

The Fairfield Herald.

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD.

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, March 7. SENATE.

The house returned, with concurrence, resolution to appoint a commission to reorganize the free common schools of the state. House sent to the senate a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875." Bill to require trial justices of Greenville county to give bond was rejected. Bill regulating the deposits of interest collected on certain bonds passed. Bill to regulate the appointment and salary of trial justices in and for the town of Abbeville passed. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the school commissioner of Edgefield to pay certain claims against said county passed. Bill to incorporate the town of Black's Station, in the county of York, on the Air Line Railroad, was ordered to lie on the table. Bill to provide for the establishment and support of high schools in the several counties in this state was ordered to lie on the table. The senate then resolved itself into a court of impeachment. Col. Lion, of counsel for Judge Moses, submitted for the consideration of the court the affidavit of the accused, objecting to Senator Corwin's sitting as a member of the court, inasmuch as he was the prosecutor in the case. After debate it was decided that Corwin had a right to remain in his seat and take part in the trial. Speaker Elliott, on the part of the managers, then addressed the court at length upon the articles of impeachment. Before he had concluded his argument, the court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Nothing of importance was done in the house. There was a long debate in committee of the whole upon the governor's message relative to the recent alleged outrage in Edgefield county. The house then proceeded to the senate, in accordance with a request from that body, to attend the impeachment trial of Judge Moses. The house afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday, March 8. SENATE.

The following bills and resolutions were rejected: Senate joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Beaufort county to levy a special tax; senate bill to authorize the funding in consolidation bonds and stocks of the unpaid bonds and coupons of the Spartanburg and Union railroad company; senate joint resolution to authorize and require the county commissioners of Colleton to levy and collect a special tax to pay the past due indebtedness of said county; senate bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of any school house, church or other place of public worship in this state; senate bill to incorporate the Friendly Aid Society of Fairfield county; senate bill to incorporate the Harleston's Mills Company. The governor returned with his approval a large number of acts—none of which are of general interest. The senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment, for the trial of Judge Montgomery Moses. A long time was consumed, but nothing material developed. The *Union-Herald* says: "The trial promises to be a long and tedious one; if yesterday's work be a criterion—one witness and two questions." In the evening the trial continued till eleven o'clock, but nothing important was brought out.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Hayne introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the official conduct of C. W. Buttz, solicitor of the first judicial circuit. Passed. A senate bill to authorize and require the treasurer of Richland county to set aside and pay the salaries due and hereafter to become due to the trial justices and constables of the city of Columbia, in Richland county, was taken up. The bill was put upon its second reading, and the enacting clause stricken out. Elliott introduced resolutions having reference to the impeachment trial, which were adopted. They are of no public interest. The house then repaired to the hall of the senate, to attend the impeachment trial. Thursday, March 9. SENATE.

ing concurrent resolution, which was ordered for consideration: Resolved, That the general assembly adjourn sine die on Friday, the 17th of March. Bill to incorporate the Union Savings Society of Columbia, was amended, passed and returned to the house.

The speaker of the house of representatives attended in the senate, when a number of acts and joint resolutions were ratified. At 12.30 P. M., the senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment. The senate, at 3.30 P. M., sitting as a court of impeachment, took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house committee of the whole sat for the continuation of the consideration of the Governor's message relative to the late troubles in Edgefield county. The speaker announced as a committee to investigate charges against C. W. Buttz, solicitor of the first judicial circuit, Messrs. Hayne, Sloan and Boston. At 1 P. M., the house, in committee of the whole, proceeded to the senate chamber, and at 3.25 returned. A joint resolution to provide for a reassessment of real estate in the county of Laurens in 1876 was rejected. Mr. Rice introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections be required to return to the house the bill to enforce the mandate of the state constitution by providing for the election of justices of the peace and constables by the people, and to explain why he has not reported said bill, which has been in his possession many weeks, and which he has repeatedly pledged his word to report.

Friday, March 10. SENATE.

Concurrent resolution that the general assembly adjourn sine die on March 17 was laid on the table. Bill to incorporate the Blue Ridge Manufacturing Company, and bill to incorporate the Charleston Exchange passed. Bill to regulate the appointment and salary of trial justices in Abbeville county, and bill to relieve the late sheriff of Newberry county and his sureties, were laid on the table. The senate then resolved itself into a court of impeachment, for the trial of Judge Montgomery Moses, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Livingston introduced a resolution requiring the speaker to issue a warrant of attachment for the apprehension of C. C. Bowen, sheriff of Charleston county, that Bowen might be examined as a witness before the committee appointed to investigate the charges against ex-Land-Commissioner Leslie. Adopted.

A number of claims were presented and properly referred. A bill to incorporate the Union Savings Company, of Columbia, was passed. The enacting clauses of a senate bill to limit the time of commencing criminal actions; a senate bill relative to certain school officers in the State of South Carolina; a bill to fix the beginning of the school year and to make it uniform throughout the state; a bill to repeal section 2 of chapter 138 of the general statutes, relating to arrest; and a bill to empower the judges of the circuit courts to issue remedial writs in any part of the state, were stricken out. A bill to regulate the compensation of the members of the general assembly, and to fix the mileage of the same (substitute), and a bill to provide artificial legs for all persons in a helpless condition caused by such dismemberment, were laid on the table. Adjourned.

Saturday, March 11. SENATE.

Bill to incorporate the Florence, Lydia, Bishopville and Sumter Railroad, and bill to incorporate the town of Black's Station in York county, were passed. The governor returned a number of acts with his approval. The senate then resolved itself into a high court of impeachment. At 3 P. M., the senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. B. G. Yoconi, treasurer of Chester county, sent a communication asking that a committee be appointed to make a thorough examination of all his official transactions. Petition refused. A number of acts and joint resolutions were received from the governor, as duly approved by him. Mr. J. A. Smith introduced the following resolution: Whereas, certain grave charges have been made, and are now freely circulated, against Hon. T. J. Mackey, judge of the sixth judicial circuit of South Carolina; be it, therefore, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker to inquire into and make full examination of said charges, and that said committee be authorized to send

for persons and papers, and to report the result of such investigation by resolution or otherwise. Mr. Crittendon moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Agreed to, by yeas 54; nays 14.

A bill to incorporate the town of Black's Station, in the county of York, on the Air Line Railroad, was passed. Adjourned.

Numerous Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the News and Courier.] Washington, March 7.—The public excitement over the frightful developments of corruption among high functionaries in the public service is on the increase, and every hour seems to add some new and startling fact to the shameful record. A prominent member of the house of representatives, and a member of the investigating committee, openly expresses the opinion that three of the seven members of the Cabinet will be impeached. The evidence of Pierpont's interference in favor of Babcock, in the hands of the judiciary committee is almost conclusive, and his impeachment is possible. Hoister Clymer is quoted as saying that everything in the war department has been saleable. Belknap sold even the wharfing privileges about Washington. Marsh and his wife have some information about the half million claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad. It is thought that the present Mrs. Belknap, or somebody for her, received \$25,000 for her influence in the case. There are about ten thousand contracts for the next four years awarded on straw bids by the post-office department. Wm. J. Purman, a member of congress from Florida, is under investigation for selling a cadetship and other positions. Ex-Secretary Delano and his son John have been summoned before the house committee for selling trading stations on the Indian reservations. Gideon Welles will be before the house naval committee, on Thursday, to testify about the Secord claims. Gen. Pope is now on his way hither from Fort Leavenworth to testify as to frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by Maj. Ingalls, late agent for the five nations in the Indian Territory. It has leaked out that Schenck was recalled upon the express demand of the British Government. The delay in the official action of the president in complying with this demand was for the purpose of enabling Schenck to get safely to sea while the privileges of the Embassy prevented him from being arrested and sent to Newgate as a common swindler. Schenck, it will be remembered, was United States minister to England.

School Fund Apportionment. The following table will show the exact share of each county in the state appropriation for school purposes. Some counties do not get as much as they did last year, while some get more. This is due to the fact that the money is apportioned to the counties on the basis of the school attendance. Those counties in which the average attendance was less than last year do not, therefore, receive so large a share of the fund:

NAME OF COUNTY.	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.	APPORTIONMENT.
Abbeville...	5,387	\$12,148 25
Aiken.....	2,801	5,189 00
Anderson...	4,845	10,926 00
Barrow....	4,090	9,223 40
Beaufort...	5,862	13,219 40
Charleston...	11,070	24,964 05
Chester....	4,013	9,049 75
Chesterfield...	1,601	3,610 45
Clarendon...	1,692	3,815 65
Colleton...	3,768	8,497 25
Darlington...	2,702	6,093 30
Edgefield...	4,089	9,086 86
Fairfield...	1,482	3,342 05
Georgetown...	2,685	5,829 45
Greenville...	5,370	12,109 90
Horry.....	2,245	5,162 90
Kershaw....	1,553	3,502 20
Lancaster...	1,457	3,285 70
Laurens....	4,433	9,930 90
Lexington...	2,257	5,089 80
Marion....	2,918	6,580 40
Marlboro...	3,183	7,178 00
Newberry...	1,939	4,372 65
Oconee....	2,483	5,599 45
Orangeburg...	3,814	8,601 00
Pickens....	1,771	3,993 80
Richland...	2,641	5,955 75
Spartanburg...	5,740	12,944 30
Sumter....	3,095	6,979 55
Union.....	2,425	5,468 65
Williamsburg...	3,095	6,979 55
York.....	4,530	10,215 65
School b'k's.	1,000 00
Totals....	110,416	\$250,000 00

The following story is told in Washington of the late Senator Sausbury of Delaware: The senator had the reputation during the late years of his senatorial term of imbibing very freely, and it is told of him that he was accustomed to have two cocktails carried to his room in the morning before he rose, and when asked by a friend why he had two cocktails, he replied that after taking one he felt like another man, and thought it would be mean not to treat that other man.

One Hundred Years Ago.

Some wise wag has summed up the changes that have taken place during a century, in this way: One hundred years ago wedding tours were not fashionable. One hundred years ago farmers did not cut their legs off with mowing machines. One hundred years ago our mothers did not worry over disordered sewing machines. One hundred years ago horses which could trot a mile in 2 1/4 were somewhat scarce. One hundred years ago it took several days to procure a divorce and find a congenial spirit. One hundred years ago there were no disputes about the impoliteness of street-car drivers. One hundred years ago every young man was not an applicant for a position as a clerk or bookkeeper. One hundred years ago kerosene lamps did not explode and assist women to shuffle off this mortal coil. One hundred years ago men did not commit suicide by going up in balloons and coming down without them. One hundred years ago there were no third tier millionaire bishops to stir up the waters of partisan politics. One hundred years ago there were no Turkish lambs at Salt Lake, and no Ann Elizabeths suing for the nineteenth part of a divorce. One hundred years ago England was not very far behind the United States in all that goes to make a nation powerful and progressive. One hundred years ago the Dutch had taken Holland, but they had not made France "come down" with a handsome pile of "smart money." One hundred years ago a physician who could not draw every form of disease from the system by tapping a large vein in the arm was not much of a doctor. One hundred years ago men were not running about over the country with millions of fish eggs to be hatched to order. Fish superintended their own hatching in those days. One hundred years ago people did not worry about rapid transit and cheap transportation, but they did worry about their grain crops across the back of their horses, and uncomplainingly "went to the mill." One hundred years ago every man cut his coat according to his cloth, every man was estimated at his real value, shoddy was not known, nobody had "struck it," and true merit and honest worth were the only grounds for promotion.

An Affecting Case.

The many freaks of physical infirmity show nothing stranger than instantaneous blindness or deafness, or their immediate cure. But cases of the kind are well authenticated. The following is told in a Nashville paper: We recently heard a remarkable and touching story of a little boy, the son of a gentleman in an adjoining county. His age is twelve or thirteen. One day during the past winter he failed to rise in the morning as early as usual. At length his father went into the room where he lay and asked him why he did not get up. He said it seemed dark yet, and he was waiting for daylight. His father retired, but the boy did not make his appearance for some time, he returned and said a second time: "My son, why don't you get up?" "Father, is it daylight?" he asked. "Yes, long ago." "Then, father," the little fellow said, "I am blind." And so it was. His sight was gone.

Why He Favored It.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, gives his reasons for advocating the United States Centennial appropriation. He agrees with Senator Bayard that it is both constitutional and sanctioned by numerous precedents. He has expressed himself very freely and earnestly for the bill on the following grounds: First, because no section is so deeply interested in the proper celebration and re-establishment of the principles of 1776 and in the restoration of good will in the country as the South; secondly, because the proposed appropriation would cost only about three and a half cents per capita in the United States; thirdly that Pennsylvania has paid four and a half millions of the five millions already expended, and that it would be unjust to make that state pay more, whereas the appropriation by congress would perfect the national character of the celebration; fourthly, that the foreign nations having accepted the invitations to come, the reputation of the government is involved in perfecting the arrangements, and on this account he would regret to see the South vote against the bill.

WASHINGTON'S NOBLE CHARACTER.

In the private diary of General Washington, under date of April 1, 1783, occurs the following entry: "I rose early this morning, and, expecting company, went to my wardrobe to select a suitable attire, when, to my great chagrin, I found that my most indispensable garments were unfit for the occasion. At the breakfast table I encountered Mrs. Washington, and remarked as kindly as I could under the circumstances: "Martha, my dear, when I see a woman of your powers fooling away her time on trifles, while there are four of my best pairs of trousers remaining to be patched, I am almost tempted to believe there is no God." "She did not make any reply, but burying her head in a plateful of pan-cakes, wept so bitterly that I doubted never to allude to the subject again." Here we have a tender and beautiful illustration of the real greatness of the hero's heart. He would go forth into the world with the biting winds of winter nipping his historical outcure through the ventilators in his pantaloons, and yet utter no word of complaint against his wife. —Brooklyn Argus.

A church at Coffeyville, Missouri, has an organ, and in the quarrels as to who should play on it, five different men have been badly licked.

Men We Don't Want to Meet.

The man who grunts and gasps as he gobbles up his soup, and at every mouthful seems threatened with a choking fit. The man who, having by accident been thrown once in your company, makes bold to bawl your name out and to shake your hand profusely when you pass him in the street. The man who, pleading old school fellowship which you have quite forgotten, never meets you without trying to borrow money. The man who volunteers his criticism on your new play or picture, and points out his idea of its worst faults in the presence of your wife. The man who artfully provokes you to play a game of billiards with him, and though he feigns to be a novice, produces his own chalk. The man who can't sit at your table on any set occasion without getting on his legs to propose some stupid toast. The man who wears a white hat in the winter, smokes a pipe when walking, and accosts you as "old fellow" just as you are hoping to make a good impression on some well-dressed lady friend. The man who, knowing that your doctor faces him at the table, turns the talk so as to set him talking doctor's shop. The man who, with a look of urgent business, when you are in a hurry, takes you by the button-hole to tell you a bad joke. The man who, sitting just behind you at the opera, destroys half your enjoyment by humming all the airs. And, to finish with the man who, when you draw back slightly to appreciate a picture, coolly comes and stands in front of you, and then receding also, trends on your toes.

BEAUREGARD ON SHERMAN.

Converting the General from His Own Memoirs—Not Civilized Warfare, but Murder—Prisoners of War Marched Over a Road Supposed to be Planted with Torpedoes. New Orleans, Feb. 15, 1876. My Dear Sir—I regret to find from your letter of inquiry that General Sherman seeks to establish one of those violations of the rules of civilized warfare which characterized his campaign through Georgia and South Carolina by the easily refuted slander to which you call my attention, namely: that in his employment of Confederate prisoners, during that campaign, to search for and dig up torpedoes, he acted "only in retaliation" for like employment of Federal prisoners by Confederate commanders—an assertion reckless even for General Sherman, whose headlessness of what he writes and speaks was notorious before the appearance of his Memoirs. I myself can recall no occasion when Federal prisoners were or could have been employed as alleged by the General, even had it been legitimate and not a shocking inhumanity to do so; that is to say, I don't believe General Sherman can specify, with date, any place that came into the possession of the Confederates during the war where torpedoes were planted, which they had to remove either by resort to the use of Federal prisoners or by any other means. There certainly was never such a place or occasion in the department which I commanded. I recollect distinctly, however, learning immediately after the fall of Savannah that Gen. Sherman himself had put Confederate prisoners to this extraordinary use in his approach to that city, as also after the capture of Fort McAllister, and I thereupon made, through my chief of staff, G. W. Brent, a requisition on our Commissary of Prisoners of War, Gen. Winder, for a detachment of Federal prisoners, to be employed in retaliation should the occasion occur. I further recollect that Gen. Winder answered that under his instructions from the Confederate War Department he could not comply; also, that in his belief prisoners could not rightfully be so employed. That Gen. Sherman, as I had heard at the time, did so employ his prisoners, stands, of record on page 194, vol. 2, of his Memoirs: "On the 8th (December, 1864), as I rode along I found the column turned out of the main road, marching through the fields. Close by one of the corners of the fence was a group of men standing around a handsome young officer whose foot had been blown to pieces by a torpedo planted in the road; he told me that he was riding along with the rest of his brigade staff of the Seventeenth Corps, when a torpedo, trodden on by his horse, had exploded, killing the horse and literally blowing off all the flesh from one of his legs. I saw the terrible wound and made full inquiries into the facts. There had been no resistance at that point, nothing to give warning of the danger; the rebels had planted 3 inch shells in the road, with friction matches to explode them by being trodden on. This was not war, but murder, and it made me very angry. I immediately ordered a lot of rebel prisoners to be brought from the provost guard, with picks and spades, and made them march in close order along the road so as to explode or discover and dig them up. They begged hard, but I reiterated the order, and could hardly help laughing at their stepping so gingerly along the road, where it was supposed a drunken torpedo might explode at each step, but they found no other until near Fort McAllister." Here we have his own confession that he pushed a mass of unarmed men, prisoners of war, ahead of his column, to explode torpedoes which he apprehended were placed in the approaches to a strongly fortified position, his ability to carry which he greatly doubted, as may be seen from his Memoirs. He does not there pretend that he acted in retaliation at all, but because, forsooth, he was angry that one of his officers had been badly wounded by a torpedo which had been placed in his path, "without giving warning of danger." Surely his own narrative with its painful levity, gives as had a hue to the affair as Gen. Sherman's worst enemies could wish. It remains to be said that he omitted mention of another instance of this unwarrantable employment of prisoners of war. After Gen. Hazen (on Dec. 13, 1874) had handsomely assaulted and carried Fort McAllister, Gen. Sherman, in person, ordered the Confederate engineer officer of the fort, with sixteen men of that garrison, then prisoners of war, to remove all the torpedoes in front of the fort which might remain unexploded—gallant soldiers, who under their command, Col. E. C. Anderson, had "only succumbed as each man was evidently overpowered" (Gen. Hazen's official report). Col. Anderson in his report says: "This hazardous duty (removal of the torpedoes) was performed without injury to any one;

but it appearing to mean unwarrantable and improper treatment of prisoners of war, I have thought it right to refer to it in this report."

Gen. Sherman might, with equal right, have pushed a body of prisoners in front of an assaulting column to serve as a gaboff roller. This manner of relating the incident, which I have quoted in his own words, is calculated to give the impression that the use of torpedoes in something so abhorrent in regular warfare that he could subject his unarmed prisoners to the hazard of exploding them and deserve credit for the act—a strange obliquity in the General-in-chief of an army which has at the present moment a special torpedo corps attached to it as an important defensive resource to fortified places—in one who, moreover, was carefully taught at West Point how to plant the equivalent of torpedoes, as known to engineers of that date, in the crevices of a fort, in the form of *trou de loup, bouasse and mines*.

For my own part, from the day of the capitulation of Fort Sumter in 1861, when in order to save a brave soldier and his command from all unnecessary humiliation, I allowed Major Robert Anderson the same honors offered before the attack, and to salute his flag with guns and go forth with colors flying and drums beating, taking off company and private property, down to the close of the war, I always favored and practiced the most liberal treatment of prisoners. At the same time, however, I always urged the policy of rigid and prompt retaliation, at all cost, for every clear infraction of the settled laws of war; for history shows it to be the only effectual method of recalling an enemy from inhuman courses. Washington never hesitated to apply this painful remedy during our Revolutionary war.

I am, yours most truly, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Centennial fountain, which is to be unveiled in Philadelphia on the next Fourth of July, as the gift of the Catholic Temperance Society of New York, Philadelphia and other cities toward the Centennial celebration, is to cost over \$40,000, and but little more than half that sum has been raised. The numerous temperance organizations in New York have just received an appeal for contributions to the fund, and are making collections for the purpose. Seven medallion heads, sculptured in marble, are to be placed around the circular basin. These statues will be those of Lafayette, Madame Lafayette, Comte de Krasinski of Poland, Stephen Moylan, and de Camp to Washington, and Thomas Fitzsimons, a member of the Continental Congress.

PUTTING A NEW FACE ON A MAN.—A novel operation recently performed at the Maine General Hospital is thus described: A patient came there with a cancerous ulcer, which a quack had made worse by the use of caustics. The patient being placed under the influence of ether, the lip was cut down and removed, the mouth slit far into the cheek on both sides, the flesh turned down, and the inner membrane and bone scraped to remove all traces of the cancer. Then the cheeks were brought forward over the chin and sewn together to form a new under lip; a new and handsome mouth was formed by sewing up the slit and cutting out triangular notches in the corners and that the new lip might not lack the natural richness, the lining membrane was brought out over the edge and sewn down. A new face having thus been put upon the patient, he went home rejoicing.

A celebrated wholesale merchant in London some time ago presented the proprietors of the *Telegraph* with a printing press that cost \$25,000, as a slight token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift with a letter, in which he said: "In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first built the foundation of a fortune, and in your paper, by judicious advertising, I have amassed the fortune which enables me to offer you this testimony of regard and good will."

The editor of the *Ohio State Journal* writes to his paper from Washington: "I wish to say as unconditionally as he demanded the surrender of Fort Donelson, that Gen. Grant is not now, never has been, and never will be a candidate for a third term. I wish I might, without a breach of confidence, do President Grant the justice to quote his dignified and noble language on this subject." Stars may be seen from the bottom of a deep well, when they cannot be discerned from the top of a mountain. So are many things learned in adversity which the prosperous man dreams not of. —*Spurgeon*.

Preliminary arrangements for the payment of silver instead of fractional currency have been perfected by the treasury department. We shall soon have silver of small denominations.