

Andrison

Intelligencer.

Independent Lamily Newspaper--- Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1873.

Sketches of Senator Patterson.

The extract below are intended to throw some light upon the past career of John J. Pattersee, Eq. the Senator elect from South Carolina, whose exploits in Pennsylvania thoroughly trained him in the art of manipulating Legislatures and gaining the confidence of impecu-nious members. He is an old hand at the business, as our readers will readily perceive:

From the Bellefonte (Pa.) Watchman.

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

Having been a resident of this Senatorial district, our people can appreciate and understand the deep disgrace that has fallen upon the Senate of the United States. In the horizontal care in the Senate of the United States. the Senate of the United States. In the bo-rough in which Patterson lived while in this State, he could not have been elected to the most menial office; nor could he have succeeded in eccuring any position from the people either in his county, or his congressional, senatorial districts. In 1862, by the most villainous frauds, in a conference meeting, he obtained a nomination for Congress in a district that usu-ally gives about two thousand radical majority, ally gives about two thousand radical majority, and such was the disgust for the man that his Democratic competitor, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, was elected by an overwhelming majority. His next effort to secure a position, was a little mare successful, and by some means or other he had himself appointed Provost Marshal of the 12th district. In this position he proved the estimate the people of his district had placed apon him when a candidate for Congress, correct, beyond any question, for a more gress, correct, beyond any question, for a more corrupt, incompetent, bare-faced, villainous official never disgraced any position. How office the land members of his board were locked up in a private room in the State Capitol hotel, at Harrishurg, to keep from being arrested for fraudulent transactions in office, it would be fraudulent transactions in office, it would be hard to say. For weeks at a time we have known them to be hid away, while other members of their ring were in Washington fixing "matters, up." How much he swindled the government, how much he robbed those unflucky enough to fall into his clutches, is known only to himself and his associates. This, however is known that Patterson was poor when ever, is known, that Patterson was poor when he became Provost Marshal, and when he was kicked out of that office, after having squan-dered thousands upon thousands of dollars on lewd women; at gambling saloons, and in riotous living, he was comparatively wealthy.

It was this same John J. Patterson, now U.

S. Senator from South Carolina, who acknowledged to a prominent citizen of this State short-ly after the investigation of the charges against Cameron, by Mr. Boyer, of Clearfield, that he had attempted to bribe members of the Legis-lating to vote for him for United States Senator that had he (Patterson) sworn the truth, Cameron would have gone to the penitentiary. It was this same Patterson who laid about Harrisburg during the winter of 1868, hiring witnesses to perjure themselves, when giving testimony in the contested election case of Shugert vs. Rebinson, and who, when he succeeded in this the purse of the most infamous of all political tricks—in giving the seat to a man who had been rejected by the people, admitted openly that if the Demorate had paid him ten thousand dollars, he would have Rebinson withdraw from the contest and acknowledge he was fairly heaten at the same. test and acknowledge he was fairly beaten at

the election. ken of by any one, friend or foe, but as a low, sembly, villainous trickster, a common politi-cal thief, who never attempted anything but in a manner honorable men would despise. And we suppose the same disgraceful efforts he made here, he has followed in South Carolina. In Pennsylvania he never could have risen above his natural level, because he was too well known; but down in the crushed and bleeding Palmetto State among the niggers and scala-wags, he passed off his tinsel and varnish for pure gold. By means of his money, of which he had plenty, he succeeded in manipulating the dusty legislators in accordance with his desires, and the result is seen in his election to a position that was formerly considered as honorable as any under the American constitu-

We do not desire to say anything harsh or unkind of Mr. Patterson, but when he lived recollection that he was considered low-down and played out. Morally and politically he journalists, to expose swindles and to guard the public interests. Our power, however, is ever here in Juniata county, we have a distinct was a wreck, and nke Morton of Indiana, the sins of his past life were revenging themselves upon his body. And this is the man whom the the mongrel Legislature of the proud old State has chosen to represent her in the United States Senate. A Pennsylvania outcast, who it any wonder that the country is going to the

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

Wirtue has had a most signal triumph in the case of John J. Patterson, the Senator-elect of South Carolina. After a hearing of witnesses Patterson was dismissed amid the applause of a great growd of people. The tele-graph agent at Columbia announces that "the proof was overwhelming and conclusive that no attempt at bribery by Colonel Patterson or friends had been attempted." This remarkable negative proof of the virtue of Patterson consists of the testimony of the two negro members of the Legislature, who admit that they had perjured themselves in their affidavits against him. If the recantation of the witnesses is to be believed, they had merely brought the charge of bribery against Patterson in order to obtain what they considered to be the value of their votes for United States Senator. The vindication of Patterson then consists in this denial of two negro legislators who admit that they had deliberately perjured themselves. On this rests the overwhelming Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph, should look to his Columbia agent, else a suspicion may arise that the blandishments of Patterson have been successfully practiced on the parties besides the negro legislators of South Caroling. There is something more satgreeted Patterson than in the "conclusive and overwhelming proofs." That he was in full solved to have a little fun of his own on possession of the sympathy of the negro rabble that followed him when dismissed by the justice there is no doubt. This is only another tice there is no doubt. This is only another soon returned, and took their seats by the side in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side in the wagon. The students soon returned is not seated himself in the wagon. liberality by the intelligent freedmen in and around the Legislature at Columbia. In that where I have been as long as I have." Both less many recipients of his generosity, and they for the horse and wagon. naturally felt indignant that a gentleman from the North and a Republican, besides, who had United States, at the highest cash price, should his estimation.

was not in accordance with their notions of hospitality and fair play. It is not strange, then, that the tropical blood in their veins then, that the tropical blood in their veins should bubble over with joy at his deliverance. The stories, too, of his wonderful bravery and United States in regard to the election of Pres-The stories, too, of his wonderful prowess in the war for their emancipation, had a strong effect on their simple and credulous system are now seen by aff. Here were the Electors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, minds. He was one of their champions who, a strong effect on their simple and credulous minds. He was one of their champions who, out of regard for them, and in order to defend their interests, had honestly purchased a seat in the Senate of the United States. They who was not a candidate at the Cincinnati or could see nothing culpable or corrupt in this Baltimore Conventions, or the people. The from their moral stand-point, and their applause latter don't believe in delegating the right of at the acquittal of Patterson is creditable to making a President. If the Electors in questheir feelings of gratitude. The crime of tion wanted to rob the dead of the honor which bribery has not yet been introduced into their was his due-if they were seeking to rob Gratz

whelming and conclusive. That was in Pennsylvania in 1863. The witness, a member of the Legislature, swore positively and circumstantially to the time, the place, the amount to be paid, and all the circumstances connected be paid, and all the circumstances connected Electors, we shall find, by-and-by, that they with John J. Patterson's attempt to bribe him to vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator. Patterson, when brought before a committee of the Legislature, positively denied the statement of the witness. But the complete the statement of the witness. But the complete the statement of the witness. But the complete the statement of the witness of the complete the statement of the witness. But the complete the statement of the witness of the complete the statement of the witness of the complete the compl mittee and the house not merely distinguished Patterson by their emphatic disbelief of his story, but instructed the Attorney General of the State to bring a criminal prosecution against was to be Vice President, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, and the candidate obtaining the next highest the president and vice resident, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, and the candidate obtaining the next highest the president and vice resident, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, and the candidate obtaining the next highest the president and vice resident, making no distinction between the officers, the one receiving the president and vice resident, making no distinction between the officers, the president and vice resident and vice resident, making no distinction between the officers, the president and vice resident and vice resident and vice resident. the State to bring a criminal prosecution against him for bribery. Patterson has since admitted that the statement made by him before the committee was not true. It is not a libel in Pennsylvania to charge that he is thoroughly Pennsylvania to charge that he is thoroughly and irredeemably corrupt, and that he is ready at any moment to give or take a bribe to ac complish his purpose, although it may not be Virginia, for President, and Aaron Burr, of bribery to purchase from the negro Legislature New York, for Vice President. Of course as of South Carolina a seat in the Senate of the United States. Had the simple minded negro ber of votes to Grant and Wilson, so, in this rabble comprehended the nature of the crime instance, the Republican Electors all voted for rabble comprehended the nature of the crime perjured witnesses, but their shouts of exultation would have been changed into execra-

The State Finances.

This is a very broad subject, and one which interests every true citizen of the State. It is a hobby of ours, for, in our judgment, the whole secret of our mis-government can be found in the slip-shod way in which our finances are managed. We know that shrewd Yankees would not come here and undergo the odium which everywhere attaches to a thief unless they are well paid for it. The fact that they have been well paid is also quite evident. With scarcely an exception, the men who have been connected with the State Government in any influential way, have accumulated large possessions. Save one or two, they were, at the time of their advent into power, the most poverty-stricken set of men in the community. Those who did have a little money have quintupled their original capital upon a salary not half-sufficient to defeat their half sufficient to defray their princely expenditures, and many who were known paupers or men of very indigent means, now flaunt their vulgar thousands in the faces of honest men, from whom they have stolen them.

Steal is a rough word to use, but we cannot see that a man who plunders the public treasury is any less a thief than he who purious the purse of an individual. The injury inflicted or the incompanions be so great, but the moral and legal guilt is

But it is not only from the unaccountable evidences of wealth displayed by the State officials that we presume them dishonest; or, in other and plainer words, to have stolen the public moneys. This is a strong point against them—it is almost incontrovertible—but it is not all the evidence that we have. There is another link in the chain, and quite an important one. The burden upon the people in the way of taxes has been increased more than six hundred fold. In 1867 it cost less than \$400,000 to support the State government. We have not the figures before us, but we have heard the statement made by Judge Orr, for one, who was the Governor, and it has never been denied. Last year the estimated expenses of the Government, as made by the State Treasurer, aggregated within a fraction of \$2,900,000. This is for the simple current expenses the same as in 1867.

It is a mere matter of time as to the utter bankruptcy of the State, if such loose, extravagant and thievish financial management is continued. It is the imperative duty of the substantial citizens of the State to look into the subject, and to administer a remedy, if it the public interests. Our power, however, is limited. We can apprise the public of facts views among our readers. We can form and direct public opinion to some extent. There has been in the South scarcely four years! Is our mission ends. It is for the people to say what shall be done. There ought to be combination and consultation among them.

The Tax Payers' Convention proved unsatisfactory, but there certainly should be an organization of that kind in active and continuous operation. The mistake made before might

us from year to year, and which will continue entitled to great credit for being the first to lead unless we remove them, as a legacy to our posterity. It is a shame that we should sit quietly down and allow a mere handful of reckless adventurers to oppress us and deaden all hopes of the future prosperity of our State. We can not perhaps take the rascals and hang or shoot them as they richly deserve. Violence towards them, though certainly merited, is not abso- and endorsement of all whose good opinion is lutely necessary. There is a force in virtue and intelligence; a power in truth which can be exercised. Let us at least try to exercise it be exercised. Let us at least try to exercise it and save ourselves and our State.—South Carolinian.

A GRIM JOKE .- A couple of medical students disinterred a subject on a cold winter's plainly and to dispense with dress parade on and conclusive proofs of Patterson's innocence. dents disinterred a subject on a cold winter's Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph, night, and baving dressed it, placed it sitting other parties besides the negro legislators of the parties besides the negro legislators of the applause that isfactory in the account of the applause that isfactory in the "conclusive and covered how the affair stood, and instantly recovered how the affair stood and instan proof that there is no universal standard of of the supposed dead man, when one of them morality. What is bribery in some parts of remarked tremulously to his companion: "He Pennsylvania is only regarded as open-handed is warm, by Heaven!" "So would you be mob who bore him off in triumph were doubt- students bolted, and never returned to inquire

- Anger your friend, and you will be surbought and paid for a seat in the Senate of the prised to find what a villain you are, even in

be treated with insult and contumely. This A Change in the Election of President and Vice President.

The lamentable death of Horace Greeley is moral or political code.

On a former occasion the vindication of Patterson on a charge of bribery was not over whelming and conclusive. That was in Penn-whelming and conclusive. That was in Penn-whelming and conclusive.

South Carolina, for Vice President. The Republican candidates were Thomas Jefferson, of the electors at this election gave an equal numwith which he was charged, they would not Jefferson and Burr. They apparently took ithave been deceived by the testimony of the for granted that the former would be President and the latter Vice President. Of the Federal candidates Adams received sixty-five votes and Pinckney sixty-four—one Federal Elector purposely refusing to vote for Pinckney, in order that he might have the second office. As soon as it was discovered that Jefferson and Burn were chosen, the Constitutional question arose who was to have the first place? The House of Representatives had to decide the matter in a vote of States, and it took thirty-six ballots before Jefferson was chosen. If the House had voted per capita Burr would have been elected, as he had a majority of the members in it-the Federalists, with one or two exceptions, all

voting for him. The framers of the Constitution, made wise by this crisis, immediately changed it to the form we have now, requiring the electors to designate on their ballots who shall be President. The death of Mr. Greeley should lead to another change. Suppose General Grant had been run away with and killed by one of his fast horses, on the 2nd or 3rd of December —an event not at all unlikely—we should have had the danger of a man being chosen President by the Electors for whom not a single man in the United States had voted, either for the first or second office. They might, in that event, have elected Ben Butler or Simon Cam-

If we are to preserve a pretendedly popular system, let us now get rid of the electors altogether. There are some who desire a direct popular vote of the people of the United States in one mass. We apprehend that it would be impossible to make such an amendment. The larger States would oppose it. Now, for in-stance, New York has thirty-five electoral votes, and Delaware but three. New York is usually very close. She might give 2,000 or 3,000 majority for a candidate, while Delaware might throw 6,000 or 7,000 majority against him. In that event Delaware would have twice the influence in the election that the Empire State did, although she has not one inhabitant where New York has thirty. It is desirable too, we think, to preserve State autonomy, for this is a Federal and not a National Government, whatever people may say.
Our plan to amend the Constitution would

be one upon which all could agree. Let each State have the number of Electors as at present fixed, in the same way. Let the candidates for President be voted for directly by the people of each State. If a majority of the citizens of Ohio vote for Grant and Wilson they should be entitled to have checked in their favor at Washington twenty-two votes for the respective offices for which they were given. This will dispense with the Electors, some of whom will be bought up some fine morning, and disappoint those who voted for them, confiding in their hopor to carry out their pledges. Now is the accepted time to bring forward the amendment. It is of a non-partisan character, and will be supported by both parties in Congress and in the State Legislature. In two years, the cumbrous, anti-democratic, anti-republican system ought to be struck out of the Constitution, just as the article that preceded it was by our fathers in 1801. In 1876, give the people a chance, if you please .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

SENSIBLE LADIES,-The lady members of the First Baptist Church, in Nashville, have agreed that they will dispense with all finery on Sunday-wearing no jewels but consistency, At all events we should be doing something to relieve ourselves of the frightful burdens of debt and taxation which are being heaped upon off in this much needed reform. This is a matter which has attracted considerable attention of late, and in many cities prominent ladies are taking the same sensible view of the question of dress as that held by the Nashville ladies referred to, who, in carrying into effect this good resolution, will receive the hearty support

worth anything.
With reference to a similar resolution on the part of the young ladies of a certain school, the

(Mc.) High School! The first class girls (first class in every sense) have resolved to dress

iety and over action are always the cause of illness and restlessness. We must use our baggage-room. At the expiration of that time, judgment to control our excitement, or our a gentleman appeared with the duplicate check, bodily strength will break down. We must and arranged to pay \$2 for storage, promising remember that our own battle is to be won by to call for his trunk the following day. Three a strength not our own. It is a battle that years have since passed, but the trunk still does not depend upon the swift nor upon the awaits his return.

wife, but it is not unfrequently her clothes.

Cotton Manufacture in the South.

A correspondent writes to the New York Journal of Commerce some highly interesting facts relative to cotton manufacturing in the South. Referring to the Langley Mills, near Aiken, S. C., the writer says: A manufacturer of cotton yarns from Man-

chester, England, after looking at our books, told me that we manufacture cheaper than they did by about the difference in value of our currency and gold—that is to say, 4^3_4 cents per pound. Among the advantages enjoyed by the South over the North in manufacturing cotton

working it here various expenses incidental to its transportation could be saved—such as profits made by those who invest capital, time and labor in moving it from place to place; insurance during transportation; loss by samplings and stealages from the bales.

2. Experts claim that in our warm Southern clime cotton works to better advantage, some estimating this advantage as high as ten per

cotton is direct and easy.

4. Freights on manufactured goods are less

6. The mildness of the climate enables the operatives to enjoy a larger proportion of com-forts on a given amount of wages. In cold providence for our iniquities, from the streetclimates a larger quantity of carbonaceous food | corner seller of prize candy or magic oil, to the is requisite, which costs more than farinaceous food, nor do the houses for operatives require to be so expensive as in colder regions. Lumber of the best kinds costs only twelve to fifteen dollars per M. The short winters require less fuel. Land is cheap, and each household can

have its garden, cow and pigs.
7. There is a home demand for the goodsthe larger country stores keep supplies of yarn for sale as regularly as they do sheetings.

8. By purchasing seed cotton from the planters and ginning it at the mill the cotton is in a better condition for working than after it has been compressed into bales, and the expense of packing the cotton, bagging, ties and handling would be saved, as well as the expense of running it through the picker. The wastage cotton undergoes in different ways has been estimated from one-tenth to one-eighth of the

to the wealth of this portion of the United inch of paper, that does not cost something in States. Foreign mills would adapt the ma-States. Foreign mills would adapt the machinery to working up the yarns instead of the raw cotton. If but one-quarter of the crop could be thus converted it would be a great blessing to this country, and enable numbers of women and children who are now dependent on others to support themselves.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Graniteville Mills, (S. three years, and yet pay a dividend of ten per cent per annum.

Can any Northern factory make a better exhibit? The cotton mills of Augusta and Columbus, Ga., are doing proportionately well. The Augusta mills, with a capital stock of \$600,000, had in 1870, \$400,000 as a surplus fund and commercial capital after paying quarterly dividends of 5 per cent. or 20 per cent. per

It has been practically demonstrated that cotton can be spun into yarns at the South for 5 cents per pound cheaper than it can be spun in Old or New England; consequently, a properly conducted mill could make five cents on each pound of yarn more than the Northern factories, which have been enriching their stockholders, and peopling with teeming thou-sands the rocky hills of the East.

Could the entire crop of cotton be converted into yarns at the South, and shipped abroad in that form, it would add \$150,000,000 annually to the wealth of this portion of the United whites, are now lying in the county jail of Bur-States. Foreign mills would adapt their machinery to working up the yarns instead of the raw cotton. If but one quarter of the crop could be thus converted it would be a great Arthur Shelby, Ball Woods and William could be thus converted it would be a great blessing to this country, and enable numbers of Smith. They were all sentenced for the mur-women and children, who are now dependent der of Benjamin McKeever. Their case, taken on others, to support themselves.

THE ROMANCE OF DEATH .- A Frenchman, recently, who saw the corpse of a young and beautiful girl in the Paris Morgue, conceived a violent attachment for it. As it was impossible that the late departed could return his passion, and as he deemed it the height of absurdity that he should be alive when such a beautiful creature was dead, ne went off and drowned himself, and soon had the satisfaction of lying on the slab next her, and of being a much worse looking object than she. The preposter-ous fool attained his desire, and gratified his posthumous vanity. Ordinary people, however, would prefer the homeliest woman imaginable, provided she were alive, to the most beautiful of drowned Ophelias, especially, if to obtain the latter, it were necessary to drown themselves also. Except for the cure of rheumatism and getting rid of tax-collectors, we fail to see any special advantage in the underground con-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES .- The close of the year s marked by disaster both on sea and land, not the least element of destrution being the flames. On the 22nd ultimo not less than eight destructive fires occured in different cities, involving a loss of near one million dollars. These losses are confined to Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, York, Philadelphia, Portland, Oregon, and Helena, Ark. On the 24th a second fire occurred in Philadelphia, destroying \$50,000 worth of property, and on the same day Barnum's Museum in New York was entirely destroyed, the camel and elephant being the only animals saved. The loss by this fire is various-estimated at from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000, several adjoining buildings being also injured. A block on Centre street was also burned on the evening of the same day. Six lives were lost Pleasant Station and was plunged down the and \$500,000 worth of property destroyed.

- Bridgeport tells a curious story of an unclaimed trunk. Fourteen years ago, a regular-- Endeavor to do your work quietly. Anx- ly checked trunk arrived by one of the trains,

The Cause of Newspaper Failures.

In his recent excellent address before the Press Association of Tennessee, Gen. Ira P. Jones, of the Nashville Union and American. gave the following truthful account of newspaper mortality : We do too much work without compensa-

tion. We pay too much money without any return whatever. We establish an eleemosynary institution at our own expense. We keep a charity school on our own hook. We conduct and the public are not indebted to us a farmay be enumerated by the following:

1. Here the raw material is produced, and by
thing. We are preyed upon by the sharpers and the innocents alike. We advertise gratuor or out of tune. itously every week, when we should have the money for it. The general public are entirely ignorant, probably we ourselves are not fully aware, of the extent to which newspapers are burdened by this insidious drain upon their resources. It insinuates itself in every conceivable form. It does it through reporters, agents, correspondents, editors, business managers and proprietors, and generally, too, with as much disadvantage to the public as to the 3. Reclamation on false-packed and damaged press. There is not a business, from the dispenser of ginger cakes and cider to the largest 4. Freights on manufactured goods are less in proportion than on bulky and hazardous bales of cotton. Yarns can be delivered in New York from this vicinity for sixty to eighty cents per cut for public station—and when I contemplate lars and set them up, and make men come and the number of these, I experience an over-5. Abundant supply of operative labor at low rates and consequent exemption from strikes. Northern superintendents of Southern mills addisgust—from constable to the Senate of the Northern superintendents of Southern mills admit the superiority of our factory hands (whites) and the ease with which they are controlled. The average wages paid at the Saluda mills is \$142.82 per annum.

6. The mildness of the climate enables the an indefinite number of editorials on a threesquare advertisement, inserted for five days, changable daily, without charge! We are required to write up, urge up, and put through every enterprise, great or small, that seems to have a possible connection with the public. But we never hear of a share of stock, or of a

run and sustained for their advantage. There is a line of demarkation in all these things between public demand, public utility, newspaper duty and individual gain. That line should be defined, and held, as it in reality is, the Dead Line. Not a letter, nor a space, nor a figure, not a comma, nor a period, nothing of all the innumerable particles that enter into the form and structure of a daily or weekly newspaper, is there that its picking up Could the entire crop of cotton be converted into yarns at the South and shipped abroad in that form it would add \$150,000,000 annually Not a revolution of the press, not a square lic. If it is not, its correlative should be practiced by the press. I do not mean that the press should abandon its position of being the foremost charitable institution in the world.— It should hold to that, for its munificent liberality, after purging itself of nine-tenths of the daily swindles practiced upon it, will exceed that of any other business.

dividend. The Church, the State, commerce,

industry, art, invention and humbug alike seem

to regard the press as their servators, and to be

To get rid of this stupendous fraud of gratuthe stockholders of the Graniteville Mills, (S.).

C.) in the spring of 1872, the President proposed to double the capacity of the mills in the proposed to double the capacity of the mills in will characterize it strongly appropriate that all the strongly appropriate it, and the little child can carry it all home and will characterize it strongly appropriate it. will characterize it strongly enough—I can repeat it to his grandmother.

prescribe no other rule than this: Put volun
And the writer might have tarily and without charge any and everything into your paper which you deem advantageous to it in being beneficial to the public. All else exclude, being of advantage to those who wish to make money upon your capital and enter-prise. Hold your own space at its value. Fix your rates at a fair price for your circulation, and adhere to them. Fair dealing will accomplish more than foul, at all times and everywhere. For be it known that the American press is not a vampyre, to be constantly sucking the life-blood of the people. It has a vastly higher mission-but it should also be known that it will not longer be made the victim of the thousands of vampyres that come daily to counters, in every conceivable garb, to have its life-blood incontinently sucked away.

> FOUR MEN TO BE HANGED ON CIRCUM-STANTIAL EVIDENCE.-Four men, all of them net county, Texas, under sentence of death, all in all its details, is one of the most interesting in the annals of criminal trials. The evidence against them, though conclusive, was entirely circumstantial. McKeever was shot from his horse at night near the residence of the Shelby's, his throat then cut, and his body carried on horseback three miles and thrown into a cave. A large rock was placed on the bloody spot where his throat was cut, but this precaution, instead of concealing the crime, led to the arrest of the criminals. The keen eyes of a frontiersman saw the rock had been recently placed there; so it was removed and indicaions of blood found. A closer search resulted in the further finding of a paper wadding that had been fired from a shot-gun. On examining a gun of Benjamin Shelby paper-wadding was likewise found in it, and yet another wadding that had been evidently fired from a shotgun like the first, was found under Shelby's door-step. In his house was found a copy of ding had been obtained from that paper.

> There were several other circumstances pointers; therefore the jury that tried them did not hesitate to find them guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict is generally approved by the citizens of Burnet county, and the latest advices from there indicate that there will ruple execution.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES .- In consequence of the severe weather of the past two weeks, a large number of railroad accidents have occurred. involving much loss of life and property. On the 26th ultimo, a passenger train leaving Corry, Ohio, broke through a trestle work near bank. The cars caught fire while falling, and two were completely destroyed. No water could be procured, and but little effective assistance could be rendered to the passengers, of whom twenty-one were killed and twentyfive others injured. On the previous day a passenger train containing fifty persons, was wrecked near Prospect, Pennsylvania. All the passengers crowded into one car, which caught on fire, and twenty-five of the number were killed and sixteen injured. Many other railroad accidents and casualties are reported from other sections, indicating that disasters of this - The wind was so strong in Iowa that it lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out. The optic was a lately blew a man's eye out.

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Wanted-A Minister.

We take the following relative to what is wanted in a minister from one of our religious exchanges. It contains no little truth, and shows how difficult a place the modern minister has to fill:

Thriftyville wants a minister. They are looking far and near for one; but they want the

"right man." He must be quick, ardent, flashing, nervous in temperament, so that he can kindle quick business as if we owe everything to the public, and burn bright; prompt, ready, and wide and the public are not indebted to us a far-awake—and yet a man of the most consummate prudence, whose nerves shall never be unstrung

> He must be a man mature in intellect, and ripe in experience—and yet so young and beautiful that all the young people will rush

> He must have the power to awaken and arouse the church—and yet let them be quiet and look on while he does all that is done for Christ.

> He must be strong and original in the pulpit, and bring none but beaten oil there—and yet be at leisure to receive any call, any interruption, be prepared for every occasion, and, like the town pump, never sucking for water, nor giving when out dry. He must be a workman who shall go down

> deep into mines of truth and quarry out its pilgifted man in light conversation and all that floats in the everyday world around him. He must have health so that his body never

> wearies, his nerves never quiver—a real speci-men of muscular Christianity—and yet a hard, severe thinker, a close reasoner, and a most diligent student, getting his books from any

He must be poor in this world's goods, to corner seller of prize candy or magic oil, to the operatic empressario, will expect you to write can sympathize with the poor, and so that he can't help feeling humble and dependent; and yet his family must be the most hospitable, and entertain more company than any other in town; his children must be second to none in education and training; they must be respectably dressed; he must give away more, and more cheerfully, than any man in the place, not even excepting Esquire Rich himself; and his family must be models, in all respects, for the com-

He must be a man who can remain three years, and his congregation must hear the same voice, on the same subject, several times each week; and yet he must come every time as original, as fresh, as glowing, as if it were done once a year.

He must be able to live in a glass house, always acting in public, coming in contact with all sorts of men and prejudices, so original that all will respect and fear him—and yet never odd, eccentric, morose, repulsive or awing in manners. He should have the lofty attributes of an angel, with the sympathies, the gentleness, and softness of the little child.

He must be always ready, keyed up to the best possible pitch, and yet so calm in spirit, in word, and look, that nothing can disturb his

He must never preach so that the people are not proud of him when they have a stranger in their pew, so that the echo of his sermon shall not come back when he goes abroad; and yet every sermon must be so beautiful that all the

And the writer might have added-he must preach with the eloquence of a \$6,000 minister. and yet willing to give his services for \$600 a year.

HOP AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM,-We find the following paragraph in an exchange, descriptive of a recent hop at the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum:

Thursday night the first of the hops for the season, yearly inaugurated by Dr. J. F. Enscr. Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, was given. The inclemency of the weather kept away many invited guests, yet there were enough present to make an agreeable party. The enjoyment of the occasion was uninterrupted. The music was furnished by the institution, Seventy-five of the patients were present, and entered into the festivities with much zest; not a word or action by them was out of place, and the accuracy of their movements, in going through the various figures of the dance, surprised all. Many of them waltzed well, and they all appeared to view the occasion with great relief and satisfaction. The promptness and delicacy which characterized their selection of partners, and the politeness of them towards each other, as well as towards those with whom they came in contact, might be envied by circles claiming more reason, and was an endorsement of the patient care and hard toil of the officers in charge of the asylum, under every difficulty, for the benefit of their suffering fellow-beings. The dancing was kept up to a reasonable hour, the guests joining freely in the same, contributing much towards breaking the monotony of the lives of the patients. Other similar occasions are to follow at convenient and stated times, when cards of invitationwhich the experience of past seasons has suggested to be for the best-will be issued. Those people who may receive them should not fail to add their presence, for the good of the patients and the pleasure of themselves.

A LITTLE COMPOSITION ON THE WHEEL-BARROW.—The Danbury Newsman says:

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow

leave it, when you are through with it, in front the Chimney Corner, and by comparisons it was ascertained that the three pieces of gun-wad- A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man would fall over one when he would never think ing strongly to the accused men as the murder- of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more probably be no interferences by Superior Courts skin off of him, and he commences to evolute or the Governor to prevent the decreed quad- anew and bump himself in fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the greatest blighting curse on true dignity.

- A man, while drunk, put up at a hotel in Hamilton, Canada. The next morning he sta-ted that he missed his gold chronometer, which he insisted he placed under his pillow in the bed; but nothing could be found there but a cigar stump. Subsequently the remains of the watch were found in the grate, much injured by fire. The oblivious gentleman had evidently put his cigar under the pillow and thrown his watch into the fire.

- A faithful brother in one of our churches