

# THE PEOPLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1878.

JOHN W. HOLMES, Editor.  
JAS. M. RYAN, Associate Editor.

We are not responsible for the views  
of our correspondents.

## THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

When the late war between the States closed and the immense armies of the Union were disbanded and returned to civil pursuits, the exclusive control of the republican party very naturally fell into the hands of those who had occupied prominent positions in the camp and on the battle-field.

With consummate strategic skill the republican leaders introduced into their party a discipline so strong that the definition of its principles or policy was impossible to any except those possessing the strongest moral courage. By this means the various discordant elements of which their party is composed were solidified into a mobilized army, as obedient to the mandates of party as the Cossacks of the Don to the Ukase of the Russian Czar.

Over a large following that discipline remains unbroken in influence and power. They are as ready to follow the commands of Conkling and Blaine as they once were to obey the orders of Grant and Morton.

At the close of the struggle of the last year, dashed at their overthrow in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia, the republican leaders and their followers for months made no efforts to retrieve their disasters; but the party is not dead. With the energy of despair it is making ready for a vigorous offensive campaign, with a determination to conquer a victory or bury itself in the ruins of the very government; for it fears not the loss of place and power so much as it does the exposure of the countless villainies committed in the long years of its unheeded despotism. It still has able, desperate, unscrupulous leaders; the public treasury is still in campaign fund; the ninety thousand and office-holders of the government, its recruiting sergeants; the party discipline intact, and the alternatives before it success or the unending execration of all honest folks the world over.

We need no stronger proof of this determination than the mere facts that the war renewed by Conkling and his coadjutors, nominally on Hayes, but on the South in reality, is renewed in our own State. In counties where a few months ago their party made no sign of life, they have reorganized themselves, placed candidates in the field, and in some instances defeated the democracy. South Carolina is but an outpost, yet the heathen of Butler and Conkling are far more influential with the colored republican vote than the new peace of our democratic State governments. The democracy must face this new movement, appreciate its importance and win a lasting victory or suffer a defeat that will bear bitter fruit for long years to come. No rash action should lose to us the vantage ground that we have won. The elbow-touch organization of the last campaign should be preserved, and, if possible, made more perfect. The various departments of the government should by their action give living proofs to the people that they are influenced by patriotism and not by motives of personal gain and profligacy. The fearless and unselfish execution of the laws, the appointment and election of men both good and true to office, and legislation looking only to the public good, to the fostering of every laudable enterprise, to the protection of every individual right consistent with the general welfare of the State, will unify all our people in their support of a government that has proven itself worthy of their cause and confidence. The hope of the republicans is built upon the dissatisfaction of the democracy; but in the unbroken ranks of our party the radical and the independent candidate will read in plain English their coming DEFEAT.

## INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

We do not know of anything more to be dreaded by the democracy than the so-called independent "democrat." He is a creature of infinite jest and exceeding rich fancy, but he is at the same time making his jests at the expense of the State's best interest and with profit to himself individually. Generally speaking there is very little true patriotism in the candidate for public office; men, now-a-days take no office for the money that is in it, or the advantages it will give them as a stepping-stone to something higher. Thus speaking generally, the prime object of the electors should be to place those men in office who are best qualified to discharge its duties and whose interests and prospects lie with the particular party to which these electors belong. Now, we have seen that the property—nay, the very life—of this country depends upon the permanent supremacy of the democratic party, and any man who seeks to weaken or dislodge that party is an enemy to the Commonwealth and should be made to feel himself such. The presence of the independent "democrat" in the committee room and Georgetown, by which

their candidates demonstrate their danger to which the party is exposed if our leading men countenance anything like "independence" without the lines of the party. Independent "democrats" are of that class who would force their own advancement at the expense of the country's best interest, and we hope if any are bold enough to try the "independent" plan in old Barnwell the voters of the "banner county" will give them such a rebuke as their audacious temerity deserves.

## A STORY WITH TWO MORALS.

New York and the rest of the United States have been greatly interested in secret marriage of Mr. Thomas Lord, a widower, a millionaire and an octogenarian to Mrs. Hicks, a widow of exceeding beauty. The wedding took place on Saturday evening in Utica, beyond the reach of reporters and deputy sheriffs, to the great grief of Jenkins and Mr. Lord's children. The latter in their solicitude for the health and fortune of their beloved parent are preparing papers and write to relatives to prove him insane and needing the guardianship of a lunatic asylum rather than the protecting care of the gentle Angelina Wilhelmina Wilkins.

Although not famed for prophetic knowledge we venture to predict the success of the widow, she has her game tied in vincula matrimonio—"in the bonds of a matter of money," by the double ceremony of a Catholic Archbishop and a Protestant clergyman. Possession is nine points of law and money is the other, and the guardian widow has both as a strategist and a widow of the period is two centuries in advance of Von Moltke, Gladstone, Gouraud and Sitzing Bull, she understands the topography of the battlefield and knows where every outpost of her adversary is stationed, she has with her the prestige of victory, and knows no such word as "fail." Her resources are inexhaustive; but the range of thought that opens before us on this subject is too vast so we will draw our morals and refine appalled from the contemplation of this immeasurable field.

Moral No 1—Old Weller's head was level when he said "Sandwich beware of Vidders."

Moral No 2—if the widower—with all the knowledge of a burned child—of a bird that has escaped from the snare of the fowler—cannot escape—what hope is there for the bachelor—except in the passage of a marriage license law and the possession of such impeccability and ugliness as distinguishes our Senior Editor.

Our Blackville Correspondent will please read and ponder.

P. S. While there is life there is hope.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the First Division of the Barnwell Baptist Association.

The prior meeting of the first division of the Barnwell Association was held with the Seven Pines church on Friday before the fifth Lord's day in December, 1877.

The roll of the churches was called and the following delegates answered to their names:

Barnwell—No delegates.

Joyce Branch—No delegates.

Treadaway—No delegates.

Elko—No delegates.

Pleasant Mountain—Rev. T. J. Hiers.

Long Branch—Rev. A. Bult.

Williston—Rev. G. W. Hicks, Brother E. Bates.

Cypress Chapel—Brothers C. Killingsworth and R. Anderson.

Rosemary—Brothers W. T. Blanton,

J. L. Armstrong and W. J. Ogden.

Seven Pines—Brothers Phillip Bates,

J. Snelling, W. C. Cook, John Cameron and W. H. Duncan.

Rev. G. W. Hicks was elected Moderator and W. H. Duncan Clerk.

The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. T. J. Hiers.

The following committees were then announced:

Religious Exercise for the meeting—W. T. Blanton, Patrick Bates, Richard Anderson, with delegates of Seven Pines church.

On place of next meeting and religious exercises thereof—J. L. Armstrong, W. J. Ogden, Caleb Killingsworth.

On questions for discussion—A. Bult, C. Killingsworth, T. J. Hiers.

On motion of Rev. A. Bult, it was resolved that the meetings of this union occur on the Saturday before each fifth Sunday.

The committee on Religious Exercises for this meeting made the following report, which was adopted:

Prayer-meeting at 10 a. m., conducted by Brothers C. Killingsworth and E. Bates; preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. G. W. Hicks.

Committee on place of next meeting handed in the following report, which was adopted:

Place, Cypress Chapel; time, Saturday before fifth Sunday in March. Introductory sermon to be preached by Rev. G. W. Hicks or his alternate, Rev. T. J. Hiers, on Saturday, at 11 a. m. Charity sermon to be preached on Sunday by Rev. A. Bult.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. A. Bult, was unanimously passed: Resolved, That Brother W. H. Dunn can be requested to deliver the Sunday School address before each of the schools that this division may hold in 1878.

Committee on Queries made the following report, which was adopted:

First query for discussion: Does our external deportment as professing Christians coincide with that of Christ and his Disciples? Brother C. Killingsworth to open the discussion.

Second query for discussion: Does the word of God require a more upright walk and conversation of the ministry than of the laymen? Rev. G. W. Hicks to open the discussion.

On motion of Rev. P. J. Hiers, the union meeting adjourned until Saturday, 10 a. m.

There was no meeting on Saturday, on account of the continued rain.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. A. Bult preached the charity sermon. A collection of two dollars was taken up, which the clerk was requested to forward to the State Mission Board.

The union adjourned to meet with the Cypress Chapel church on Saturday before the fifth Sunday in March. Brother Hiers pronouncing the benediction. G. W. Hicks, Moderator. W. H. Duncan Clerk.

The Tax Sales Against

Editor's Reply:

Mr. J. A. Tobin is his attempted reply to the article in your paper of the 3d of January, pronounces upon the intelligence of the community with which he deals, and attempts to cover up the allegations made against him by bringing into discussion the political record of Mr. John C. D. Witzel. The charges, if any, made by "Vox Populi" in denunciation of Mr. Tobin, can be sustained by the most irrefragable proof, as "Vox Populi" knows whereof he speaks and is actuated by motives alone which will be conducive to the best interest of the tax-payer, of whom he is one—(J. A. Tobin) to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. J. A. Tobin certainly bought land at the tax sales while he was a deputy or clerk of the present county treasurer, if his own admissions to certain tax-payers be evidenced. So far as the purchase of lands is concerned I leave my statement and what was seen on the day of sale by the tax-payers to them!

Mr. Tobin charges me with being a defaulter to the county to a large extent.

To this charge I reply that Mr. Tobin is not the judiciary and can not pass in judgment upon my arrears; but they will be passed upon by a jury of his country (in whom I have implicit confidence) if such can be shown. The interest (seeming) that is displayed by the deputy treasurer seems to me, at least, to be in ill grace, as Mr. J. A. Tobin was my clerk, and when I was removed from office Mr. Tobin sought to be the clerk of W. J. Whipple, who was a republican and a black man.

If at the request of certain tax-payers Mr. Tobin shows to them his kind of heart, why has he not, prior to this, being conversant with the duties and liabilities of the office of county treasurer, not exposed its working to the tax-payers?

As to being an ex-functionary under the Chanbara government, I might be in taste to state to the readers of THE PEOPLE that Mr. J. A. Tobin was appointed, with two citizens of African descent, a county commissioner for this county, to be a democratic Governor, but by the republican Governor, F. J. Moses, and after receiving said appointment, was a candidate for the position of chairman of the board, and was elected. How much thicker could he get with his party? I would suggest to Mr. J. A. Tobin that persons living in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones.

Messrs. editors, I ask your indulgence in thus trespassing upon your valuable column and upon the time of the people, but as my intentions are well understood by all tax-payers, and especially those who unfortunately happen to be delinquent, I feel satisfied that the position advanced and by me advocated, will find an echo in the breast of every tax-payer, namely: That a deputy treasurer is not by law or morals allowed to purchase at his own or the county treasurer's sale, he can only bid for the state as the law directs. Respectfully,

John C. Dewing.

The Saint Louis Republican says that the difference between the democrats and republicans, so far as the administration is concerned, is very plain. The democrats think Hayes is a good deal better man than they had any reason to believe he would be, while the republicans know that he is not half so bad as they hoped he would prove. Both parties expected him to be a pliable tool in the hands of his party's leaders, and he has unexpectedly shown a will of his own, that has been quite as much a surprise to his opponents as to those who helped him into the White House.

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