The News and Herald

WINNSBORO, S. C.

Saturday, February 24, 1877.

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor,

JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

In three-card games the general rule for winning is the best two out of three, or the best three out of five. The Republicans, however, in their new Presidential game, have a sort of way of counting the best eight out of seven.

The electoral count has reached the case of Oregon, and, objections being made to receiving the votes as they were in the hands of the President of the Senate, the case has gone before the Electoral Commission. The Democrats are hopeful. If the Commission act consistently there must be given to Tilden and Hendricks one vote from Oregon—and they are elected.

Of all the Republicans in the lower House of Congress, only two, Messrs. Seelye and Pearce, of Massachusetts, were found just enough and bold enough to denounce the infamous decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case. Mr. Seelye stated his belief that fraud and intimidation had been practiced on either side, and urged that the vote of that State be rejected. Mr. Pearce followed in the same strain. Their testimony in the Louisiana case, and the assertion of Purman of Florida that his State had gone honestly for Tilden, will be remembered at the general arraignment of the Radical party by the people of the United States.

The Supreme Court seems to be somewhat weary of the shuffling course of the Radical counsel. Mr. Cavender, a Radical lawyer, made the point that the Senate should have been notified of the count of the gubernatorial votes after the Supreme Court had adjudged the Wallace House the legal one. Judge Moses intimated that the Senate had been so notified, and that its refusal to respond was a contempt of court. He also asked whether a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature could defeat the will of the people by refusing to come together. Mr. Cavender was compelled to decline to answer this. The Radicals are resorting to technicalities to stave off a decision which common sense tells them is inevitable. They are doomed, and know it; but they wish to die by degrees.

The order of President Grant forbidding the parade on Washington's Birthday, reminds us that no objection was made to the parade of the colored militia in Charleston on Emancipation Day. The only explanation of this apparent partiality seems to be that the militia parade in Charleston "intimidated" nobody; while the Radicals in Columbia, who are afraid of their own shadows, saw a thousand terrors in the proposed procession of Governor Hampton's militia. Mr. Chamberlain need not fear. No cause has yet arisen to appeal to arms. The starvation process works so beautifully, that it would be a pity to resort to any other. And if the time should come that the people believed force to be necessary, no one knows better than Mr. Chamberlain, that they would not manifest their determination in the form of a holiday parade. Just such arbitrary acts as this of President Grant, inspired by telegrams from Chamberlain, are calculated to provoke the people to a swift retribution.

It is a piece of inconsistency on the part of the taxpayers to abuse Chamberlain like a pick-pocket for remaining in the State, while at the same time they refuse to give him enough money to get away. The only tax yet reported as going to him is twelve dollars from York, and as this would land him safely just about the upper edge of North Carolina, he wisely prefers to remain sheltered behind the troops in Columbia. Will some charitable individual pass round the hat and collect enough to purchase a through ticket to Massachusetts? A penny reading for the purpose would not be a bad idea. Or perhaps Judge Mackey will kindly consent to write another farewell address, to be sold by subscription. Or, better still, Governor Hampton might devote a portion of the contribution to the penitentiary or hinatic asylum to this charitable use. We demand fair play for Mr. Chamberlain. See that he has a ticket, and then order him off. But don't make him "count cross-ties."

Washington's Birthday.

The military companies in Charleston had arranged for a grand parade in honor of Washington's Birthday, but Grant's contemptible action put an end to their arrangements. As showing the sentiment of people elsewhere, we publish below the telegrams received by the Washington Light Infantry from different quarters:—

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 21.

Capt. R. C. Gilchrist, Commanding W. L. I.:

Have just received Grant's proclamation. The Clinch Rifles and citizens will give the W. L. I. a hearty welcome if they will celebrate their anniversary in Augusta.

FRANK C. FORD,
Captain Clinch Rifles.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 21, 1877.

Maj. R. C. Gilchrist, Commanding Washington Light Infantry.

Learning that your proposed parade to-morrow will be prevented, the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia extend you a most cordial invitation to parade with them, regretting that circumstances prevent a more formal request and time for suitable preparation.

CLIFFORD W. ANDERSON,
Colonel Commanding.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 21, 1877.

Capt. R. C. Gilchrist, Commanding Washington Light Infantry:

The Republican Blues cordially unite in the invitation sent by the colonel of the regiment.

GEO. A. MERCER, Captain.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 21, 1877.

Maj. R. C. Gilchrist, Commanding Washington Light Infantry:

As you are not allowed to parade in Charleston to-morrow, the Hussars tender you a hearty welcome in Augusta, and will assist you in honoring the memory of the Father of his Country.

JOHN W. CLARK,
Captain Commanding R. H.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 21, 1877.

Major R. C. Gilchrist, Commanding Washington Light Infantry:

Bring your gallant command to "hospitable Georgia," and take an Irish punch with me in honor of the birthday of the "Father of our Country." JAMES A. GRAY.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 21, 1877.

Major R. C. Gilchrist, Commanding Washington Light Infantry:

Augusta invites the Washington Light Infantry and our Charleston soldiery to celebrate Washington's Birthday here to-morrow. The country demands your acceptance. A grand reception awaits you.

F. K. HUGHER.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 31, 1877.

Maj. R. C. Gilchrist:

Come, by all means. The entire city cry come! Shall not cost any one a dollar, so far as citizens and companies of Charleston are concerned. Answer.

W. STEVENSON.

THE RESPONSE.

In reply to all these generous tenders of sympathy and hospitality the following dispatch was sent:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21, 1877.

To Col. C. W. Anderson, Savannah:

Your patriotic and generous invitation gratifies the Washington Light Infantry, but we have concluded to accept Governor Hampton's advice, and postpone the commemoration of Washington's Birthday. R. C. GILCHRIST,
Captain.

This was the only action that the Washington Light Infantry could take in the matter, as Governor Hampton had sent the following reply to an inquiry in regard to the best course to be pursued under the circumstances:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21, 1877.

Capt. R. C. Gilchrist:

Grant forbids parade. I issue a proclamation to-day deferring it.

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor.

THE NEWS IN SUMMERVILLE.

A special telegram to *The News and Courier* announces that the people of Colleton burned Grant in effigy at the Summerville depot at 9 o'clock at night, and that they "do not and will not recognize his infamous order to disregard our right to celebrate Washington's birthday with becoming honor."

Mr. Brown's Matrimonial Method.

"Brown, I don't see how it is that your girls all marry off so soon as they get old enough, while none of mine can marry."

"Oh! that's simple enough. I marry my girls off on the buckwheat straw principle."

"But what is that principle? I never heard of it before."

"Well, I used to raise a good deal of buckwheat, and it puzzled me how to get rid of the straw. Nothing would eat it, and it was a great bother to me. At last I thought of a plan. I stacked my buckwheat straw nicely and built a high rail fence around it. My cattle of course concluded that it was something good, and at once tore down the fence and began to eat the straw. I dogged them away and put up the fence a few times, but the more I drove them away the more anxious they became to eat the straw. After this had been repeated a few times, the cattle determined to eat the straw, and eat it they did, every bit of it."

"As I said, I marry my girls off on the same principle. When a young man that I do not like begins calling on my girls, I encourage him in every way I can. I tell him to come often and stay as long as he pleases, and I take pains to hint to the girls that I think they'd better set their caps for him. It works first rate. He don't make many calls, for the girls treat him as coolly as they can. But when a young fellow that I like comes around, a man that I think would suit me for a son-in-law, I don't let him make many calls before he is given to understand that he isn't wanted around my house. I tell the girls, too, that they shall not have anything to do with him again. The plan always works first rate. The young folks begin to pity each other, and the next thing I know they are engaged to be married. When I see that they are determined to marry, I always give in and pretend to make the best of it. That's the way I manage it."

A COURT SCENE.—The Baltimore *American* says: "During the trial of a case in the criminal court an incident occurred that almost produced a panic. The courtroom was crowded with spectators, several of whom were standing on a raised platform near a stove with an open grate. One individual got so near the stove that his coat tails took fire from the burning coals. As soon as he felt the fire in his rear he gave one look behind, took in the situation at a glance, and made a spring that would have done honor to an acrobat. The consequence was that a number of persons were knocked down, while others, thinking that the floor had given away, or some other serious accident had occurred, made for the door. The confusion was general for a few seconds, but when the real nature of the occurrence became known, quiet was restored. The man with the burning coat never stopped until he reached a snow pile, into which he plunged. He went in in a frock coat, but came out with a short sack."

THE SPRAGUES.—The fate of the Spragues, who tried to avoid bankruptcy by a composition with their creditors, is thus told by the Newport, Rhode Island, *News*:

"It seems to be conceded that the firm of A. & W. Sprague are unable to retrieve their fallen fortunes. It will be remembered that they gave 16,000 notes on which they were to pay interest. The business depression is such that they cannot meet this interest as it becomes due, and there is now little hope that the great house will recover from its embarrassments."

CALLOUS CARPENTER.—When David Spry (the colored man who robbed ex-Senator Owens) was sentenced by Judge Carpenter to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, he burst out crying, drew a knife and cut a terrible gash in his neck, but without doing serious injury. The Judge, who is a very matter-of-fact somebody, said that the Court was not often treated to such dramatic scenes—doubtless, it would be better for the community if some of them were more successful.—*Columbia Phœnix.*

A BRILLIANT BON MOT.—While Senator Howe was singing his bloody-shirt song before the Electoral Commission to-day, George Bancroft, who was one of the spectators, dropped into a slumber. Representative Jenks, of Pennsylvania, penned on a card and passed around the following: "History sleeps while Fiction speaks." The *bon mot* was appreciated by all who read it.—*Washington Letter.*

A Magnificent Usurer.

An extraordinary case of usury is now being tried by the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine. The culprit is a rich Englishman named Edwards. The total amount of money lent by him during the past two or three years is put down at about 2,000,000 francs, for which he charged an interest of 1,000,000, or at the rate of fifty per cent. Among the number of persons who have had recourse to the obliging purse of Mr. Edwards figures Prince Taher-By-ben-Alad, who is described as "a Turk of importance, and son-in-law to Mustapha Fazyl-Pacha." Having, like most of his countrymen, run through his fortune in Paris in 1874, our Eastern Prince, it appears, waited one morning on Mr. Edwards and said, "My dear sir, my wife has just presented me with an heir, and I desire to reward her with a gift worthy of our rank. Will you oblige me?" Of course he was happy to do so, and forthwith lent him 50,000 francs at his usual rate of interest. But the birth of an heir was only a *ruse* to get money. Prince Taher had succeeded in finding a jeweler willing to let him have 200,000 francs' worth of diamonds if he could pay a quarter down, and as soon as he got the diamonds he pawned them to Edwards for another 50,000 francs. The case is likely to lead to further piquant disclosures.

A little boy said to his mother the other morning: "Ma, I had the beautifulest dream last night you ever saw. I dreampt that I wouldn't go to school, and that you went out into the yard and cut a good long switch, but just as you were going to give me an awful dressin' the world came to an end! Didn't I get out of it easy, though!"

THEORY AND PRACTICE.—Aunt Mary: "Why don't you read, Tom, instead of lolling about?"

Tom: "Got nothing to read."

Aunt Mary: "There's your first prize in Monsieur Jolivet's French class—a most delightful book!"

Tom: "How can I read that? It's in French."—*Punch.*

Bald-headed gentleman in the parquet, to young lady in dress circle, during an affecting passage in the play: "I respect your emotion, ma'am, but you are shedding tears on my head."

KISSING GOES BY CLASSES.—Guard (to old lady taking leave of her daughter)—"Now, then, m'um, jump in if you're goin'. This ain't a kissin' train! 'F you want to kiss you must go by a parliamentary."—*Punch*

The man who works with a will—the probate judge.

Wagon wheels cannot run far without being tired.

NOTICE.

I have this day purchased the entire stock of Johnston & Petticrew.

Feb. 15, 1877. F. ELDER.

The above business will be conducted at the old stand by

ROBERT PETTICREW,
feb 20-2t Agent.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of JOHNSTON & PETTICREW is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Robert Petticrew is hereby authorized to settle the business of this firm.

JOHN JOHNSTON.
Feb. 15, 1877. ROBERT PETTICREW.

I can still be found at the old stand, and all persons indebted to the late firm of JOHNSTON & PETTICREW are requested to come up and settle, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.

feb 20-1m ROBERT PETTICREW.

Dr. W. E. Aiken,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
PERFUMERY,
&c &.

Fresh supply of Garden Seeds just received.

feb 22

Mt. Zion Institute.

THE patronage of the citizens of Fairfield is earnestly solicited for this time honored School.

TERMS, PAYABLE ONE HALF QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE:

1st Grade per Quarter of 10 weeks,	$15 00
2nd " " " " "	$12 00
Primary " " " " "	$10 0

A few pupils will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal, on reasonable terms.

W. M. DWIGHT,
ja8 Principal.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

HAVING taken charge of the Grocery Store formerly occupied by R. L. Dannenberg, I desire to inform the public that I keep constantly on hand a fresh and choice stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

I am,

Yours Respectfully,
N. LEVIN, Jr.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 14th, 1876.

D. R. Flenniken

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES. His stock has recently been replenished, and he is now ready to supply the wants of all.

oct12

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of Plain and Fancy Groceries, which will be sold at lowest price for the Cash.

ALSO,

A fine stock of liquors, such as

WHISKEY,
BRANDY,
WINES in great variety,
ALE,
BEER,
etc., etc.

The patronage of the public ted.

B. ROSENHEIM.

feb 10-tf

FINAL DISCHARGE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all and singular the creditors of Thomas Stitt, deceased, that application will be made to the Judge of Probate for Fairfield County, in Winnsboro at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 7th of March next, for a final discharge and letters dismissory. All persons concerned must shew cause, if any, on or before that day.

JAMES L. MARTIN,
J. T. W. STITT,
feb 3-tx1m Executors.

Ettenger & Edmond,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers of all kinds, Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys &c.

AMERICAN TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Cameron's Special Steam Pumps

Send for Catalogue.

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