

The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. XI.

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING; FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

[NO. 35]

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD.

Published Weekly by W. G. JORDAN, James D. PRASER, and M. T. W. WOODWARD. Terms.—The HERALD is published Weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00 quarterly in advance.

[Advertisement.] TO THE PUBLIC. The following correspondence is published for the information of the public. It explains itself. W. G. JORDAN, JAMES D. PRASER. WINNSBORO, S. C., Dec. 15, 1875. SIR: On yesterday you offered me an unwarranted insult, and used disrespectful language to me.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 17, 1875. SIR: I disclaim having offered an "unwarranted insult" on the 14th inst. nor do I know to what you refer in your general and exceedingly vague charge of using "disrespectful language" to me at the same time.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 17, 1875. SIR: Your answer of this date is received. Your insult to myself consisted in cursing and striking at me in the room of the Winnsboro National Bank on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1875.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 18, 1875. SIR: I stated to parties, immediately after our unpleasant interview, that I had not cursed you. I have no recollection of having done so now.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 18, 1875. SIR: Your reply of the 18th inst. is received. Dr. T. T. Robertson and W. H. Brawley, Esq., who were present and witnessed the occurrence between us, both pronounced my conduct on the occasion referred to, as cool, calm and proper.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 18, 1875. SIR: I regret to say that circumstances will prevent my being in Augusta before Wednesday, Dec. 22, at which time I shall be happy to receive your communication.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21, 1875. To Mr. James D. PRASER, Augusta Hotel; DEAR SIR: We regret to learn that there is a misunderstanding pending between Maj. T. W. Woodward and Capt. S. B. Clowney, and as the common friends of these gentlemen—no chalk long having passed—we request that the correspondence be referred to us with a view of effecting an amicable arrangement of their mis-understanding. Capt. S. B. Clowney will receive a similar communication through Mr. W. G. Jordan. Very truly, your friends, M. W. GARY, JOS. GANAH, M. C. BUTLER, JOS. B. CUMMINS.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21, 1875. To Mr. W. G. JORDAN, Planter's Hotel; DEAR SIR: We regret to learn that there is a misunderstanding pending between Maj. T. W. Woodward and Capt. S. B. Clowney, and as the common friends of these gentlemen—no chalk long having passed—we request that the correspondence be referred to us with a view of effecting an amicable arrangement of their mis-understanding. Maj. T. W. Woodward will receive a similar communication through Mr. Jas. D. Fraser. Very truly, your friends, M. W. GARY, JOS. GANAH, M. C. BUTLER, JOS. B. CUMMINS.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21, 1875. Capt. S. B. Clowney, } Maj. T. W. Woodward, } GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to enclose herewith a correspondence, which we believe to be proper and honorable to both parties and which we, so believing, do, as friends of both parties, recommend be substituted for the original correspondence referred to, at our request, to our consideration; and that the matter of difference between you be thereupon at an end. Very respectfully, Your obedient servants, M. W. GARY, JOS. GANAH, M. C. BUTLER, JOS. B. CUMMINS.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21, 1875. SIR: On the 14th instant in the Winnsboro National Bank, without offence in word, act, or intent, on my part, you cursed and struck at me, and applied to me offensive epithets. I ask an explanation of your conduct. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SAM'L B. CLOWNEY. To Maj. T. W. Woodward.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21, 1875. SIR: I am not aware of cursing at you on the occasion alluded to in your note of this day, and think you must be under a misapprehension in this particular. In reference to the other causes of complaint, I am gratified to discover from the tenor of your note, that it is within my power to cheerfully accede to your demand. What I did and said, were under the apprehension that you designed to be offensive. Your frank disclaimer leaves me free to withdraw the act and words, with an expression of my regrets for the occurrence. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, T. W. Woodward. Capt. S. B. Clowney.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 21, 1875. SIR: Your communication of this date is received, and the explanation is satisfactory. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SAM'L B. CLOWNEY. Maj. T. W. Woodward.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon. The first, a partial eclipse of the moon, and visible here between the hours of 11.23 of the 9th and 1.23 of the 10th of March. Second, an annular eclipse of the sun visible here, partially, at 3.35 P. M., March 25th. The third is a partial eclipse of the moon, invisible, September 3. The fourth, a total eclipse of the sun, invisible, September 17.—Exchange.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. Thursday, February 3. January 31.

The senate was not in session. No quorum. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The first business was the reading of the message from the governor in relation to the penitentiary, in which he recommends the labor of the convicts be leased out; he has no doubt of the practicability of such a plan, and has repeatedly urged its adoption.

Several members gave notice of new bills of local importance only. A communication was received from Colonel Farnole, superintendent of the penitentiary, through Hon. H. E. Hayne, chairman of the board of directors, in which he says that \$40,000 would be required for the maintenance of the institution, and is confident that it can be shown to be impossible to conduct the institution for a less sum than he has named without subjecting the inmates to privation and impairing the discipline of the penitentiary. The average number of inmates per day for the first three months of last fiscal year was only 138, whereas there are now 359 in confinement.

Council introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker to inquire into and make full examination of all matters pertaining to the proper discharge of the official conduct of Hon. Montgomery Moses, circuit judge of the state of South Carolina in and for the seventh circuit, and for said purposes are authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers; and said committee are further authorized to report by resolution or otherwise.

The concurrent resolution (by Mr. Crittenden) that the general assembly adjourn *viz* on February 15 was considered, and postponed till Thursday. Freeman, from the committee on engrossed bills, reported as duly and correctly engrossed for a third reading the bill to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875. The bill was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the senate.

A bill to regulate the rate of interest and to prevent usury, was taken up and discussed. The bill fixes the legal interest at seven per cent, and allows ten on private contract, but makes it usury to charge more than ten per cent. Pending debate on the motion to strike out the enacting clause, the speaker declared the house adjourned.

Whittmore offered several amendments to the proposed concurrent resolution in reference to the commissioners of election. On motion of Cochran, the further consideration of the report and joint resolution was postponed, and made the special order for Thursday, February 3. Nash introduced a bill to authorize the mayor and aldermen of the city of Columbia to issue stock, &c.; also a bill to provide a better method for the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the city of Columbia, and to amend former acts relating thereto.

Several notices of how bills were given. Reports from committees were read and ordered to lie over, or were rejected. Freeman, from the committee on engrossed bills, reported back the following as duly and correctly engrossed for a third reading: senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish by law the voting precincts in the various counties in the state; to establish a ferry across the Waterce river, in Richland and Kershaw counties; to amend the general statutes relative to the right of surety who pays debt of principal. The bills were passed.

Bills to authorize trial justices to grant new trials; to compel the husband to support and maintain his wife and minor children; joint resolution authorizing and directing the school commissioner of Edgefield county to pay certain school claims against said county, were read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the senate. A communication was received from the governor, relative to the repairs of the roof of the state-house. Copes introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of persons killed because of their political opinions," in so far as it relates to the county of Chesterfield. Referred. Curtis introduced a joint resolution to provide for the payment of claims of L. Cass Carpenter. Referred.

Cochran—Bill to provide for the issuing of licenses to persons wishing to erect and maintain gates across public roads within this state. White—Bill to incorporate the town of Black's Station, in York county. Whittmore introduced a resolution that the clerk of the senate draw a pay certificate for the amount of \$600 in favor of L. T. Lovin, payable out of the senate contingent fund, for indexing the senate journal, and engraving on parchment the preamble and resolutions on the death of Hon. Charles Sumner; which was ordered for consideration on Friday.

Bill to provide a better method for the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the city of Columbia, and to amend former acts relating thereto, was referred to the judiciary committee. Adjournd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Rice introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of the members of the general assembly. Henderson—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of South Carolina, relative to the compensation of members of the General Assembly. Gibson—Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within two and one half miles from Blithewood Female Seminary, in Fairfield county. Orr—Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Williamston Female College, in Anderson county.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee appointed at Leslie's request, to investigate the latter's connection with the land commission, submitted a report. The committee stated their understanding of the resolution to have been that they were to examine into the entire management of the land commission during Leslie's administration. Leslie, however, holds that their inquiry must be confined to a single matter—the charge made by Mr. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, of a breach of trust with fraudulent intent. Under such circumstances, the committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

The question being taken on the adoption of the report, it was decided in the negative. The report was then recommitted for general investigation. Mr. Wallace requested to be excused from serving as a member of the committee. Grant. Mr. Johnson requested to be excused from serving as a member of the committee. Not agreed to, by a vote, on division, of yeas 21, nays 45.

The Speaker announced Mr. Orr as a member of the special committee, *viz* Mr. Wallace excused. The enacting clause of a senate bill to amend chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; title 2, part 1, of the general statutes of South Carolina, relative to elections and their results, was struck out. The resolution to expunge from the journal the question of privilege by Whippor was under discussion, when the house adjourned.

Friday, February 4. SENATE. The bill to provide a better method for the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the city of Columbia, and to amend former acts relating thereto, was favorably reported. Hayne introduced a resolution to appoint Messrs. Donaldson and Jeter a committee on the part of the senate to assist the house committee to investigate the transactions of the land commission. The bill to amend section 20, chapter 17, of the general statutes of South Carolina, relative to licenses of insurance companies, was referred to the judiciary committee.

After numerous attendances, the joint resolution (by Cochran) proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the state was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjournd.

Reports of committees were received and laid over for future consideration. The committee on contingent accounts and expenses made a report recommending the payment of sundry claims—none of which are of any general interest. An act to incorporate the Columbia City Railway Company was reported ready for ratification. Orr introduced a bill to incorporate the American Live Stock Insurance Company. Bumpfield—Bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement and payment of certain claims against the state."

Hayne introduced a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, that the two houses meet in joint assembly on February 10, for the purpose of electing three regents of the Lunatic Asylum, to fill the places of Nash, Taylor and Crowe, whose terms expired December, 1875.

Leslie—Bill to incorporate the town of Elkto, in Barnwell county. A resolution to expunge from the journal the question of privilege by Whippor was adopted. The house then adjourned, until Tuesday, February 8.

Saturday, February 5. SENATE. Mr. Jeter introduced a bill to authorize the Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company to create and establish a state department in the state of South Carolina. White—Bill to provide for the filling of vacancies in the office of circuit solicitors.

Gaillard—Bill to incorporate the Moreauville Wharf Company, of Charleston. Green—Bill to authorize George Hollies to construct a wharf in the town of Beaufort, and to collect wharfage; bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend a joint resolution authorizing the County Commissioners of Beaufort County to levy a special tax," approved February 26, 1873.

Cochran—Bill to provide the manner of passing claims against the state by the general assembly. The speaker of the house of representatives attended in the senate, when a large number of acts and joint resolutions were ratified. A bill was passed, having reference to the fence law. It provides that the county commissioners shall, upon the petition of one hundred voters, submit to the people, at the next general election, the question of "fence law" or "no fence law." The bill has reference only to the counties of Anderson, Chester, Union, Greenville and Spartanburg.

The bill to reduce the salaries of public officers was taken up and discussed. The following changes in salaries were made: Attorney general to \$2100; state reporter from \$1500 to \$1275, the reporter to have the exclusive sale of the reports. This bill involves a reduction in all salaries of about twenty per cent. Adjournd.

The Relics of Waterloo as a Source of Fortune. The following story is told by the grandson of the chief actor. Victor Troyon owned a small house near the eventful field on which went down the star of Napoleon; and since the battle he had made arrangements for accumulating in an humble way, such visitors as chose to call upon him. In short he opened a small tavern. The lever for relics was at its height. Everybody who visited the historic spot wanted to carry off some relic or souvenir. M. Troyon was bored by his visitors for relics of the battle; but he honestly answered that he had nothing of the kind. He was very poor and he worked hard to keep his little tavern going. One day he was complaining to a neighbor of his poverty, and also of the annoyance continually put upon him by relic-hunters.

"Well, why don't you make the source of your annoyance relieve your poverty?" suggested the friend. "How can I do that?" "If you have no relics make some. At Brussels they make any quantity of them. For instance, the next man who asks you for a relic, tell him that Napoleon or Wellington entered your house during the battle and sat in that chair. Or, tell him that on that table Napoleon wrote his orders to the different division commanders."

Not long after this an English tourist stopped at the tavern and asked for a relic of the great battle. He heard the chair story and bought the simple piece of furniture at an immense price—and was glad to get it at that. The table on which Napoleon had written at least a dozen orders to his marshals, was sold to a tourist from the south of France for two thousand francs (\$400). By-and-by, M. Troyon called to mind that he still preserved the glass from which Wellington drank; and the "Wellington glass" is still shown the admiring visitors, at a substantial English residence, by the son of a man who paid £50 for it. Even the nail on which Napoleon hung his military cloak was pulled out of the wall to satisfy a craving relic hunter.

In short, M. Troyon kept on until, piece by piece, he had sold the very roof from over his head, and it is said that more than one enthusiastic worshipper at the shrine of Waterloo, when there was nothing else to be gained for a souvenir, look away a package of dirt on which stood the house in which both Napoleon and Wellington had rested.

Of course, M. Victor Troyon did not come out very poor from the slanting and scattering of his old home. A novel breach of promise case has been brought up in Brooklyn. A man and his wife had been divorced and had lived apart for 10 years. The decree of divorce was then modified so as to permit them to remarry each other. But the ex-husband changed his mind, and the ex-wife has brought suit against him for breach of promise.

Gen. Lee and his Children. While at Petersburg in the winter of 1864 Gen. Lee attended preaching at a crowded chapel, and noticed a little girl, dressed in faded garments, standing just inside the door and timidly looking around for a seat. "Come with me, my little lady," said the great soldier, "and you shall sit by me." And taking the little girl by the hand he secured her a comfortable seat at his side.

Rev. W. H. Platt, who was rector of St. Paul's Church during the war, gives the following: "One day in Pittsylvania a number of little girls were rolling hoops on the sidewalk when word was passed from one to another that Gen. Lee was riding toward them. They all gathered into a still group to gaze upon one of whom they had heard so much, when, to their surprise, he threw his rein to his attending courier, dismounted, kissed every one of them, and then mounting, rode away, with the sunny smile of childhood in his heart, and plans of great battles in his mind."

Once, in Petersburg, he called to see a child in whom he felt a special interest, and finding her sick, begged to be shown to her room. When the mother, who was at a neighbor's for a moment, came home, she found him by the bedside of her sick child, ministering to her comfort and cheering her with his words.

In calling one day in Petersburg upon the accomplished lady of the gallant and lamented General A. P. Hill, his bright little girl met him at the door and exclaimed, with that familiarity which the kind-hearted old hero had taught her: "Oh General Lee, here is 'Bobby Lee' (holding up a puppy); do kiss him." The General precluded to do so, and the little girl was delighted.

Gen. Lee's love for children was proverbial; and he never lost an opportunity of showing it. An extraordinary monster was seen a few days ago at Podera, near Leopold Lighthouse, which is situated on the most western point of the County of Clare, in Ireland. It was described: Its head and neck resembled a horse, and are of a reddish hue; it has short, round ears and flowing mane, and from the poll extend two branching horns like those of a stag, underneath which were eyes glaring and protruding. It made directly for the narrator, who was on the side of the steep rock. He at once ran out of reach of the monster, whose approach looked anything but friendly. It then arose high out of the water and plunged with such force as to cause the water to fly so far and in such quantities as to drench the observer to the skin, he standing forty feet back from the water at the time. It remained near thirty or forty minutes, never disappearing a moment from view; but rearing its huge body partly out of the water, and giving a chance for further observation. It was observed to have the tail of a porpoise and two large fins from the shoulders, and on the breast were two large fatty humps which shrank with every motion of the monster. It then shaped its course westward, still keeping its head and neck well elevated. Its bulk far exceeded that of the largest porpoise ever seen on the coast.

Large and Small Farms.—Twenty of the States have farms that average less than 125 acres in extent, which in some States even runs up nearly to an average of 500 acres. These twelve States give the following as the average size of their farms: Maine, 98 acres; New Hampshire, 122 acres; Massachusetts, 163 acres; Rhode Island, 94 acres; Connecticut, 93 acres; New York, 103 acres; New Jersey, 98 acres; Indiana, 112 acres; Ohio, 111 acres; Michigan, 101 acres; Wisconsin, 114 acres.

While the total value of the farms in the United States is put down at \$9,262,803,301, the value in the above small farm States foots up \$5,407,557,178, or nearly three-fifths of the total—and this too, while the area of these States is less than one-tenth of the area of the whole country. No more conclusive exhibit of the practical superiority of the small farm system could be given than this.

A Philadelphia firm has paid \$51,000 for the right to sell all the beer that is brewed on the Centennial grounds.

Fifty million dollars in American property is annually destroyed by moths.

Forty acres in Lamar county, Texas, made last year sixty bales of cotton. And it wasn't a good cotton year either.

Billings says: "I don't recollect now of ever hearing of two dogs fighting unless there was a man or two around."