

# The Fairfield Herald.

WILLIAMS & DAVIS, Proprietors.]

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WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING; OCTOBER 7, 1874.

[NO. 20

## THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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President Grant's Organ on the Qualifications of Judge Green.

[From Washington National Republican.] Judge Green is entitled to consideration as a man whose record is pure and spotless, and who proved himself a trustworthy and respectable Republican. He is a native, and has declared himself to be in favor of the civil rights bill.

A WARNING FROM WASHINGTON. [From the Washington Chronicle.]

In South Carolina the time has passed to trifle with this question. With a prostrate State, ruined credit, and private and public financial bankruptcy, it is idle to talk of temporizing. The Republicans have the power and the ability to effect this reform. Will they do it, and crown themselves with glory, or will they suffer the shame and disgrace of a continuance of the present condition of affairs?

SENATOR ROBERTSON FOR GREEN—HE THINKS CHAMBERLAIN WOULD BE A SECOND EDITION OF MOSES. [From the New York Tribune.]

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, takes a different view of the affairs in that State than his colleague, Senator Patterson, formerly of Pennsylvania. As Mr. Robertson was born in South Carolina and has always lived there, his observations are of a great deal more importance than Mr. Patterson's. He says that the more respectable Republicans of the State will oppose the election of Chamberlain, and will unite probably upon Judge John T. Green, the man whom the Conservatives are ready to support. Mr. Robertson says Chamberlain, if elected, would only be a second edition of Moses, and he adds the most gratifying assurance that the prospect of defeating him with Green is very good.

A VERY FIRM OPPOSITION TO CHAMBERLAIN. [From the New York Times.]

Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina, has informed the Conservatives of that State that if the Independent Republican movement results, in the nomination of Judge Green, of Sumter, the taxpayers will find it their best policy to support that gentleman. As Gen. Kershaw would undoubtedly be the nominee of the Conservatives for governor, if that party should decide to make nominations, and as it is pretty certain that Judge Green will be nominated by the Independents on the 2d of October, it looks as if there might be a very firm opposition to Chamberlain. Judge Green is a native South Carolinian, who was regarded throughout the war, although he took no part in it, as a Union man, and his honesty is unimpeachable.

BRECHER'S PAPER ON CHAMBERLAIN—NO HOPE FOR THOROUGH REGENERATION UNDER SUCH LEADERSHIP. [From the Christian Union.]

The name of Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, the "Republican" candidate for Governor of South Carolina, will be exceedingly familiar to all Yale men in or near the class of '62. In 1861, he was mature beyond his years, though he was not young. He was distinguished by intellectual capacity and power of work. In a remarkably able class he carried off some of the highest class honors—the third or fourth place in scholarship, the De Forest medal, which is the highest literary prize, and the glass oratorship, which is the chief honor awarded by class election. Truth compels us to add that his most eminent distinction of all was as a political intriguer. The college world has its "politics," which are the miniature of those of the larger world, the prizes being those conferred by class and society elections, and the machinery involving as much wire-pulling and chance as goes to a gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Chamberlain was at that time the most consummate master of all the politicians' ways that are dark and tricky that are not vain. We doubt not that he will make a better Governor than the illustrious Moses. [From the New York Evening Post.]

If we can believe the testimony that comes to us daily from South Carolina, the card sent out by Representative Elliott, and specially telegraphed by him to the Evening Post, assuring the country that Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican candidate

for Governor, is a patriot, and that all patriots are united in his support, was written either without proper information, or else with an intent to deceive. The Republicans are not united in favor of Chamberlain, and many of the colored people refuse to go where they are ordered by their former leaders. In fact there are signs of an extraordinary breaking away from the party chains. The call has been formally made for the Independent Republican Convention to meet in Charleston on the 2d of October, and many counties have already responded. The feeling against Chamberlain and the central "ring" seems to be very intense. Public meetings, which are held almost daily, appear to favor the nomination of Judge John T. Green, of whose good character all the newspapers speak in the highest terms of praise, and it is probable that he will be nominated with a good chance of defeating Chamberlain, if it is possible to have a fair election. Another pleasing indication is that the Conservatives of South Carolina show a willingness to abandon their organization and support any movement that gives reasonable promise of reform. They will hold a state Convention during the week following that of the bolting Republicans, and it is believed that they will commend the action of the latter to the support of the taxpayers. The Charleston News and Courier intimates that the nomination of Judge Green will satisfy all persons who desire reform. The signs are auspicious, and we wish that they may be fulfilled by the liberation of South Carolina from the domination of its present rulers.

Judge Greene "Fills the Bill."

We do not suppose that the fact that Judge Greene was truthful enough to say that he approved the civil rights bill will be weighed for one moment against him by any intelligent Conservative. We presume that every true Republican agrees him, and we have agreed to take a Republican. We ought to prefer him for his truthfulness, as it is rather quality so long denied light by the dominant faction. His party affiliation, private record, social connections, all bespeak honesty, besides the fact that we know for whom we are voting. Outside of his political opinions, we do not suppose that an objection can be made to Judge Greene, and we have consented to waive all objection on that score. We believe that our State has better men; but Judge Greene will most probably be the Republican response to the Conservative appeal for "at least honesty," and he fills the bill. —Orangeburg Times.

A Voice from the Mountains in Favor of Greene.

Mr. Chamberlain is under a cloud as to nearly all the Conservatives, and as to a large body of the Republicans. As a means of peace and union, and a sure indication of a genuine reform, the bolting Republicans propose to make another nomination for Governor, and the probability is the choice will fall on Judge Greene, of Sumter. He is a Republican of undoubted ability, and there is no charge or stain on his record, as a judge or citizen. If nominated, the probability is that he will receive the support of the Conservatives, which, with the dissatisfied Republicans, ought and doubtless will insure his election. —Walhalla Courier.

BREVITIES.

There are seventy-five newspapers in North Carolina. The estimated value of sponge sold for the season on the Florida Reef will foot up the snug sum of \$65,000.

Another argument for cremation. The plague has broken out in Egypt in a village where all the water in use was filtered through an old grave yard.

Colonel Fred. Grant, who went to the Black Hills with Custer, says there is very little gold there. That settles it; for where a Grant can't find gold it is useless for others to search.

"You may retire," said Governor Moses to a colored waiter who was standing behind his chair in a South Carolina restaurant. "Sense me, sah," said Sam, "but I'se 'sponsible for de spoons."

If you want to see the other side of Custer's paradise, go there next December. The winds of the winters there are as adept at taking the scalp of a man as the Sioux Indians.

A Detroit man has been arrested for chasing his aged father to the summit of a hay-stack. When a boy has once been named George Washington or James Priam he is sure to put one or the other of his parents to some inconvenience as soon as he has attained his full growth. —Courier-Journal.

## The Religious Press on Louisiana.

The religious press, having for the time being a breathing spell from the Brooklyn scandal, directs its attention this week in part to the troubles in Louisiana. The Observer thinks the recent outbreak in New Orleans is important in many of its characteristics and bearings. It shows a deplorable state of hostility existing between those living in the same communities and under the same State government. And this hostility, the Observer says, has its origin to a great extent in diversities of race. It commends a spirit of forbearance and conciliation toward the South, and protection from robbers who have come in upon it from the outside. The grand blunder of statesmanship, the editor thinks, was in giving suffrage to the colored masses irrespective of intelligence. Hence the power of the South is in the hands of ignorance and is led by crafty and selfish men to the great injury and suffering of the people.

The Methodist, while censuring the people of New Orleans for resorting to force and endangering the peace of the Union; declares, nevertheless, that Congress is more guilty than they; for it lacked the courage to do justice when it had the power and the case was before it, because the party would be injured. But, as the Methodist observes, "Whatever stands in the way of justice and right must yield, whoever is hurt, else we shall not have peace."

The Christian Age declares that when McEnany and Penn marched out of the State House of Louisiana last week they were grander than when they marched in. In the latter case they had conquered their foes, in the former, they had subdued themselves. The great demand of the times, the editor thinks, is a clear headed politician to dexterously pick out from the political snarl the threads of interests.

The Freeman's Journal is found in company with its Protestant contemporaries of this question. Instead of the peace that was needed in the South destruction has followed in the wake of the war. In place of confidence it is the present evidence and the future prospect that no bounds to coming troubles are in sight. There is a logic in political notes, says the Journal, that cautions what is wrongly begun to be worse done.

The Boston Pilot, in a brief review of the trouble in Louisiana for the past two years, concludes that the difficulty now before the administration is to find some way of getting rid of the insufficient but additional coward, Kellogg. But there is little hope of success in this.

The Christian Union comes to the inevitable conclusion that there is no immediate and radical cure for Southern troubles. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill will do infinitely more harm than good. The Union movement it characterizes as a rebellion, and it thinks the entire proceeding show the existence of an organization trained to oppose by force the existing government of Louisiana, and that it is re-trained by the most despotic discipline. The Union would, however, have the government recognize the pressure of the motives under which they acted, and, having maintained legal forms, it should now maintain justice and give the people of that State an opportunity to elect their own rulers free from Kellogg influences.

Wanted, An Outrage.

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW FROM CHESTER.

Correspondence of the News and Courier, CHESTER, September 24.—The subscribed letter was picked up in the Railroad Hotel at this place, and the original is now in my possession. It is evidently written by one of the Radical party to some one in Columbia. It is not signed or addressed, and must have been written during the twenty minutes the cars stop here for dinner, and that by the writer.

Chester, S. C., September 23, 1874. Dear Sir: From present indications it is probable of a combination of a portion of the Republicans with the Democrats, and renders the defeat of Wallace very safe. Say to Dunbar that something must be done to create a diversion or reaction more favorable to the Republican cause. The future looks gloomy for supporters in all fall elections. The Louisiana troubles redounding to our disadvantage.

In haste, What is the "something" must be done to create a diversion or reaction? It is presumed that it has allusion to a first class "outrage." I am confident that this political commodity is very much sought for in the Radical market, and has appreciated greatly in price. I am sure that ten thousand dollars can be obtained from Columbia for an "outrage" of grand proportions. Fifty or a hundred negroes slaughtered by a rifle club for instance. In such a desperate condition as the writer of the letter above considers the "Re-

publican party," it would be richly worth the money.

It may be said that this involves a charge of diabolical cruelty on the part of Radical leaders to incite negroes to violence and lead them to their certain destruction at the hands of the white man, like lambs to the slaughter. Let any man look at the ghastly brazen front of Patterson, and the immobile furtive inscrutable countenance of Chamberlain, and calculate what they care for cruelty, what price they set upon the blood of the negro. Plainly written there will be found the grand cardinal maxim. The blood of the deluded is the seed of the Party.

P. S.—The Dunbar alluded to in the letter is Chamberlain's favored partner.

The Great Gale at Charleston.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS, LOSS ONE-FOURTH OF A MILLION.

The Charleston News and Courier, of Tuesday, has a lengthy account of the effect of the great gale in that city; Monday, from which we extract the following:

The long immunity which Charleston has enjoyed from disastrous gales was interrupted yesterday by a disaster which has probably destroyed over a quarter of a million dollars worth of property. On Sunday evening, at a late hour, it began to blow stiffly in puffs and to rain, and by daylight the wind had increased considerably, blowing from the east and southeast. The steady Dictator, which arrived in the morning; reported heavy weather at sea, but the captain failed to observe any indications of the coming blow. About half-past six or seven o'clock in the morning the wind grew stronger, with heavy squalls and severe puffs, which created general apprehensions. At eight o'clock it was evident that

THE GALE WAS UPON US.

The sea was heaving and tossing in the harbor, and the rapidly encroaching tide began to flood the wharves and streets. The squalls kept constantly increasing in strength, and the masters of vessels in port began to look anxiously to their moorings. At nine o'clock the tide had risen so high that it severed all the wharves on the eastern front of the city and flooded the streets to the depth of several feet. Many of the wharves were washed up, and several vessels parted from their moorings and were driven on shore.

THE SCENE FROM THE WHARVES

at this time was terrific. In every direction drift wood, bales of cotton, wrecked boats and debris were being tossed about. The wind, whistling through the rigging of the shipping, made melancholy music, and the hissing torrents rendered efforts to save anything almost useless. The tide rose to a great height, in many instances lifting the flooring from the piers and rendering it extremely hazardous for anybody to stand in the vicinity. East Bay and Calhoun streets were flooded with water to such a depth as to

FIGHT THE CARS

of the Enterprise Railway from the track. All the wharves above Market street were more or less damaged, but those below that point suffered the most. At Vanderhorst wharf a large flat loaded with phosphate rock, intended for the ship Border Chief, parted the fastenings and was blown into three shops in the dock, sinking them almost immediately. The flat was then lifted by the waves and thrown transversely across the dock. The work of destruction continued with interruption until about half-past twelve, when

THE WIND MODERATED

for a short time, and then shifted round to the south and west, when it again blew with full force for about an hour, tearing the slats and tin from the roofs of many buildings and blowing down trees and fencibles in every direction. The change in the direction of the wind, however, had the effect of turning the tide, and in an incredibly short time the waters began to fall, and the people began to breathe easier. As soon as the wind shifted the rain ceased to fall, and the streets, which had up to this time been dangerous to pedestrians on account of the falling shingles, signs and fences, were now crowded with people who had come out to view the effects of the storm.

THE SCENE ON THE BATTERY,

while the gale was at its height, was at once sublime and terrible. The sea wall promenade on East Battery, which on Saturday night last was thronged with promenaders, was almost entirely submerged. The angry waves dashed over the stones in huge billows and flooded the street below, tearing up the flagstones and washing away the shell road. On South Battery the destruction was equally sudden and terrible. The water poured in volumes over the abutment,

and long before eight o'clock was fully two feet deep in the lawn of White Point Garden. The beautiful Battery is now a scene of ruin, and it is calculated it will take at least \$20,000 to repair the damage done at this point alone.

How Thimbles are Made

The manufacture of thimbles is very simple, but singularly interesting. Coin silver is most used, and is obtained by purchasing Coin dollars, hence it happens that the profits of the business are effected instantaneously by all the variations in the nation's greenback promises to pay. The first operation strikes a novice as almost wicked; for it is nothing else than putting a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint, into dirty crucibles, and melting them into solid ingots. They are rolled out to the required thickness, and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of any required size. A solid metal bar of the size of the inside of the intended thimble moved by powerful machinery up and down in a bottomless mould of the outside of the same thimble; bends the circular disks into the thimble shape as fast as they can be placed under the descending bar. Once in shape the work of brightening, polishing and decorating is done upon a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted up on a rapidly revolving rod. A light touch of the sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end; another does the same on the side; and the third rounds of the rim. A round steel rod; dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface, gives it a lustrous polish. Then a little revolving steel wheel, whose edge is raised ornament, held against the revolving blank, prints that ornament just outside the rim. A second wheel prints a different ornament around the center; while a third wheel with sharp points makes the indentations on the lower half and end of the thimble. The inside is brightened and polished in a similar way, the thimble being held in a revolving mold. All that remains to be done is to boil the completed thimbles in soapuds to remove the oil, brush them and pack them for the trade.

D. H. Chamberlain is said to be the special embodiment of carpet-baggery. There is nothing about the man personally to conciliate the negro to him. He is a man of refined taste, wears clean linen, has a beautiful wife, and is surrounded in his home with all the attributes of a man of letters. He is as cold blooded as the snows of his Northern home.

The emotional negro has no sympathy with him. The secret of his influence over him, is Money. He bought his nomination, as Patterson did his seat in the Senate. [Charlotte Observer]

HURRAH!

FOR THE

"BORO BOYS."

FIVE CENTS.

Tell Thousand Just Received.

G. A. WHITE.

SALE

STABLE,

PROPRIETOR.

HAVING disposed of my Livery interest to H. T. Terrell, I will keep constantly on hand Horses and mules for sale. Parties in want of good stock will do well to give me a call.

I have also opened a Carriage, Buggy and Wagon Factory. All work neatly executed and warranted. Give me a call. A. F. GOODING.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

BAZAAR.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Millinery departments. Inspection of the Ladies solicited. Prices as low as the lowest.

Have a full stock of Gents, Boys, Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Rubber Sandals.

Grocery Department.

New and fresh supply of Choice Family Groceries, Confectionery, Crockery, Tin, Hardware, Kerosene Oil, and Tobacco.

Choice 5 and 10 cent Cigars, Try them. Fresh Cheese, Cakes, Crackers and Irish Potatoes.

My stock is too numerous to mention. You can get almost anything you call for and as cheap as the cheapest at

J. O. BOAG'S.

sept 29

JUST

RECEIVED!

1 Car load bolted Meal.

Cats.

Clover, Barley Timothy and

Orchard Grass Seed.

Choice Hams, Bacon, Bag-

ging and Ties

BY

D. R. FLENNIKEN.

sept 26

BUTTER I BUTTER II

JUST Received 100 lbs. fine Goshen Butter. Also a choice lot of Fresh Groceries, consisting of 3 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, 3 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel, 12 Kits No. 1 Mackerel, 24 Kits No. 2 High Family, 1 bbl. Pigs feet, 1 bbl. Pickled Tongues, 100 lbs. Dried Tongues, 10 lbs. Bologna Sausages. Also a choice lot of Sugars and Coffees, Syrups and Molasses of all grades. Also a fine lot of Fresh Canned Goods, consisting of Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mock Turtle, Corn and Desiccated Coconut, Pickled Ham, Turkey and Sardines. Also a fresh lot of Crackers and Cakes, 1 Dozen Boxes of Herkimer Co. Cheese—the finest in town. Also constantly on hand Fresh Flour and Meal, Bacon and Lard, and a choice lot of McEvans Scotch Ale, Liquors and Segars of the finest Grades, Powder, Shot and Caps.

John D. McCauley.

sept 24

BOOT AND SHOE

Manufactory.

HAVING procured the very best Mechanic in the country, I feel warranted in saying that I can furnish as neat BOOT or SHOE as any Shop in the South. All work warranted to give satisfaction. My Shop is next door to F. Gerig's Saddlery

Yours Truly, JNO. BRATTON.

Mr. J. M. Elliott.

The Fifty Saw Gin I bought of you has given perfect satisfaction. I average ten bales per day, and one day I ginned thirteen bales in twelve hours.

sep 3-6w

E. P. MOBLEY.

## NEW GOODS,

## NEW GOODS.

A full and complete stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS just received and opening at the Winnsboro Dry Goods Fancy Goods. A Millinery

BAZAAR.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Millinery departments. Inspection of the Ladies solicited. Prices as low as the lowest.

Have a full stock of Gents, Boys, Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Rubber Sandals.

Grocery Department.

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E. P. MOBLEY.

## J. W. LAW & CO.

ARE

Now Receiving,

THEIR

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Dress Goods,

Clothing,

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Cloths, Cassimers,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats Crockery,

Groceries &c.

—o—

We call special attention to a handsome line of Charlotteville (Va.) Woolen Mills Cassimers, and handsome Diagonal Coatings, also different styles of fancy Cassimers for Pants, all of which we are prepared to have made to order in the most approved style.

WE ARE STILL PREPARED TO HAVE

DRESS SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

J. W. LAW & CO.

sep 29

THE ELLIOTT

COTTON GIN.

COTTON SAW GINS of the best quality manufactured by the subscriber. Terms of sale—Cash or Note and security or Bankable Note, or order on Cotton Merchants. J. M. ELLIOTT.

N. B. The cotton roll has been improved on the Gin of 1874. J. M. E.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

July 23rd, 1874.

Mr. Elliott.

THE gin I purchased from you two years ago, and upon which I have ginned over four hundred bales of cotton is still, with the exception of a little wear upon the ribs, as good as new. I turn out easily six bales per day, which I consider good enough for 40 saws. My machinery is driven with half the power of a ten inch James Leffel wheel purchased from Poole and Hunt of Baltimore.

T. W. WOODWARD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

July 22nd, 1874.

Mr. J. M. Elliott.

WINNSBORO, S. C. DEAR SIR—I can gin twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) of seed cotton in one hour upon the fifty saw cotton gin I bought from you last winter. It gives entire satisfaction. I regard it superior to any gin I have ever seen. I can gin ten bales of cotton in ten hours without any extra effort.

Very Respectfully, SAM'L B. CLOWNEY.

Mr. J. M. Elliott.

I take pleasure in stating that I ginned with one of your fifty saw gins during the month of Oct. 1873, nine bales of cotton weighing an average of 425 lbs. from sun up to sun down. With everything working right with the engine I ginned a bale an hour on more than one occasion.

Yours, JOHN VINSON.

Mr. J. M. Elliott.

WINNSBORO, S. C. DEAR SIR—I have used two of your 45 saw gins. They were all that could be desired. They cleaned the seed well, and I have ginned 7200 lbs. seed cotton with one in one day with a four mule team.

Yours &c. ROBERT E. ELLIOTT JR.

WINNSBORO, July 20th, 1874.