

THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

NO. 28.

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 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.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
CHARLESTON, March 1, 1878.
On and after Sunday, next, the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:
FOR AUGUSTA.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston . . . 9 00 a. m. 7 30 p. m.
Arrive Augusta . . . 5 00 p. m. 6 55 a. m.

FOR COLUMBIA.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Charleston . . . 5 00 a. m. 8 30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia. 10 50 p. m. 7 45 a. m.
FOR CHARLESTON.
(Sunday morning excepted).
Leave Augusta . . . 8 30 a. m. 7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston 4 20 p. m. 7 45 p. m.
Leave Columbia . . . 6 00 p. m. 8 00 p. m.
Ar. Charleston, 12 15 night and 6 45 a. m.

Summerville Train, (Sundays excepted).
Leave Summerville 7 40 a. m.
Arrive at Charleston 8 40 a. m.
Leave Charleston 9 16 p. m.
Arrive at Summerville 4 28 p. m.
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper at Bronteville.

Camden Train
Connects at Kingsville daily (Sundays excepted), with day passenger train to and from Charleston. Passengers from Camden to Columbia can go through without detention on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by connection with day passenger train.
Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad. This route is the quickest and most direct to Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the Northwest.
Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the fast mail train via Macon and Augusta Railroad for Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. (Thirty-six hours to New Orleans.)
Day trains for Columbia connect closely with Charlotte Railroad for all points North, making quick time and no delays. (Forty hours to New York.)
Trains to the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads connect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 5 00 a. m. and returning they connect in same manner with the train which leaves Columbia for Charleston at 3 30 p. m.
Laurens Railroad train connects at Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Blue Ridge Railroad train runs daily, connecting with up and down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Savannah and Charleston Railroad Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5, 1878.
On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will leave Depot of Northeastern Railroad as follows:

Fast Mail Daily.
Leave Charleston . . . 9 15 a. m.
Arrive at Savannah . . . 5 15 p. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 5 00 p. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 11 00 p. m.
Accommodation Train, Sundays Excepted.
Leave Charleston . . . 8 00 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta . . . 3 15 p. m.
Arrive Port Royal . . . 3 50 p. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 4 30 p. m.
Leave Augusta . . . 7 30 a. m.
Leave Port Royal . . . 10 20 p. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 6 30 p. m.
Night Passenger, Sundays Excepted.
Leave Charleston . . . 8 50 p. m.
Arrive Port Royal . . . 5 45 a. m.
Arrive Savannah . . . 7 25 a. m.
Leave Savannah . . . 10 00 p. m.
Leave Augusta . . . 3 00 p. m.
Arrive Charleston . . . 8 45 a. m.
Fast mail train will only stop at Adams Run, Tennessee, Grahamville and Montella.
Accommodation train will stop at all stations on this road and make close connection for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations on the Port Royal Railroad.
Fast mail make connection for points in Florida and Georgia.
C. S. GARDNER, Engr. and Supt.
S. C. BYSTON, G. F. and T. Agent.

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 45 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 2 40 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington . . . 6 32 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Wilmington . . . 6 00 p. m.
Leave Florence . . . 10 02 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia . . . 3 25 a. m.
This Train's Fast Express, making through connections, all rail, North and South, and waterline connection via Portsmouth. Stop only at Eastover, Sumter, 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 20 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 3 30 p. m.
A. FORD, G. F. & T. A.
J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent.

SUNBEAMS AND SHADOWS.

Let us treasure up life's sunbeams,
They are found on every side;
Mingled with the deepest shadows,
Thus to cheer life's ebbing tide.
Let us gather up life's sunbeams
With great care that none are lost;
Cast aside the gloomy shadows,
While on life's dear ocean tossed.
Let us gather up life's sunbeams.
When oppressed by sorrow's gloom
Banishing all clouds and shadows,
That only in oblivion bloom.
So let us store away the sunbeams,
On memory's brightest, choicest page,
Thus we'll chase away the shadows,
With the sunny smiles of age.
Then let us gather up life's sunbeams,
They will fill our lives with pleasure;
Never mind the fleeting shadows,
They are worthless things to treasure.
Oh, the bright and sparkling sunbeams!
Priceless gems to light our way,
They are ruddies on life's ocean,
Guiding our frail bark each day.

KATE CLAXTON'S STORY.

[From the New York World.]
It will be remembered that about two years ago a serious disagreement arose between Kate Claxton, the actress, and her husband, Mr. Dore Lyon, a stock-broker, which resulted in an appeal to the divorce court, both suing for a decree. After several months of litigation the suits were discontinued by consent, and Miss Claxton began a new suit in New Jersey, where she has a nominal residence at the house of her father in New Brunswick. Mr. Lyon put in no defence to the suit, and a decree of absolute divorce was granted to the wife, with the custody of her only child, a daughter about ten years old. Since then Miss Claxton has been frequently before the public as a star actress of some eminence, as one of the few persons who escaped from the fire in the Brooklyn Theatre, and as a guest at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, on the occasion of the fatal fire at that place last year. A few days ago it was announced that Miss Claxton had filed a petition to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, giving her liabilities at \$60,000 and her assets as nominal. It was also stated that this large indebtedness was caused by Miss Claxton having been involved in the real estate speculations of her husband, who recently went through bankruptcy. Mr. Lyon, in a published card, denied that any part of this indebtedness had been caused by him; denied that Miss Claxton had ever endorsed his paper, or become responsible for his obligations, and declared that she need not have gone into bankruptcy, but that she preferred the publicity and scandal of the proceedings.

A reporter of the World called on Miss Claxton yesterday at Rondout, N. Y., where she was stopping en route for Albany, where she appeared last evening. To a question as to the circumstances of her troubles, she said: "The reports that have been published about this bankruptcy are apt to create the most cruel and unjust suppositions about me. The simple fact is that, during my life with Mr. Lyon, it seemed necessary to him and his business that some name other than his own should stand sponsor for his ventures. I, with a woman's idea of business, and a wife's idea of duty, signed as many documents and papers as he chose to place before me, knowing absolutely nothing about his business more than that my signature seemed useful for his purposes. I knew that property stood in my name solely because he told me so. I signed checks in blank for him to fill up at his leisure, and knew I had a bank account only in that way."

"When you signed papers did you not know what they were for?"
"No, sir; the papers to which I attached my name at his request were of all conditions, forms and sizes—written, printed and in blank. The legal importance or value of my acts I never stopped to consider until I began to support myself and thereby to comprehend the significance of a signature, when I vainly begged that the service should be performed by some one else."
"How long did you continue to sign papers at Mr. Lyon's request and without understanding them?"
"Up to the time that I began my proceedings for divorce. Then I met Mr. Lyon at the office of his attorney, Mr. John Fetterich, where we made a transfer, and the sister of Mr. Lyon assumed my functions in his business affairs. I had hoped that that day would end my responsibility in his financial speculations, but on my recent return to New York I was served with papers representing a claim of nearly \$11,000, being deficits on mortgages which I had supposed had been transferred to his sister, but which I learn he did not include in the transfer, because, as he said, they could not

Just Tribute.

The following pleasant correspondence will explain itself. We are glad to see that our citizens have appreciated the services of these gentlemen in so appropriate a manner!
AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 6th, 1878.
JAMES ALDRICH Esq.—Dear Sir—Permit me in behalf of ourselves and the other prisoners in the Killenton case to present you with a Parker's double barreled breach-loading shot-gun.

In asking you to accept this small present it is necessary for us to say for ourselves and for those whom we represent, that we desire you shall receive it as a token of the appreciation by ourselves and the other gentlemen who were prosecuted with us in the above mentioned case, of your able and eloquent effort in our behalf at the trial had at Charleston in the United States Court in May last. We beg leave to assure you that we shall ever remember with gratitude your devoted and untiring zeal in our behalf in that cause from its first inception. We felt that your success on that occasion was but another triumph of right over might, of justice and innocence over tyranny and persecution. With sentiments of the highest esteem and our best wishes for your future welfare we are with great respect, very truly, Yours,
Paul F. Hammond, M. T. Holly,
H. B. Buckhalter, T. J. Davies,
E. S. Hammond, J. M. Miller,
A. P. Butler, A. P. Brown,
G. W. Croft
for themselves and others.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 6th, 1878.
Messrs. Paul F. Hammond, M. T. Holly, T. C. Davis, H. B. Buckhalter, F. S. Hammond, J. M. Miller, A. P. Butler, G. W. Croft and others,
MY DEAR SIRS—The case containing a handsome double-barreled breach loading shot-gun, of the Parker make, together with your letter of this date, informing me that you, with the other gentlemen indicated for participation in the so-called Killenton Riot, presented the gun to me as an indication of your appreciation of my efforts made in your behalf, at the May term of the United States Court, sitting in Charleston.

To say that I thank you for your beautiful present, that I appreciate the kind motive which prompted the gift, and this day will ever be recalled with pleasure, seems but a cold expression of my gratitude. My efforts in your defence, during that long and trying period, beginning in October, 1876, and ending in June 1877, have long since brought their own reward. The consciousness of having performed a duty due to you and the people of this State, humble though it was, is beyond all price, except by the motive which finds the language in this act of yours. In that trial not only you, who were personally arraigned, but our whole section, nay, the people of South Carolina, who stood at the bar of popular opinion, were held to answer charges of the gravest character. I felt as you did, that the prosecutions were gotten up by craft and designing men for political effect, and that partisan journals taking advantage of the heated campaign and party strife, had trumpeted these charges far and near. The aspersions thus rancorously cast upon the honor of our State demanded a speedy vindication. That you were vindicated by the trial in Charleston is freely admitted everywhere. But the justice of your cause, and the earnest assistance of my distinguished colleagues, were the real causes of your success. That you should consider my labors worthy of such marked approval as your letter so flatteringly declares is far more than I expected.
Wishing each and every one of you a substantial and lasting prosperity, I am, with profound gratitude,
Your friend,
JAMES ALDRICH.

A similar letter to that received by Mr. Aldrich was received by Mr. Henderson and replied to as follows:
AIKEN, Feb. 16th, 1878.
Messrs. Paul F. Hammond, M. T. Holly and others, Committee.
DEAR SIRS—Your kind favor of the 6th inst. handed me by G. W. Croft, Esq., one of our committee, is before me.
The handsome gift which accompanied it and its kind expressions will ever be cherished. Let me say too that my feeble effort in behalf of yourselves and your co-defendants on the occasion to which you refer, was freely given. Constitutional liberty and self government were at stake it was my fight as well as yours. A struggle for freedom and justice.
No longer the tramp of the armed soldier disturbs your peaceful homes. No longer are you oppressed for political purposes under the guise of law. The weight has been lifted, the suspense has been broken, the anxiety has passed away. Peace and quiet abound in our borders. Let us hope that a good God may keep us as a united, undivided and peaceful people.
Very respectfully,
D. S. HARDING.

Critics and Casualty.

[By Mail to the People.]
NEWBERRY, S. C., March 5.—Mr. Scott McKee, of this county, about forty years of age, shot himself last night with a shot gun, blowing the top of his head off. He made several attempts during yesterday to commit the fatal deed by means of poison, but was prevented. When found dead he had a bottle of arsenic in his pocket. He was a bachelor, in easy circumstances. He had been drinking recently, and this, no doubt, was the cause of the deed.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—George W. Abbott, the abounding partner of the firm of Abbott & Co., brokers, was arrested on the steamer Georgia, at Acapulco, by the United States consul. Fifteen thousand dollars were recovered.
FIRE COMMISSIONER ORDENSTADT IS MISSING. The widows' and orphans' funds of the Exempt Fire Company, of which he was custodian, are found to be short about \$5,000. He is supposed to have absconded.
HOR STIMBUS, ARK., March 6.—A fire broke out last night, in a shanty occupied by a negro named Greenlie, and communicated to the French restaurant, and thence north and south, on both sides of the street. All buildings were burned north of Rockefeller's drug store, and south below Malvern crossing. About \$60 buildings were destroyed and an immense amount of goods. The loss is estimated at \$900,000. The mountain is covered with people driven from shelter.
FIRE AND MURDER IN HARDESVILLE.—Last week the residence of Mr. W. P. Guerard was entirely consumed by fire, he losing everything, and it was only by the greatest exertion that the residence of Mr. W. N. Heyward adjoining was saved. The cause was supposed to be the careless disposition of hot ashes.
LAST MONDAY TRIAL JUSTICE Heyward held an inquest on the body of a girl named Lucy Gibbs, who, it appears from the evidence, was deliberately hung by one Bob Heyward, otherwise known as "Stonewall," on Tuesday last. The body was found in a swamp with the neck broken and with marks of a rope on it. It is said Stonewall was angry at the girl because she was about to marry another man. The murderer was forwarded to Beaufort Jail.—Beaufort Tribune.

HOXBIDGE AT UNION.—In a difficulty last Friday between Robert Clark, former manager for Col. Robert Beatty, Sr., and Giles Thompson, colored, at Col. Beatty's farm, three miles from Union, Thompson was shot and instantly killed by Clark. One Sambo Beatty swears that he and Clark were plowing together in the morning, when Clark sent him to Thompson to exchange his mule for a faster one which Thompson was driving. Thompson refused to exchange, and went to Col. Beatty making statements injurious to Clark. At dinner they met at the horse lot, where the fracas occurred. Clark called Thompson to account for the alleged lies he had told Col. Beatty, which he denied with oaths, Clark told him he would not submit to any curses at all. Thompson said he was cursing Sambo. At this juncture Sambo says Clark drew his pistol and shot Thompson twice, instantly killing him.
STRIDE.—A lady by the name of Mrs. Nancy Taylor, relict of John Taylor, committed suicide a few miles from Laurensville last Friday morning, by hanging herself to the corner of the shoek pen. The deceased appeared determined on her own destruction, as the rope was of such length that it was necessary for her to hold her feet off the ground. In that condition she was found, literally choked to death. She had not been in her proper mind for some time, and in a sudden fit of aberration hung herself. The deceased was between 65 and 70 years of age.
MURDER BY MISTAKE.—A very unfortunate difficulty occurred on last Saturday near Moffattville. It seems that Mr. W. P. Cook for some reason fired a pistol at a colored woman, but the ball missed the woman fired at and struck and killed another standing near by. The occurrence is, indeed, to be regretted. We learn that Cook fled the country.—Anderson Journal.

ON THE MAGNOLIA plantation in Beaufort county, a deaf and dumb boy, by the name of Abram, became so enraged with a man named Jimmy Coleman, who was teasing him, that he picked up a gun that happened to be in the room where they were, and shot him in the head, killing him instantly. It is thought that the boy was not aware of the heinousness of his offense, and that he will be sent to a lunatic asylum.
A negro man shot and killed a negro boy within a few miles of Williamston, in Anderson county, on Sunday last. He whipped the boy severely, and then went into the house, got a gun and killed him. The murderer has not been arrested. The deceased was about twelve years old.
Other people may discuss hell as much and as often as they please, but we are not going into it.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.
[Batesburg Monitor.]
There is a movement on foot among some ambitious office seekers in our land to put forward in our next campaign a ticket headed by some name other than that of Hampton. We know that this is the chicanery of only a few who expect to have their own name on the next Democratic ticket. It is evident that our people wish and will have no other man for their Governor than their noble Hampton, the tried and true, be he willing to serve. Some may consider this article premature, but we have men in our midst, of some ability and much cunning, who are now laying plans deep and dark, by which they can vitiate public opinion and entitle it in their favor. What is now done in secret will soon be published from the house tops. And if we are not watchful, and do not now get on the armor for the fight, we may awake to find ourselves in the clutches of a giant, under a Radical Governor, or a Democrat who is but a little better. Our success next fall will depend upon our choice of candidates as well as upon unity of action. Then let the press now begin and continue to agitate the question until the people are thoroughly aroused to a proper appreciation, or realization of the labor in store for them. This being the case, nominating conventions will be composed of representative men, and the people will have a selection of their candidates. General questions affecting more or less general interests, have been acted on during our present administration, and they will certainly have more or less weight in the next campaign. The masses are credulous, and public opinion can sometimes be easily influenced in favor of one or another candidate. Therefore before these questions are brought to bear by demagogues, while the people are cool and capable of exercising reason, it would be well for them to interchange opinions, lay their plans, select men, etc. But we are digressing somewhat from our subject. Who shall be our next Governor? We answer, Wade Hampton. Why? The reasons are too numerous to mention. The better one, however, is that we know him and can trust him. In our present condition we need a man of unquestioned courage, of a firm devotion to principle, of liberal views and sound judgment. In these a man of South Carolina whom these qualities blend more perfectly than in Hampton? We have but to go back to '76 and see the noble Hampton standing like a stone wall with South Carolina upon his shoulders, and while well high all were despairing and many were crouching, hear him say, "I will be Governor of South Carolina, or, by the gods, there will be no Governor." By his firmness he became Governor, and we may need that firmness again.
But further, the negro is a necessity to us as an agricultural people; in himself he is a harmless creature, and it becomes us to treat him not only kindly but generously. Hampton is a man not only of liberal, but humane and Christian views; he has the confidence of the negro, and under his leadership the negro will not only be a better laborer, but a good voter.
Besides all this, Hampton has the confidence of both Republicans and Democrats, North and South, and stands without a superior in the Union. We would be willing to see him relinquish the gubernatorial chair of South Carolina only for the purpose of becoming President of the United States.

Peter Cooper's Bequest.

The property which Mr. Peter Cooper contemplates presenting to the State of South Carolina for a free institute, noticed in a late issue of the Counter Journal, is known as "Limestone Springs." It is situated about four miles from Spartanburg. The property consists of 800 acres of land on the sunny side of a slope 1,200 feet above tide level. Upon it are eleven buildings and a brick church which accommodates 600 persons. The main building was in ante-war times a fashionable hotel and afterwards a successful girls school. It is of brick, 240 feet in length, and four stories high.
Mr. Cooper thinks the situation admirable for a first class educational institute. He said: "I wish to do something for the South and show that a Northern man has some interest in the welfare of the Southern people. I hope it may do something towards ending old feuds and cementing the Union. I think there is a very good field for an institution there that may be a means of doing good to the country. It will be done if I can see any way of bringing it upon a substantial footing. It would be a school of science and art in its application to all the useful and necessary purposes of life and for ladies only." The intention is a noble and philanthropic one and it is hoped the honored gentleman may live to see it carried out.

Another idea of Peter Cooper's, who opposes Gov. Hampton, is that he ought to have had him a year or

Our Next Governor.

The Anderson Messenger says of independent candidates: "We have the danger threatening the annihilation of the Democratic party in South Carolina this year except the effort that is being made to put up independent candidates. If our people are so simple as to allow a lot of unprincipled men, who seek only to build up one of the expenses of the Democratic party, then we may see steadily approach the realization of the past to be perpetuated by the next State Government."

A Boston correspondent writes: "The Anderson Messenger says of independent candidates: 'We have the danger threatening the annihilation of the Democratic party in South Carolina this year except the effort that is being made to put up independent candidates. If our people are so simple as to allow a lot of unprincipled men, who seek only to build up one of the expenses of the Democratic party, then we may see steadily approach the realization of the past to be perpetuated by the next State Government.'"

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A Sanginary Outlaw.

The Carlist chieftain, Jergob, had been tried before Col. Sanchez, at Pampeluna, and is to be led out to execution. This man was lieutenant of the Carlist band not dissipated by the now famous Ross Samanigo, and his name, like that of his captain, and of Lozano, executed two years since, and the famous Terror, whose death by the Civil Guard's rifle on his march to prison I concluded in your column last Spring, has long been a by-word to strike terror into the hearts of the peaceful inhabitants of Ezoala, Estella and Murleta. The murders proved against him numbered twenty or twenty-five, but the number of which he was guilty may be placed at double that number.
Jergob's career of crime commenced in January, 1875, with an unproved crime. In April of the same year, on the 10th day he was stabbed for lust of blood, a lame old man named Pedro Murleta, in the neighborhood of Murleta. The old man was a harmless cripple.
Every crime I now detail was proved in the course of the trial. On that same day his hands dripping with blood he took a man called Juan Urrea, and killed him at once, throwing him over a precipice. On another day of the same year, 1875, he shot a poor laborer of Estella, and hung him half dead, over the precipice of Arguquiza. On the 20th of June, in the same year, he beat to death a little boy by name Felix Casvari, and threw his body over the precipice of Ezoala. In the same summer he killed, and hung him half dead, over the precipice of Ezoala, a day laborer called Garcia. Needless to say he always robbed and despoiled his victims before casting them remains semi-conscious, over the abysses, where was his heart. On July 20th, of the same year, he beat to death Hilpoito Sans, taking his remains over the same abyss. To test the abysses of ignominy and blood's wife, he turned his men into parties' societies of murdered men's bodies. On August 20th, of the same year, he captured Louis Escudé, close to Estella, tortured him one day and used him the same.

It has been said by the Carlists that the victims of the ruffian's club and knife were "killed" and "not such lawful game." Let us see what follows. It was proved in evidence that on the same day August 21st he outraged two unhappy married women; and hung them half alive, down the precipice of Ezoala. On the next day, or within two or three days, he robbed an old road mender, aged seventy, of his all, killed him, and hung him down the steep of Iguzquia. Again, within a few days he beat to death a gipsy, and hung his body down Villaurtau; in the same year, he got hold of a girl of gentle birth, ravished, and then shot her, throwing her body down the precipice. He then commenced the attempt to bury the victims alive; when they struggled he beheaded them. A string of eight more proved crimes of murder, accompanied with every sort of horrid torture, here follows; but I spare your readers the bloody and ghastly details. Suffice it to say, that one of these victims, whom he threw alive over the precipice was a Carlist soldier named Eusebio Arrieta, who tried to escape from participation in such awful and bloody deeds.

What was the Governor of North Carolina said?—The Walker Light Guards of Richmond, Va., arrived at Wilmington, N. C., on Monday; on their return from a visit to Charleston, S. C. Upon being drawn to at the Wilmington depot, Brigadier General Taylor, of the North Carolina 2nd troops, read the following telegram, which he had received from Governor Vance: "You will arrest Colonel R. H. Johnston and his command, on their attempt to pass through your city, and detain them until the liquor given out." The Virginia soldiers were then entertained in a handsome manner, and the liquor which had been provided for them was rapidly consumed.

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