

THE HERRY NEWS,  
Every Saturday Morning.  
T. W. BEATY, Editor.  
TERMS:  
ONE YEAR, \$2.00  
SIX MONTHS, \$1.00  
All communications tending to serve private interest will be charged for as advertisements.

# HERRY NEWS.

An Independent Journal.

VOL. 8. CONWAYBORO, S. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876. NO. 31.

## Professional & Business Cards

JOHNSONS & QUATTLEBAUM,  
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW  
Conwayboro, S. C.

JOS. T. WALSH,  
Attorney at Law and  
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,  
Will practice in the courts of Marion, Horry  
and Georgetown.  
Office at CONWAYBORO, S. C.  
Nov 15, 1876.

T. F. GILLESPIE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Will give prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to his care.  
CONWAYBORO, S. C.

W. E. CONGDON,  
General Commission Merchant,  
BOYCE'S WARE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Naval Stores, Rice, Cotton, and General  
Produce.  
My friends the Herry can depend upon  
getting the best prices for Naval Stores and  
all Produce shipped to me for sale in this  
market.  
Apr 15, 76.

T. POLAR & HART,  
Commission Merchants,  
132 FRONT STREET,  
NEW YORK.  
Liberal advances made on consignments  
Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.  
Orders receive Prompt Attention.  
Unexceptionable references given North and  
South.  
J. R. TSEAR, J. H. HART,  
of N. C. of S. C.

J. C. BOOZER  
WITH  
EDMONS T. BROWN,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
MEN AND BOYS'  
Hats, Caps & Straw Goods,  
Ladies Misses and Children's Hats,  
No. 43 HAYNE ST.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Opposite Charleston Hotel.  
Nov 13, 76.

Encourage Home People and  
Home Enterprise.

Geo. S. Hackett,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE ONLY POOR, SASH AND BLIND  
Factory owned and managed by a Carolinian  
in this City. All work guaranteed. Terms  
Cash.  
Always on hand a large Stock of Doors,  
Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll and  
Turned Work of every description. Glass,  
White Leads, and Builders' Hardware. Dressed  
Lumber and Flooring delivered in any  
portion of this State.  
March 11-13.

PEABODY HOUSE,  
CORNER OF LOCUST AND NINTH STS.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Convenient to all places of amusement and  
car lines in the city. No charges to and from  
the Centennial grounds.  
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henny  
House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years,  
and present proprietor, has leased the house  
for a term of years, and has newly furnished  
and fitted it throughout. He will keep a  
strictly first-class house, and has accommoda-  
tion for 300 guests. Terms only \$3 per day.  
Col. Watson is a native of Virginia, and  
probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Phila-  
delphia from the South.  
May 27

## From the Koran.

When quiet in a dulcened room  
A form lies cold and chill.  
To whom the solemn voice of Death  
Has whispered "Leave, be still!"  
They who survive will hunger near,  
And ask, with anxious mind,  
How much gold the dead man has,  
"What has he left behind?"  
The angel who with glistering wings  
Is hovering round the bed,  
Still bending with anxious look  
Above the silent dead,  
Demands, "What was the life he led?"  
And scans the record o'er;  
"What treasure has he now in Heaven,  
"What good deeds sent before?"

## OUR RADIX LETTER.

THE STATE OF THE METROPOLIS—LIVING  
EXPENSES—EDUCATION, BUSINESS  
AND AMUSEMENT—THEir COMPARISON  
WITH THE METROPOLIS OF PHILADELPHIA—SCHOOL RATES—MUMMIES OF  
OLD—THE TRIBES OF THE INCAS.  
[From Our Own Correspondent.]  
New York, August 1, 1876.

Some enterprising reporter of a  
statistical turn of mind has been de-  
voting himself to an investigation of  
the cost of living in New York at the  
present time in comparison with that  
of a few years since and has presented  
the result of his labors in two columns  
of the *Tribune*. As to the details of  
his report it need only be said that  
they are copious, careful and probably  
correct; but the writer's conclusions,  
which may be briefly given, are in-  
teresting. He finds that the New  
Yorker can now eat and drink, and be  
clothed and housed about 25 per cent  
cheaper than he paid for correspond-  
ing commodities in 1873; and I presume  
the percentage of decline in the price  
of absolute necessities throughout the  
country has not been very different.  
But our statistician fails to see that our  
people generally have reaped any  
proportionate advantage from this fall,  
and concludes therefrom that Ameri-  
cans generally, and dwellers in this  
city in particular, are improvident and  
extravagantly inclined. He finds by  
actual inquiry that people who in pre-  
vious years bought 80 cent tea and 6  
dollar flour and found them satisfac-  
tory, now seem to purchase the same  
article at its reduced price and save  
the difference, but insist on paying the  
old figures for a better article.

In the same paper is found an interest-  
ing comparison of our past and  
present facilities for education in  
private institutions, only in this case  
the contrast is a Cartesian one, reach-  
ing back to 1776, when, as we are told,  
this city and Philadelphia had each  
just two schools, where the youth of  
the period were thrashed into a knowl-  
edge of the polite accomplishments—  
such as dancing, fencing, French and  
the like. Now such schools are a thous-  
and for one and in all grades from the  
kindergarten to the classical college  
offer thorough instruction on every  
subject and to every age.

The most significant feature of this  
contrast is that relating to the condi-  
tion of female education. In the re-  
cords of '76 we see nothing to show  
that much attention was paid to the  
subject beyond instructing them how  
to courtsey and how to walk gracefully  
through a minuet. Now, this city  
alone has more young ladies, semi-  
naries than the whole United Colonies  
could have boasted in those days—and  
these are of a high character which  
our forefathers never dreamed of. A  
fine specimen of these modern estab-  
lishments, and the most prominent one  
in New York, is Mrs. Benedict's for  
young ladies, on Front-Second street,  
near Fifth Avenue, one of the oldest  
and most perfectly appointed in the  
country. Its location on Murray Hill,  
the centre of the city's wealth and  
refinement is peculiarly happy, its  
success is great, and its record irre-  
proachable. By a system, the result  
of thirty years experience in the work,  
it offers a thorough education to pupils  
of all ages and is warmly endorsed by  
our leading clergymen. The coming  
academic year of this school com-  
mences on the 23rd of September.

And now having referred to the  
existing conditions of living and edu-  
cation, it is only fair to complete our  
glance at the status of the metropolis  
by a few words on its business and  
amusements. With regard to the  
former I am happy to say that the old

## THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

A Chamberlain Radical on the Hamburg  
Riot—He is not Hopeful for the Future  
of his Party.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23, 1876.  
To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:

In the *Herald* of Monday last, you  
advise Governor Chamberlain to  
send a regiment of negro militia to  
Hamburg to hunt down the men guilty  
of the recent murders there, rather  
than call for aid from the United  
States. There are one or two things  
in the way, which I think will prevent  
our cool and cautious governor from  
following your advice:

1. We have no regiment of militia.  
There are about forty of them on pa-  
per, with full complements of negro  
major-generals, brigadiers, &c. There  
are not 500 uniformed militiamen in  
the State.
2. They would not go if we had a  
regiment, if called upon. The rifle  
clubs of Aiken and Edgefield are vet-  
erans of the late war, thoroughly drill-  
ed, and reckless; and not a corporal's  
guard of negroes would answer a call  
to arms.
3. The advent of a negro regiment  
marching against white men would  
wake up the riotous element in every  
county of the State. Scott tried it in  
1876, and soon had to disarm his mil-  
itia to save their lives.
4. There is not a dollar in the State  
treasury to pay for transportation, sub-  
sistence, ammunition, &c. The mer-  
chants and banks would not trust the  
State a dollar for this or any other  
purpose.
5. The truth is, that there are not  
above 5,000 white men in this State  
who vote the republican ticket.  
Against these and the negroes are  
banded 60,000 voters, possessing all  
the money, all the land, and nearly all  
the intelligence and courage.

Governor Chamberlain has so far  
gained the respect of all people that he  
can safely rely on the execution of  
warrants should any be issued against  
the leaders of the raid. Even General  
Butler will surrender himself to the  
sheriff if the coroner's jury should im-  
plicate him as a leader. The whites  
will be shrewd enough to prevent the  
use of United States troops: If re-  
publican ascendancy is to be main-  
tained in this state it must be by other  
means than force. If we try that we  
shall be beaten. We can prevent in-  
stability only by presenting a state  
ticket which will disarm the bad ele-  
ment of the democrats and give them  
no excuse for arming against it. If  
Governor Chamberlain is renominated  
by the republicans, with a reasonable  
fair selection for the other offices, we  
can have a peaceful election and an  
enormous majority. That is our only  
hope.

The county government of Edge-  
field has been in the hands of the ne-  
groes ever since 1863. It was recently  
characterized in an official report made  
by Judge Mackey, a republican circuit  
judge, as "a blot upon civilization." It  
has had four county treasurers, each  
of whom has been a defaulter. Over  
\$150,000 has been stolen outright and  
as much more under thin devices.  
Had it had reasonably decent treat-  
ment at the hands of republican rulers  
the peaceful law-abiding whites, of  
which it has a fair proportion, would  
have been able to check the turbulent  
and wicked. The only turbulent  
counties in the State have suffered in  
the same way. The civil power is not  
respected because it is not respectable.  
Governor Chamberlain's administra-  
tion is the only brake in a long period  
of misrule. I have little hope that he  
will be accepted by the party to run  
again. We appear to be on the down-  
ward road, and that leads directly to  
a fate like that of Mississippi. No  
one can save us but ourselves, and we  
are too blind to see our only chance or  
too reckless to accept it. Such negro  
demagogues as Elliott and Whipper,  
and such white ones as Bowen, Pat-  
terson and Moser, will probably ride  
the party to the devil.

"That's the main building," said a  
guide at the centennial to a greenhorn  
from the Pine Tree state the other day.  
"Golly!" replied the loyal son of Maine  
"I knowed our boys would put up  
something fine."

For lovers of the horrible the greatest  
attraction of the Exposition lies at the  
south end of the Main Building. Here,  
in the Peruvian department, is display-  
ed a collection that would make the  
mummies of the Pyramids or of the  
Roman convents turn in their tombs  
if they could but know of it. The  
Egyptian mummies are commonly sup-  
posed to take us back into the antiquity  
of man further than any other existing  
relics, but I am told that these samples  
of the tribes of the Incas from the  
Peruvian mounds, dispute this claim  
to pre-eminence of age, many of them  
being shown to have flourished, in a  
less dilapidated condition, nearly forty  
Centuries ago. Side by side with  
these unparalleled veterans who have  
hobnobbed with Adam and Eve, for  
ought I know, lie in states, numerous  
mortal remains of the Auracians, a  
set of comparatively frisky youths of  
only some fifteen hundred summers.  
I can't say, however, that I see very  
much to choose between them in the  
way of personal attractions. All of  
them seem to have lost a good deal  
of flesh since they started for the happy  
hunting grounds. Indeed, most of them  
have lost everything but their heads,  
which are arranged around on shelves  
like glib jars in a drug store to the  
ordinary observer hardly look worth  
saving. The faces have a uniformly  
unhappy expression, possibly owing to  
the fact of their skins being black,  
cracked and drawn over the bones of  
the skull as tightly as a drumhead.  
The mouths are usually slightly open  
and stuffed full of cotton—evidently  
in some way connected with the em-  
balming process—which perhaps, adds  
something to the expression of settled  
melancholy just mentioned. The hair  
is in almost every case perfectly pre-  
served.

Many things about the more perfect  
of these mummies betray the existence  
among these ancient races of believers  
and traditions similar to those of the  
present American Indians. With  
many of them were disinterred various  
articles provided for the convenience  
of the deceased on his or her trip to  
the "regions of the sun," as they de-  
scribed their final abode. Among  
articles of this nature here shown are  
a copper spoon, with several jars—  
doubtless filled with food and drink—  
hardwood knitting needles with the  
woolen and war clubs with the war-  
riors. Little did the illustrious de-  
parted dream, when making all these  
arrangements for their post mortem  
comfort, that after decades of centuries  
their mortal coil would be disturbed  
in its peaceful repose and forced to  
join in the festivities of an upstart  
nation—that those lustreless eyeballs  
which turned toward the Sun God be-  
fore History was, would be compelled  
to look upon the celebration of a paltry  
century! But such is life.

## A TILDEN ABOLITIONIST.

THE COLORED MAN'S SPECIAL FRIEND  
ADVISES.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, on the Situa-  
tion—Who Robbed the Freedmen's  
Bank—Who are the Real Friends of the  
Colored People.

The following extract from the cor-  
respondence of the Louisville Courier-  
Journal, reporting a Democratic bar-  
becue at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on  
the 21st inst., contains instructive  
matter for the colored people of this  
State:

At 2 P. M. the crowd again assem-  
bled, and the chairman, in a beautiful  
eulogy on the life of the Hon.  
Cassius M. Clay, welcoming him back  
to the Democratic ranks, introduced  
him to the audience as one asking the  
Democracy to permit him henceforth  
to labor in the cause of reform. Mr.  
Clay said it was his first opportunity  
of speaking to a Democratic audience  
in Kentucky since the war. He would  
tell the colored people, as he had told  
them in the South, that the Democrats  
were their real friends; that there was  
no more danger of their being re-en-  
slaved when they came into power  
than there was of his being enslaved;  
that in all his travels he had never  
met a single man, who wanted  
slavery restored.

He advised the colored man, after the  
most careful reflection, to support the  
nominees of the St. Louis Convention  
as the best they could do, and to assist  
the Democracy to permit him henceforth  
to labor in the cause of reform. Mr.  
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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Probability that the President will be  
Censured for the Course he Pursued—  
Unavoidable Record of his Pets, Collec-  
tor Casey and Marshal Packard.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The report  
of the Special Committee on Louisiana  
Affairs promises to be an important one.  
Will probably be the only report, so  
far as is now known, which will be  
brought into the House to openly  
and directly censure the President.  
The committee find that the New Or-  
leans Custom House has been corruptly  
managed by Collector Casey, the  
President's brother-in-law; that  
these abuses were found to be so glaring  
two years ago by an investigation  
that the removal of Casey was virtual-  
ly recommended, and that under the  
pressure then made he did actually  
tender his resignation, which the Pres-  
ident refused to accept, and thereby  
declined to interfere with the terrible  
maladministration of affairs, which  
continued to grow worse in the  
history of fraud and corruption in  
Federal and State matters in Louisi-  
ana. Had Casey been removed or his  
resignation accepted, some reform  
might have been made in the Custom-  
house, but the President stood in the  
way of this, as he has in other similar  
instances, and the committee believe  
that he richly deserves censure. The  
evidence is conclusive as to the abuses  
in the Customhouse, but it is fully  
equaled by the frauds practised by  
United States Marshal Packard, the  
present Republican candidate for Gov-  
ernor of Louisiana. Packard appropri-  
ated deputy marshals and paid them  
violations of law, and has otherwise  
used his office to carry his elections.  
The United States District Attorney's  
office the committee find to be, so far  
as the testimony goes, a very well-  
managed office, and will not be includ-  
ed in the recommendations which the  
committee will report in the cases of  
the collector and marshal. When the  
report comes into the House the sup-  
porters of Grantism will probably  
make some demonstration in support  
of the President and against the re-  
port, but the committee will undoubt-  
edly be sustained.

## Foolish Habits.

Dr. Hall enumerates several prac-  
tices of the careless public, which are  
sometimes as dangerous as they are  
foolish.

Walking along the street with the  
point of an umbrella sticking out be-  
yond, under the arm or over the  
shoulder. By suddenly stopping to  
speak to a friend, or other cause, a  
person walking in the rear had his  
brain penetrated through the eye by  
one of our streets, and died in a few  
days.

To carry a long pencil in the vest  
or outside coat pocket. Not long  
since a clerk in New York fell, and his  
long cord pencil so pierced an im-  
portant artery that it had to be cut  
down from the top of the shoulder to  
prevent his bleeding to death, with a  
three-month's illness.

To take exercise, or walk for the  
health when every step is a drag, and  
insist on wages repose.

To gzzle down a glass of cold wa-  
ter, on getting up in the morning  
without any feeling of thirst, under  
the impression of the health-giving  
nature of its washing out qualities.

To sit down at the table and "horse"  
yourself to eat, when there is not only  
no appetite, but a decided aversion to  
food.

To take a glass of soda, or toddy,  
or sarsaparil, or mint drop on a summer  
day, under the belief that it is safer  
and better than a glass of water.

To persuade yourself that you are  
destroying one unpleasant odor by in-  
troducing a stronger one; that is to  
sweeten your unwashed person and  
garments by enveloping yourself in  
the fumes of musk, cologne or rose  
water; the best perfume being a clean  
skin and well-washed clothing.

Next to a diary the most difficult  
thing to keep is a lead pencil.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
Published at \$1.00 per annum for 12 mos. and  
in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Greatly in-  
creased in size and number of pages. A square  
of space for 10 lines or 10 days type less than  
an inch will be charged for as a square.  
Marriage notices free.  
Deaths and funeral notices free.  
Religious notices of our square free.  
A liberal discount will be made to those  
whose advertisements are to be kept in for  
three months or longer.