bond to the State.

This amount, in regular course, would have been paid directly to the State Treasurer. Corbin certainly had no claim to the custody of it or to any per cent. upon it, but he coolly asked leave of the court to allow him to receipt for the company for the \$23,000 on behalf of the State. The court granted the request, and Corbin got possession of the \$23,000 and claimed 62.1-2 per cent. on it.

This was too much for even Corbin's official friends to stand. The claim was so preposterous that the attorney-general, who was both his personal and political friend, and who had employed him to conduct the case, advised the comptroller-general not to allow it. The comptroller-general, who was also his political and personal friend, at once made a formal demand on him for the whole of the \$23,000, as well as for the 37.1-2 per cent. remaining of the \$5,900, and filed in the comptroller-general's office copies of his official letters to Corbin, setting forth with painful perspicuity the swindling character of that greedy individual's proceedings.

The comptroller's pointed darts glanced from the brazen surface of Corbin's cheek without inflicting a visible scratch, and Corbin kept the \$27,900. By his own showing, which is merely accepted here for purposes of argument, Corbin should have turned over to the State at least 37.1-2 per cent. of the \$27,900; but he turned over nothing. He emphatically claimed to have rendered the comptroller-general certain other services, not specified, in another case, and kept the 37.1-2 per cent. on the whole amount as his self-awarded fee, well knowing that if he had rendered any such service, the comptroller-general had no power to fix his fee, which could only be paid through an appropriation by the General Assembly.

What he did with his plunder is too well known to need re-telling. One or two points only may be indicated here. Corbin, in his card, says that Judge Carpenter had granted an injunction against the banks from paying out State money; the wheels of government were thereby stopped, and that he (Corbin) lent Cardozo, State Treasurer, \$30,000 to carry on the State Government. The reply to these statements is a very simple and brief one: Judge Carpenter's injunction did not stop the wheels of government, for the reason that the money then in the banks were not moneys that could be used "to keep the wheels of government in motion," nor yet the wheels of the misgovernment with which Corbin was more nearly concerned. Every dollar in the banks belonged to specific funds already appropriated, except the amount of about \$978, the unexpended balance appropriated for "legislative expenses" for the previous fiscal year. Not knowing the exact amount in bank, it is possible that Corbin may have been misled by the tempting "item" under which this amount was returned.

Corbin did not lend \$30,000 to Cardozo, State Treasurer. He lent nothing to the State Treasurer for any purpose, as the State Treasurer's books conclusively show. He did deposit \$20,000, or thereabouts, with Cardozo, not as State Treasurer, but as his messenger and lobbyist in the matter of the election of United States Senator. This amount was not paid out for any State purpose. The whole of it was paid out by Cardozo, not as State Treasurer, but in his unofficial capacity as Corbin's agent, to members of the General Assembly.

The only point worthy of notice in this immediate connection is that it was only paid out to republican members of the General Assembly, a point which Corbin carefully omits to mention in his card. Whether these favored members were paid by Corbin for their votes can only be determined by a judicial investigation, which will certainly be had. Until the result of such investigation is made known, however, those who know Corbin and who know his men—the republican members of the General Assembly of 1876—and who know how these men voted, will hardly be at a loss to form an opinion for themselves.

Under the new army regulations, every Prussian soldier carries in his left trouser pocket, the plaster, lint and bandages necessary for the first dressing of a wound, so that in an emergency each can help himself or a comrade.

MORE TROUBLE FOR HAYES.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT TO BE OVERHAULED.

Senator Conkling the Prime Mover—Visiting Statesmen and Returning Boards to be Investigated—What a Republican Senator Says—Proceedings that may Make Tilden President.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Persons who claim to speak with knowledge of what is going to be done when the Senate again meets, assert that Senator Conkling will either offer himself, or will have offered, a carefully drawn resolution, reciting that there are grave accusations made, upon apparently good authority, involving the right of the President to the office held by him; and that such accusations ought to be set at rest by official inquiry into the alleged facts. The scope of the resolution, it is stated, will not attempt to impeach President Hayes, but it is asserted that it does involve Senator Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman and Congressman John A. Garfield, all of Ohio. The impression is that Senator Conkling will not personally offer the resolution, but that it may be done by Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, or Senator Jones, of Nevada, and that its language will be so carefully drawn as to make it very difficult for the Southern democratic senators to vote against it. It is further claimed that Senators Thurman and McDonald, of the Judiciary committee, with Judge Davis, of Illinois, who is counted neutral on all political issues, will support the resolution. The opposition anticipated is from Southern democratic senators entirely.

THE TESTIMONY RELIED ON.

Among the facts relied upon to show that the Louisiana electoral vote was bargained for, as it is said, affidavits of Messrs. Cassanova and Kennon members of the returning board, who claim that they have not been dealt with according to the original bargain. Documents will also be relied upon to furnish close connection between acquiescence in the count in the House and the promises entered into by President Grant and Mr. Stanley Matthews on the other. It is under the pretence of an effort to relieve the republican party of complicity in alleged bargaining that this examination is proposed to be made. It is said that proof will be brought to show that the "visiting statesmen" made certain promises to Packard and the returning board which have not been fulfilled. In fact, the whole proceedings of the "visiting statesmen" are to be overhauled, with the hope to cover them with dirt or to expose what they have said, done or promised.

WHAT MR. SPRINGER SAYS.

A report appeared to-day that Congressman Springer, of Illinois, had some information on the subject of this proposed investigation. Mr. Springer was visited and said that he knew nothing in detail of the matter, but he had been asked by leading republican senators what would be his judgment in the course of the democratic in case a movement for investigation was made by the republican side. He replied to this, that he could not see how the democrats could refuse a fair investigation of what they have denounced as the greatest fraud of the age. If they did the republicans would say, "You refuse to second us in an effort to investigate the charges you have yourselves made. This closes your mouths hereafter, you can no longer accuse us."

WHAT THE INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE.

Mr. Springer adds that a committee of inquiry in such a matter ought to be composed of the ablest men, so that the result should have the confidence of the country, and that the investigation must be thorough-going and cover the whole struggle down to its final decision, both in Louisiana, Florida and Washington. When asked what democratic support the resolution would have in the House, Mr. Springer said that he could not imagine that any democrat would vote against it, not even those who voted against filibustering, and he did not believe that any of the Southern democrats would be inclined to take that ground. He thinks there is no doubt whatever of the passage of the resolution if offered. Ordinarily there would have to be a two-third vote on the suspension of the rules to introduce it, but if the resolution should recite that it had been alleged that bargains had been made by any members of the House, it would become a privileged question and require only a majority vote.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT SENATOR.

A prominent republican senator said about this matter in private conversation: "It is of course impossible to foretell what the inquiry will show, but it will either show that there was no corrupt bargaining, in which case the democratic howl about republican frauds must cease, or it will show corrupt bargains, and in that case it may show either that Mr. Hayes was elected,

in which case he is all right and the authors of the bargaining will be punished, or that Mr. Hayes was not elected and that Mr. Tilden was, in which case the electoral commission bill provides a judicial remedy in these words: "Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States, if any such right exists."

"On the other hand it may be shown that there was no election, in which case the Constitution provides that the President of the Senate, or he failing, the Speaker of the House shall be President, or the House of Representatives may have to elect a President as the Constitution declares."

Crops of 1877 Throughout the World.

(N. Y. Sun.)

This country is the greatest of grain merchants, and it is well, with the opening of the new year, to take an account of stock. Let us sum up the results of the harvests of 1877 both in our own land and in European States.

As regards France, the grain crop of the year shows an average return in point of quantity, but a decline is remarked in weight and quality as compared with the yield of 1876. In the case of wheat, for instance, the deficiency is reckoned at from five to seven per cent., and there is no doubt that France will be obliged to supplement her native resources, to some extent, by importations of this staple.

Great Britain is less fortunate than France. In England, the yield of wheat, barley and oats is considerably below the average. The results are similar in Scotland and Ireland, and a further source of loss to the latter country is the fact that potatoes suffered greatly, owing to the prevailing humidity of the atmosphere. As regards Italy, very different returns are offered by different localities. Throughout the Southern provinces, formerly comprised in the kingdom of Naples, the crops seem to have been excellent in respect of quality, although the quantity fell somewhat short of the expectations of the spring. In Tuscany and the country of Apulia, and throughout the old States of the Church, the amount of grain harvested is thirty per cent. below the yield of average years.

With one or two exceptions the reports from the countries which make up the German Empire are decidedly unfavorable. In the Rhine province wheat exhibits a gain of ten per cent. over the normal quantity, but elsewhere in Prussia every species of grain shows a decline of from six to seven per cent. We find nearly equivalent results in Baden and Wurtemberg, but in Saxony the crop of wheat is equal to the average, and in parts of Bavaria it rose some seventeen per cent. above the normal level. In the latter country, moreover, the volume of barley harvested is at least a quarter larger than the usual return. In the German provinces of Austria the amount of wheat is between two and three million quintals in excess of the products of ordinary years.

In Hungary the amount of wheat garnered is extremely satisfactory. As a rule this country is able to export from three to four million quintals, but the products of 1877 will more than double that surplus. We may add that, in other respects, the past year has been a profitable one to the Hungarian agriculturist, nearly all sorts of grain giving returns far above the average. We come now to Russia, the great rival of the United States, as a purveyor of grain, and here we find a marked variance of results according to localities. In the plains of the Vistula, and generally within the limits of Russian Poland, the yield of wheat shows a decline of from ten to fifteen per cent. below ordinary years.

Throughout central and southern Russia, on the other hand, the wheat crop is excellent, and presents over the returns of 1876 an excess of twenty-five per cent. A marked falling off, however, is observed in the yield of barley and oats.

Such is the record of 1877 for most of the grain-producing countries of Europe. In the United States the harvests of the year are on the whole eminently satisfactory. Thus our yield of wheat, which in 1876 was 256,000,000 bushels, rose last season to 326,000,000. The quantity of corn is computed at 1,300,000,000 bushels, representing a gain of about 40,000,000 bushels. In view of all the facts here stated, there is no doubt that the foreign demand for our productions will exhibit a large increase during the next five or six months, and that the existing situation is peculiarly favorable to the American agriculturist.

The American public use in paper collars eight tons of paper daily and over 8,500,000 yards of muslin annually.

TOILET TREASURES.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES TO READ.

Marvels in Jewelry that Tempt the Purposes of the Fair Sex.

(From the Philadelphia Weekly Times.)

We wonder if the cunning scriptural artisans in the old polished gold, ever imagined that their conceptions would not only be transmitted to us by biblical lore, but by the actual reproduction of jewels worn by the women who figured in Solomon's festive days, or the ornaments stolen by the Hebrew fair ones from their blinded Egyptian friends, or like unto those worn by Esther when she decked herself to find favor in the eyes of Abasurus, the king; and again we find fac jewels of many of the gold articles of jewelry in the Di Cesnola collection of Cypriote treasures in necklaces, pendants, earrings, bracelets and other articles, the authentic copies of classic objects, and elegant and appropriate personal ornaments. No nepotism can convey an idea of the marvelous combinations that dazzle us here. There are large and small lace pins, representing a peafowl's feather, made of a thousand tiny diamonds, surrounding a large Brunswick diamond slightly colored; the entire feather, with every movement of the wearer, brilliant with wondrous prismatic hues. Another, a golden bar, from which are suspended seven large pure diamonds on tiny golden chains, the setting being so fine that they can scarcely be seen, and the diamonds are like unto dewdrops falling from a flower's heart at the first warm kiss of the morning sun.

A diamond bee is impaled on a golden pin, which has for its head a rare and costly pearl. Diamond earrings are set as nearly as possible free from the gold, being held in place by a mere thread band, so that the brilliant glitters apparently unstained from the pink-tinted ear.

An exquisite concert in a diamond Venus in an opal shell, supported by sea nymphs, all flooded with rosy light, and in ever changing hue. Another charming set, earrings and lace pin, consists of pure pink diamonds, rose-cut, with sapphire and emerald brilliants. A cameo set, with head of Marie Therese, so perfectly and delicately defined that we not only see the figures of the lace ruff about her neck and the pearls interwoven with the luxuriant tresses, the designs in the tiny comb which secures them, but we can even distinguish the delicate lines of the curling and waving hair escaping from the comb on the small earrings, as well as the larger pin.

These cameos are well worthy of the clear, large diamonds by which they are surrounded. An Egyptian set in antique pattern, is of old gold set with royal gems, large and small carbuncles, diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds. And, bracelets too, are in odd conceits and oriental designs; coiled serpents, encrusted with gems and glittering jewelled heads, charm us as the living dread of the topos enchants the bird. Crown bracelets, with the diadem in Etruscan gold, resting on a flat band. A costly ornament is in three distinct knife-blades, joined at the sides by golden nails, and surmounted by three large pearls, one black, another pink, and the third white, each pearl being between two pure, clear diamonds, and arranged across the three knife-blades of the bracelets diagonally. A bracelet in polished gold in shape of a horseshoe nail is twisted about the arm; while a flexible round armlet is surmounted by two exquisitely finished ram's heads. The greatest novelty, however, is the shopping bracelet; it is a golden chain with movable loop which fastens on the arm, and the loose hanging end, from which a pencil is suspended, is long enough to enable the wearer to write with the jeweled ornament, which forms a pretty clasp when the chain is again wound around the arm, and the pencil is secured. The necklaces and chains are after antique models, in massive bars, oval and round links, in medallions, or of the finest filigree in most exquisite patterns and floral designs, interwoven with variously colored gems. A jeweled cross suspended from one of these chains in leaves and vines, has on its surface an emerald stem, leaves of sapphire and diamond lilies of the valley. A locket in gold, shield shape is decorated with wreath of pale and greenish tinged frosted gold, with clusters of berries in star diamonds.

The combs made of this beautiful shell are in the richest antique designs, or in delicate floral and filigree patterns in the shaded varieties and are rare specimens. The most expensive and unique designs we find in complete sets, consisting of chain and locket, earrings, and lace or hairpin, bracelets with appropriate ornamentation, and the exquisite comb. A handsome set, suggestive of tragedy, has a rich comb in Egyptian scroll pattern, ornamented with Gorgon's

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head in amber-colored shells so exquisitely shaded that the brown lines of the shell form the coloring of the magnificently curled and waved coils fur over the perfectly cut face and defined features in the transparent cream tinged amber. The heavy chain, a lustrous, healthy serpent with overlapping head and tail, supports a rich medallion in Egyptian shield shape with serpent border and Cleopatra's head upon its surface, which in smaller sizes decorates the earrings, clasp of the bracelets and curved hairpin.

In perfect imitation of nature is the oak set, with interwoven leaves and boughs of the forest king, with now and then a perfect acorn; these branches, leaves and acorns in smaller sizes forming the earrings and locket, while the chain and bracelets are in links, so carved to resemble the rough gnarled boughs of the tree. In a charming Greek face the features are most exquisite, and the elaborate cof-fure is decorated with luscious grapes in wine-colored and amber tints, their accompanying tendrils and leaves interwoven with the shaded and lustrous golden waved hair, and curving curls, all confined on the back top of the head with a comb in miniature, after the same model. Two very rich combs, one in clear amber shell and the other rich and dark, are cut out of the solid piece, and the tops are smooth and plain in surface, edged with small Egyptian balls and cone conceits in tiny scallops. Combs are also finished with flexible linked chain headings with monogram medallions, any desirable initials. The cloak pins and clasps correspond with other portions of the set, or we find odd and rare designs in each distinct article, as perfectly shaped arms and bare, or gloved hands, with dark palm and amber fingers, and also in such animals as can be faithfully represented in the tortoise shell coloring, with various birds and quaint antique figures.

Independent Democrats.
 (Journal of Commerce.)

We are glad to see that the Columbia Register is coming to the aid of the Journal of Commerce in its fight for pure democracy. In the Register of Saturday is an article, the following extract from which we heartily commend to the careful consideration of our readers:

It is quite apparent that there are numerous aspirants for office in South Carolina, who are willing to sacrifice the well-being and harmony of the democratic party, in order to secure the attainment of their selfish ends.

As a general rule, this class of men belong to a hopeless minority within the organization, and are deservedly unpopular among the rank and file, because their past records denote an itching for the revival of coalition and co-operation with the republicans. In the last campaign, the overwhelming demand for reform through strict party organization forced them to make an alliance with the democrats, albeit they were never desirous of classing themselves with the straight-out opponents of the radicals. We are not to be understood as including any one who opposed the straight-out movement, as a matter of honest conviction, and afterwards rendered efficient service to make that movement a grand success, when it was finally determined by the representatives of the people to make the contest. But there was a considerable number of individuals who did not promptly accept the decision, and only gave in their adhesion at the eleventh hour, after it was demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the democrats were destined to be victorious.

The threatened danger is far from imaginary. The recent special elections in Union and Newberry developed the presence of the independent democrat. He was rampant and belligerent. He fought the regular nominees with the usual weapons, and rallied to his standard the disaffected elements in his own party. But his main support always comes from the opposing party, and upon that he relies for strength enough to destroy the regular organization. Happy is the instance given, the miserable aspirations of individuals were put down, and democrats, with influence and standing enough in their own party to receive nominations, were elected to fill vacancies in the Legislature.

It is time to look this matter squarely in the face, and arrange for an immediate and thorough reorganization of the South Carolina Democratic Party, and unadulterated in composition, with active, energetic and courageous leaders at the head.

Up to June 30, 1877, postage was twenty millionths of one cent in excess of the previous year.

The year has shown a