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A PARODY.

I would not die in spring time,
When worms begin to crawl,
And cabbage plants are putting forth,
And frogs begin to squall;
The girls put on their prettiest charms,
And smile upon the men,
And lambs and peas are in their prime—
I would not perish then!

I would not die in summer,
When trees are filled with fruit,
And every air-borne has his gun
The little birds to shoot;
The girls put on their "bloomer dress,"
Which half distract the men,
It is the time to wear them out—
I would not perish then!

I would not die in autumn,
When new-mown hay smells sweet,
And little pigs are strolling round
For something good to eat;
And then the huntsman's wild hells
Is heard in every glen,
And eyes begin to fatten up—
I would not perish then!

I would not die in winter,
For one might freeze to death,
When blustering Boreas sweeps around
To take away one's breath;
Sleigh-bells ring, horses snort,
And buckwheat cakes look tall,
In faith, this is a right good world—
I would not die at all!

The Art of Robbing a State.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff continues his admirable letters from New Orleans in his latest, he makes brief mention of some of the means by which the people of Louisiana were pilfered, plundered and robbed by their carpet-bag rulers. Take the "Louisiana State Lottery Company, for instance. The monopoly is the last twenty-five years; it is made a criminal offense in any one unauthorized by the company to sell any kind of lottery tickets anywhere in the State; the company is exempted from all taxes and license, fees whatever—State, city or parish; and for these monstrous privileges and exemptions it pays into the State Treasury—for the educational fund—the petty sum of forty thousand dollars per annum! The company is now composed almost entirely of a few non-living in New York and New Jersey. On a million of capital they make not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars clear profit every year; they have established policy shops and petty gambling dens around the markets and other public places in New Orleans, which perpetually demoralize the laboring class, and particularly negro men and women, and over which the city government has no control; and they have agents and solicitors all over the State, tempting the poor and ignorant to gamble, providing for this end what they call a combination game, which can be played even by the owner of a ton of beef.

Mr. Nordhoff gives numerous other instances of fraud, but we have space only for a few. In 1871 the Mississippi River Packet Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. Among the incorporators were Antoine, now Lieut. Governor, then Senator; Kelson, Mr. netto, Pinchback, Ingraham and Barber, all State Senators, and Pollard, member of Assembly. The object of the company was to run steamboats on the Mississippi river. The State was pledged to subscribe \$250,000 on the organization of the company; and, so far as I can see in the act, it was to enjoy no benefits or privileges whatever. The same Legislature established the Louisiana Warehouse Company, "to promote the interests of commerce." Among the incorporators I find mentioned in the act Senator West, then Administrator of Improvements in New Orleans, and Collector Cassey. The company was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000, and the State was required to guarantee the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, on condition that the company should deposit securities equal in value to the bonds issued, which securities, the act says, may be "bank indorsements or other good and solvent bonds."

By an act authorizing a company to improve bayous Portage and Yokeloy, the State gave the company \$100,000 by way of aid, and the improvement should cost more than this sum the company was empowered to lay a tax on all the lands benefited to make up the deficiency; and to sell for taxes any such lands whose owners had not paid after sixty days' notice. No limit is set of cost, and the company is made its own tax collector. A company chartered to improve Loggy Bayou and Lake Bistouau received \$50,000 State aid, and, the people say, pulled out about

twenty stumps for the money. A company chartered to improve Bayou Terrebonne received the exclusive privilege to navigate that bayou and to charge tolls on its waters. A company to improve bayous Boeuf and Crocodile was authorized to receive \$80,000, a sum asserted to be preposterously beyond the value of the service. The Mexican gulf Canal Company drew \$36,000 in bonds from the State in aid of its enterprise, then abandoned it and merged with another company for a different purpose; got control of the drainage; fell into the hands of one man; and he, in the name of the company, is now doing a necessary work of drainage at a cost a hundred per cent. higher than responsible citizens stand ready to do for.

Even the purchase by the State of the St. Louis Hotel, to be used as a State House, was a swindling transaction. Several members of the Legislature and others were chartered as the Louisiana National Building Association. They got from the owners of the St. Louis Hotel an agreement to sell that building at a set price, and this done, made a lease of it to the State for nineteen years at \$50,000 a year and entire exemption from taxation. They overstated their mark, and the outcry raised against this act of extortion compelled the annulling of the lease. Thereupon the Citizens' Bank bought the building outright for \$84,000. The Louisiana Building Association had been enjoined, and could not act under that title. They changed the company's name to the New Orleans National Building Association, bought the hotel for \$149,000, and the Louisiana Legislature, which met after the dispersion of the Wiltz body, in the spring of this year, gave \$250,000 for the building. These figures and other figures above are authentic. It is not always easy for men to cover up their tracks, and those men have not been careful to do so.

So severe has been the pressure of taxation, and so greatly has business been prostrated in the State by the long continued misrule, that, according to an official report, in three years, 1871-3, 47,491 tax seizures were made in the city of New Orleans by the Sheriff. Mr. Nordhoff has seen parish newspapers, three of whose sides were filled with advertisements of tax sales—this not in parishes which prudently refused to pay taxes, as a few remote ones have done; and he has seen a statement certified by the Recorder showing that from the 10th of November, 1871, to the 18th of November, 1873, 821 tracts of land and plantations in the parish of St. Martin were actually sold by the tax collector for State and parish taxes. Yet, in spite of their exorbitant commissions, the official report of the State Auditor for 1871 contains a list of defaulting tax collectors, containing twenty names, who are reported to be in default to the amount of over \$200,000.

Now can it be said that the valuations are low, for in New Orleans the assessors receive by law five cent. for their work, and the assessment is made annually. In the parishes the tax collectors, who have more or less to do with the assessments, received ten per cent. of their collections, and in many cases it has been proved that they received taxes in greenbacks and turned them in in depreciated scrip. The city of New Orleans, being largely Democratic, has been afflicted with a set of double set of assessors and collectors—one for the State, the other for city. The State's annual assessment of property in New Orleans cost, in 1871, \$100,000. Last year the assessment and collection of the State tax for New Orleans cost \$175,000. The result of all this is that property in New Orleans is almost worthless and totally unsalable. Nobody likes to be a taxpayer. A house and lot assessed for \$35,000 was sold last month for \$11,000. Good residence property has fallen, since 1868, more than fifty per cent in value. Rents produce very small net income. Several years ago the Legislature was persuaded to pass a law that the parish tax should not exceed the State and a member of the New Orleans ring showed Mr. Nordhoff this law to prove that the complaints of exorbitant taxation in the country parishes must be without foundation. He forgot, however, to tell him of another law which allows the holder of parish scrip to sue the parish, and direct the Judge, in case of such suit, to lay a special tax on the parish for the payment of the scrip. This is continually done, and the business of buying up depreciated parish scrip, with the object of forcing the parish to pay it is by getting a judgment against it, so common that several tax collectors have admitted that they did it. It is a perfectly safe speculation.

An anonymous fashion writer describes one of the sweet boons of the season as follows: "The coming bonnet is to have a hyacinth dock and a bell tower, and will also have a signal light, birds of paradise, quail and Welch rabbits. Architects are planning doors for its examination."

Letter from ex-President Davis.

The St. Louis Times publishes the following letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis, addressed to Col. W. F. Mellen, a former Confederate officer, in which he repels with warmth the broad intimation contained in Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs," that he (Davis) was connected with the plot which resulted in assassination of President Lincoln; whilst the story that when captured he "was traveling with wagon transportation and had a few thousand dollars of specie in a valise," is thoroughly exploded. Acting on the principle that blows should be given as well as received, Mr. Davis administers a severe castigation to General Sherman, charging him with a violation of the terms of surrender accorded to Gen. Johnston, and with the display of an irreconcilable malignity:

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 27, 1875.—
My Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 19th instant, and the accompanying copy of a St. Louis paper, containing an extract from the forthcoming work of Gen. W. T. Sherman. My absence delayed the receipt of your letter and this reply to it. The malice that seeks to revive the nefariously concocted and long since exploded slander which connected my name with the assassination of President Lincoln, is quite in character with the man who so conducted his invasion of the South as to render "Sherman's burners" the synonym of pillage, arson, cruelty to the helpless, and murder of non-combatants, and who closed his career of arson with a false accusation against Gen. Hampton in regard to the burning of Columbia, South Carolina. But the question arises, why did Gen. Sherman, at the date of his reported conversation with Gen. J. E. Johnston, suppose me capable of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln? General Sherman never was personally acquainted with me, and from those who knew me, either in the United States army or in civil life, surely learned nothing to justify such suspicion. In the conduct of the war between the States, despite many baseless accusations, we can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherence to the usages of war between civilized nations. On what, then, did the suspicion of Gen. Sherman rest? Was it not that, proceeding on the rule of judging others by oneself, he ascribed to me the murderous and malicious traits of his own nature? He reports a conversation with President Lincoln, from which it is to be inferred a desire to have authority for departing from the course which, as a soldier, he must have known was usual and proper towards prisoners of war. Did he hope to get instructions for the slaughter of the Confederacy's President and cabinet officers, as set forth in the orders of Col. Dahlgren, when he made his raid against Richmond? If the good natured, characteristic reply of President Lincoln taught him that murder was not the approved measure, it seems to have failed to inspire him with the generosity and charity which is ever found in noble minds, or with the chivalry which ever adorns the character of the true soldier and gentleman.

Among the articles of the surrender of General J. E. Johnston, there was one prohibiting military expeditions in the country East of the Chattahoochee River. That was the best consideration obtained for the surrender of armies, arms, ammunition and manufacturing in that section, and it was in violation of that article, that the brigade of cavalry by which I was captured was scouring the country and freely taking from the unprotected people the little which was left to them for their future subsistence. From the statement of Gen. Sherman, we learn that a story had been told, to the effect that I was carrying in wagons millions of specie to the South, and, therefore, we are left to conclude, was made that expedition in violation of the agreement of surrender. Though the story of the millions of specie is now admitted by Gen. Sherman to have been a fiction, the admission is made in such terms as would lead the reader to suppose I had been traveling with wagon transportation, and had a few thousand dollars of specie in a valise. But neither supposition would be true. I had recently joined the wagon train, and was about to leave it when captured; my only baggage was a valise, which was packed on a mule, and it contained no specie. The few thousand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags belonging to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress.

Should the course of the demand, ing general of the army, in attempting at this late date to renege a solemn pledge against the President

of the late Confederacy, and to which slander not even suborned witnesses could give the semblance of truth, be taken as the exponent of the feeling of the army, that arm of the General Government would seem to be ill-suited to the task, of late so largely assigned to it, of preserving civil order and of restoring harmony among the people of the United States. For public considerations it is to be hoped that the irreconcilable malignity of Sherman may be an exception to the prevailing sentiments of the United States army. Again thanking you for your friendly consideration, I am very truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Points About Sheridan's Marriage.

I have received a semi-official contradiction of a World dispatch of last Sunday concerning Phil. Sheridan's marriage. Two items at least are admitted to be true in it—that Sheridan is to be married to Miss Ruoker, daughter of Assistant Quartermaster General Ruoker, and that General Ingalls is pressed for appointment as Quartermaster General, vice Meigs, before Sheridan becomes the son-in-law of Ruoker, who is senior to Ingalls. As for the rest of the dispatch, what is said about it apparently is that the Secretary of War will not, either accompanied by General Sheridan and his bride and some invited wealthy guests or otherwise, leave Fort Lincoln on the 1st, nor on any other day of July, nor in any other month, proximo or ultimo, for a summer or a winter's excursion to the headquarters of the Yellowstone, or any other river stream of any dimensions, whether or not the scenery thereof surpasses even the Yosemite of California (and that it does is denied) that they will not be escorted by 1,200 regular cavalry otherwise, commanded by General Custer or otherwise; that neither forty or any other number of servants or nannies have either applied for permission to accompany the excursion or been refused; that the Yellowstone (or otherwise) excursion will not be delayed or otherwise suit Sheridan and Bolknapp's convenience, and that President Grant, failing to be nominated a third time, will not throw the weight of his influence for Sheridan, who is from Ohio and a Catholic, or any other man.—N. Y. World Washington Letter.

The Latest Angony.

This is how a victim says it feels: "Take a man and pin three or four large table cloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbons; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and tie it tight, and a hairpin on or about five pounds of other hair or a big bow of ribbon. Keep the front locks on pins all night, and let them tickle his eyes all day; pinch his waist into a corset, and give him gloves a size too small and shoes ditto, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace veil to blind his eyes whenever he goes out to walk and he will know what a woman's dress is."

An Absconding Blank Clerk.

W. F. Leslie, receiving teller in the banking house of Danonn, Sherman & Co., New York, it is reported has absconded, taking with him \$12,000 in cash belonging to the house. Leslie has been for many years in the service of the firm, and up to the time of the discovery of his recent dishonest act, had enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers. He has been absent from his post since Monday, and examination shows that cash to the amount named has been taken. It is believed that he has left the city, but the firm have taken the necessary measures to secure him.

The Virginia board of trustees, who recently visited Mount Vernon, will, through their President, Lieutenant Governor Thomas, express the view that the preservation of the tomb of Washington by the efforts of the ladies, North and South, will in a great degree tend to reconcile and settle the conflicting opinions, animosities and asperities engendered by the late war.

Gen. Tom Thumb of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who has taken thirty two degrees in Masonry, the highest attainable save one, rode in the grand procession in New York Wednesday, as one of the escort to the few who have taken the thirty-third degree. He occupied Mayor Barnum's coach, which was lent for the purpose.

Adam Sting and wife, each aged about eighty years, were burned to death by the destruction of their house at East Hamburg, New York, Friday night.

A great deal of money is said to "go where the woodbine twineeth" this spring—because the woodbine twineeth on the new spring bonnets.—Harrisburg Herald.

Released.

The fine of \$1,500 imposed by his Honor Judge Mackey upon Ransom and D. F. Gardner, who were convicted at the late term of the court for receiving stolen goods, has been satisfactorily arranged and the parties have been released from prison. We may here remark that this is the first instance upon record in this State, where a party has been convicted of receiving stolen agricultural products, notwithstanding the large amount of it done. We hope that the ball now put in motion will not cease to roll, until it engulfs every little cotton and corn-trap in the County. We hear of some men who plant three or four acres of cotton and ship from fifteen to twenty bags. This practice of buying cotton and corn from negroes at night, who do not plant a stalk, should be prohibited by statute.—Lancaster Ledger.

The hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, on June 17th, is to receive due recognition. But two days earlier, there will occur the centennial anniversary of an event which had even more influence than Bunker Hill upon the war, yet which has scarcely received mention. On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, elected George Washington "Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of the colonies." A little before it had voted to enlist an army of 20,000 men, of which the militia and minute men of New England were made the nucleus. The defensive movements which before then were only local thus received a national endorsement, and the colonies were solidified into a combined resistance to Great Britain.

The Holyoke disaster doubtless brings up in the recollection of those who have lately been in Santiago de Chili a corner plot of sodded ground, with a monument in its centre, marking the spot of the dreadful disaster in 1862. A Roman Catholic cathedral was full of women—two thousand of all classes, it is estimated, being present. The interior was decorated lavishly with colored paper and light cloth, and illuminated with lanterns. Twenty thousand candles and camphene lamps were burning. A breeze swung a flame against the altar drapery, and the congregation was almost instantaneously enveloped with fire. As at Holyoke, the single doorway was so blocked, and egress rendered impossible. Only a few of the women escaped. Nearly every household lost a member, and the city has not yet recovered from the event.

Discussion seems to be brewing in Iowa over the election of Dr. Eccleston to the bishopric of that Protestant Episcopal diocese. A majority of the delegates, it seems, have refused to sign the credentials, and an effort is being made to prejudice the confirmation of the bishop elect. A member of the convention has written a letter to Dr. Eccleston, stating that his election was secured by bribery and misrepresentation on the part of his friends in the convention. The confirmation of Dr. Eccleston, if this can be proven, is of course doubtful.

The Troy Times tells the story of Maud Orsward, one of the chariot drivers of Barnum's show. She was a clerk in a fancy goods store in that city. One day she said she was tired of standing twelve hours a day behind a counter, and that night she started for New York, where she applied at the Hippo room for employment. Her good looks favored her application, and, although she had never driven a horse, she soon learned to be expert. Now she rides a barebacked horse with skill and fearlessness, gets seventy-five dollars a week and dutifully supports her mother.

"Grass Widow."

Judge Turpie has been reading a paper to the "Pint Lux" Society on the origin of the phrase "grass widow" or rather "grace widow," for the first has no foundation, in fact, and is simply a barbarism, or fustian, which has attached itself to the English language. "Grace widow" is the term of one who becomes a widow by grace of favor, not of necessity, as by death, and originated in the early ages of European civilization, when divorces were granted but seldom and wholly by authority of the Catholic Church. When such degree was granted to a woman as the Papal receipt stated "Vidua de gratia," which interpreted is "widow of grace." In the law of the French it would read, "Veuve de grace," which in English gives "widow of grace," "veuve" being translated as "widow."—Indianaapolis News.

Mr. Tronor W. Park of Bennington, Vt., is said to be the fourth man in point of wealth in the United States, having property valued at \$17,000,000.

Execution of a Colored Man.

Alfred Orange, colored, was hung in Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th, for the murder of Joe Mayfield, at West End. At 12:30 o'clock the prisoner was led from his cell to the place of execution. He walked with firmness and deliberation, and exhibited not the least nervousness. After singing "Why should we start and fear to die?" prayers were offered by the Rev. W. French, Rev. Frank Quarles and Willy Grant. During this time Orange was self composed and unmoved, and kept chewing his tobacco until the fatal cap was about to be placed on him, when he leisurely threw the tobacco away. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "Nothing, except good-bye, I am about to go off; good-bye." The cap was adjusted, the trigger sprung and the condemned man launched into eternity.

When you see a young reporter biting his finger-nails, scratching his cranium, rolling his eyes, and evidently wrestling in a hand-to-hand struggle with genius, in the vain effort to get out a three-line item about a fire or burglary there's but one construction to be put upon it—Cupid's got him.

Burnt Out.

Messrs. Womble, Martin and Turner, of Ninety-Six were burnt out last week. Martin's loss twenty-five dollars; Turner's loss five dollars; Womble's loss fifteen cents. No insurance.—Medium.

The brave bachelors of Madison, Wis., refuse to be seen with "any young woman, who, in her every-ay sphere, appears in any other than a calico dress.

Mr. W. N. Blake, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Greenwood, died at his residence last week. He was the father of W. K. Blake, Esq., the editor of the New Era, formerly a resident of Newbury.

SPRING GOODS.

W. H. Flenniken & Co

HAVE

Just Received a Full Stock of

SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Prints,
Linen Lawns,
Cotton Lawns,
Grenadines,
Chinese Linen,
Percales,
Swiss Muslins,
Cheek Cambrics,
Corded Jaconets,
White and colored
Piques,
&c. &c.

ALSO,

Clothing, Hats, Mens Furnishing Goods, Cassimers, Cottonades, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks, Wooden ware, and the best assortment of

SHOES

ever brought to this market, all which will be sold cheap for

CASE.

N. B. A few pieces of damaged Dress Goods at 12 1/2 and 16 2/3 cents per yard.

W. H. Flenniken & Co.
April 17

MARTIN & THOMPSON

SUCCESSOR TO O. R. THOMPSON.

Hatters, Curriers and Leather Manufacturers and Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and Harness Makers. We will sell pure oak tanned finished stock or light and heavy purposes, as low as any house in the trade at wholesale or retail.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

NEW ARRIVALS!

Packages of NEW MACKOREL in Barrels, half and quarter Barrels, Kits 1, 2, 3, and extra number 1, MESS.

323 Sacks of fresh ground FLOUR, all sizes and grades from the Granite Mills Augusta Ga.

ALSO,

A full stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH.
Oct 29

BEATY BRO. & SON.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND TO—

ARRIVED

BOOTS and SHOES, Gentlemen's Boys' Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Shawls, Corsets and Ribbons, Blouse, Brown and Plaid Homespun coats, Spool Cotton, Linen Damask Flannels, Silk Bows for Ladies, new Jet Necklaces, Pearl Sleeve Bud Plated Shirt Studs, Initial Handkerchiefs (something new), Gentlemen's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, new at Nubias, Beaded Dress Buttons, Bl Silk Belts. A Fine assortment of Tow Full assortment of Crookery and Glassware. Fancy China Cups and Saucers and China Mugs.
Black Alpaccas and White Alpaccas of choice make.

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