

The Newberry Herald.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

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From the Charleston News.

A Willing Witness.

THE LIBEL OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA UPON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

We make some extracts from the sworn testimony of Governor Scott in the Third Congressional District contested election case.

In reply to a question by S. L. Hoge, Governor Scott says:

I am Governor R. K. Scott, Governor of the State—was so in July, August, September, October and November, 1868, and have been Governor up to the present time. During that time the political condition of Newberry, Abbeville, Anderson and Edgefield was one of great excitement. The laws could not be enforced, and were not enforced in these counties. The obstruction of law came from the fact that political organizations set at defiance the officers of the law. The organizations were the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Democratic organization was arrayed against the law. I received the information as Governor that the Democratic party was organized for the purpose of preventing the officers of the law from enforcing the law against any of their partisans, and for the purpose of controlling the elections to take place on the 3d of November, in the interest of that party alone. These political organizations armed themselves in order to carry out the objects and purposes of their organization. I was informed by men who claimed to belong to Democratic clubs that they were providing themselves with sixteen shooters and Winchester rifles, with the declared purpose of first controlling the election by keeping the negroes away from the polls and if resistance was made they would shoot the negroes down, and thereby prevent the more timid from attending at all. They did with my knowledge bring into the State the Winchester rifles in accordance with these declarations. There was no election for Congress in Edgefield County, Third Congressional District. The reason why is this: The law made it my duty to appoint three commissioners of election in each county; two of these I first appointed were white men and one a colored man, of that county. The white men objected to serve because that particular colored man was a member of the board. I accordingly appointed three other commissioners, one of whom was a Mr. Root, a member of the present House of Representatives. He replied to me that it was impossible for the board to serve because it required all of his time to save his life. That he had been shot at twice in his own residence, had escaped from his house under cover of darkness, and was then writing to me from his place of concealment in the swamp. It was too late then to appoint any other commissioners of election, as the law requires a notice of twenty days before an election could be held. The general condition of political affairs in that county, as far as the Republican party is concerned, as regards their safety, I can only state my opinion, based upon reports of citizens living in the county. (Mr. Pope objected to the opinion based upon such information.) I think there was scarcely a mail received in the Executive Department during the months of September, October and November, 1868, that I did not get one or more letters, reporting the murder of citizens of the county, and claimed in these letters to be murdered in consequence of their political opinion, or other outrages committed on them, and begging of me to send a military force to the county to give protection against lawless men.

Q.—What was the condition in Abbeville as to outrages; also, of Newberry?

A.—The same as in Edgefield. In Abbeville county I have reports on file of nineteen murders. Those murders were also committed before the November elections. Judging from the former election in April, and making due allow-

ances for natural changes and influences that might legitimately have been brought to bear, and judging furthermore by the statements of men from the county of both political parties, it is my opinion that the Republicans would have carried the county by 1800 or 2000 votes. I mean by Republican, Hoge's majority for Congress. As to Newberry County, in a fair election, I can only judge of it from the same information I had as to Abbeville. The majority in Newberry could have been from ten to twelve hundred, same as for the Legislature. The violence in Newberry was not to the same extent as in Abbeville as to murder, but the same intolerance existed as to colored men voting. There were two cases of murder in Newberry—Lee Nance and a man by the name of Johnson Glasgow—prominent colored men that I now recollect.

Examination by J. D. Pope, Esq., for J. P. Reed:

Q.—How many white men of any party in South Carolina supported you for Governor, do you think?

A.—I have no means of knowing. It was a matter of indifference to me whether I was voted for by white or colored men, nor did I regard it as important to the result, so long as there was a fair election, and the voters had the right to exercise the privilege guaranteed to them by the laws of the country.

Q.—That may be true, but was it not the fact that you were elected by colored voters almost entirely?

A.—I have no means now of knowing the relative number of white and colored votes cast for me, but I know as a matter of necessity, that I received nearly all the colored votes cast in the State, as they were Republicans from necessity, and voted for the Republican candidates.

Q.—During the canvass for Congress were you at any time or times, and how often, in the Third Congressional District, out of the County of Richmond?

A.—I was never out of the City of Columbia to visit any portion of the Third Congressional District during the canvass.

Q.—Were you in any of these counties before the canvass?

A.—I never was.

Q.—Have you been since?

A.—I have not. My duties here have rendered it almost impossible to leave the capital.

Q.—Your information, then, is derived from others?

A.—Yes. My information is derived from information of citizens living in these counties, from civil officers of the State government, and military officers who were on duty in these counties.

Q.—You say that the resistance to the laws was entirely by Democratic organizations. Who gave you this information; Democrats or Republicans?

A.—Both. Many men of the Democratic party were opposed to these Democratic organizations, for the purpose of resisting the law and setting at defiance the authority of the State government.

Q.—Pray name some of these Democrats who gave you this information?

A.—I am not at liberty to name them, as they enjoined confidence claiming that if it were known that they gave the information whereby the parties might be brought to justice, their own lives and property would be in danger.

Q.—You say that Democrats told you that sixteen shooters were imported to keep the negroes from the polls. Name some who told you this?

A.—Members of the Democratic club told me this. It don't follow that they are Democrats because they belonged to Democratic clubs. A number of Republicans joined Democratic clubs in order to discover what object they had in importing these destructive weapons. I do not for precautionary reasons feel justified in giving their names to the public.

Q.—Would you believe the testimony of any man who became a member of a Democratic club for the purpose of communicating to outsiders what he there saw and heard?

A.—When surrounding circumstances and results corroborate testimony fully, I would believe them.

Q.—You spoke of white men being armed. Do you not know that there were armed bands of negroes in Edgefield and Abbeville, and were you not applied to frequently to prevent their use of

these arms? And what did you do to prevent it?

A.—I do not know that there were such armed bands in these counties, nor do I now recollect of any report of such armed bands being made to me from Abbeville. It may, however, have been made, as there was a general rumor of armed bands of negroes.

Q.—Do you know that the importation of arms into the State, was brought about by the fact, that every negro man in the State was the owner of a fire-arm, and the white man almost entirely unarmed?

A.—On the contrary I know to the reverse of that. You would scarcely meet a white man who did not have one revolver if not more, and a double-barrel shot gun. It is true that many of the colored men were armed with shot guns and old muskets, but not more than a large minority of them had even these arms. I wish to say that I gave the white of the State the credit with more intelligence and knowledge of the negro character than to believe that it was necessary in any emergency to provide themselves with the destructive weapons in a time of profound peace.

Q.—You think then and testify that the sixteen shooters were imported to kill negroes?

A.—I believe from evidence that I dare not regard as worthless that it was the belief of a party or a large number of men in the State, that Seymour and Blair would be elected, and thereby a decision would be given against the Reconstruction policy of Congress, and it was the intention of those to inaugurate civil war and overthrow the governments that had been established in the South. I will give as one reason for this belief: Conversations were not uncommon among those who were most active in importing these arms, wherein they expressed fully and openly their plan of operation, in which they stated that they would bring about a riot; in this event they would be prepared and kill off the leading Republicans, both white and black, and that it would be an easy matter after they were disposed of, to control the rest of the negroes, with these guns in their hands. The State officers disposed of, they would call a new election, when they would have the whole matter in their own hands. In answer to an inquiry whether they did not fear that they would be called to an account for this wholesale work, they said: "Who ever heard of anybody being punished for a riot," and referred to Memphis, Camilla, and New Orleans in 1866.

Q.—You think then the sixteen shooters were introduced for another rebellion and a new secession?

A.—I think it was intended for another rebellion, but not a new secession.

The New Cabinet.

OPINIONS OF LEADING NORTHERN JOURNALS.

[From the New York Tribune (Radical) of Saturday.]

Mr. Greeley, now in the City of Washington, Telegraphs as follows in reference to the new Cabinet:

The new Cabinet means business emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inaugural.

The Hon. E. B. Washburn has fought so vigorously and successfully in Congress against corruption and prodigality that he could not be spared from a reforming Cabinet. His health is very poor, and he is most reluctant to take any appointment that keeps him in Washington. On these grounds he at first resolved not to accept, but it is hoped that his repugnance will be overcome, even though he should not be able to serve through General Grant's term.

Probably no single member of the Cabinet had any reason to suppose his name on the slate till it went into the Senate to-day.

[From the New York Times (Republican) of Saturday.]

The Cabinet as a whole will not commend itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large, to command in advance the full confidence of the community. But in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business men rather than politicians, and are

likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see ground for believing that the Cabinet will by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

[From the New York World (Democrat) of Saturday.]

This is President Grant's doings, and it is marvellous in our eyes!

In our comments yesterday on the Inaugural Address, we had occasion to remark that it contained nothing which was not borrowed from the Republican newspapers. We cheerfully admit that the same charge cannot be made against the selection of the Cabinet. Nobody will doubt that Gen. Grant's whimsical pretence of composing his Cabinet without anybody's advice, was quite sincere. He has not only deviated from the beaten path, but deviated into absolute oddity; having made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised, such a Cabinet as no newspaper could have conjectured, a Cabinet which fills his political opponents with wonder, and his political friends with suppressed dismay.

Take it all in all, the new Cabinet is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The only hypothesis which we can explain its formation is, that General Grant means to be the candidate of the Republican party for a second term, and will tolerate in his Cabinet no statesman from whom he would have anything to fear as a rival.

[From the New York Herald (Independent) of Saturday.]

The Cabinet of President Grant, promptly confirmed, will puzzle the politicians. He has chosen his men for business and as his subordinates, and with not the remotest idea that they are to be his masters or his co-equals in the administration. He has utterly ignored the Cabinet theory of McClure, and has selected his men as his friends, his assistants and his secretaries, and each mainly in reference to the special duties of his department.

But the moral of this Cabinet is that it is President Grant's Cabinet, and that he intends to be the master of his administration.

[From the New York Times, of Sunday.]

There is a key-note on which the harmony of President Grant's new Cabinet depends which does not seem to have been fully appreciated: that is, the absolute independence of every member of it upon any merely party ties. As no one of them is a representative of a class or clique to whom he owes his place, they are all untrammelled. Their first "loyalty" is due the country, their second very properly, the President whose political family they now are. He is responsible to the people, and his Ministers to him; and we have his word that if his first choice should prove in any case unfortunate, he will not hesitate to make a second or even a third trial, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Grant's judgment of men and selection of the right man for the right place, has always been his strong point. It would be strange if he should fail at this day. We can afford to wait and see.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The public curiosity in regard to the Cabinet is at last satisfied. The President has fully vindicated his prediction that the country by surprise. Never before since the formation of the Government has so large a proportion of these appointments been composed of those not previously named for the office.

As a whole, the Cabinet will disappoint the politicians. The nominees for the State and Interior Departments are the only prominent party men on the list. This is but two out of seven, a small proportion to satisfy the hordes of hungry expectants who are waiting for party favors. The masses of the people, irrespective of party, will regard the list with more favor. New York has every reason to be proud of her position in the Cabinet. Financial questions will be the most important that can come before the country, and the Secretary, we believe, will prove himself equal to the emergency.

[From the New York Evening Post (Republican) of Saturday.]

The professional politicians are very generally disappointed; they resent this attempt of a President to carry on the Government without them. Not only that, they denounce the attempt as foolish, and declare success impossible. The political "war horses" are furious, and prophecy defeat. The people, on the whole, are pleased with the novelty of the experiment. They do not know whether it will succeed; but they hope it will. In the eyes of the people, a government carried on without subjection to the politicians, but on the same plan as any other great business, would be perfection; they wait to see whether it can be done. For ourselves, we are content to hold the President responsible for the Cabinet, to put them to the best use; to change them if they do not answer; and to see that they serve the nation properly. The responsibility is, after all, upon him.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Republican.]

Take it all in all, the Cabinet of President Grant represents the good sense and patriotism of the country. It does not contain any eminent politicians, unless that distinction can be awarded to Mr. Washburn and Creswell. It is a solid substantial convocation of business men, and it will be in its character and acts eminently practical.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Independent.]

Grant has not promoted the officers, but has taken his commanders of departments from the rank and file. Grant has chosen the men he personally preferred, and at any rate has avoided the error of submitting to political dictation. There are no professional office-seekers in the cabinet. This Cabinet will be accepted by the Republican party, but it will not be approved until its character is better known. Untried, unknown, a novelty and a surprise, it stands before the country as a gigantic political experiment. Vast responsibilities are imposed upon its members, and as they discharge them so will they be judged.

ADVERTISING TESTED.—An Atlanta paper, in the course of an article on the value of advertising to business men, says:

A merchant in Macon, who had been successful for years, concluded at the beginning of the year that he would try the virtue of advertising. That year he spent eighteen hundred dollars with the printers, and his own testimony is, that he did three times the amount of business that he ever did before in the same length of time. He still keeps his name and business prominent in the papers, and finds his profits steadily increasing. Other merchants of Macon, witnessing the success of this house, followed its example, and

now the Macon papers are among the best patronized in the State, and the business men of that city are among the most substantial in the South. We happen to be able to testify to the truth of this statement in every particular. For the size of the place, there is more advertising done in Macon than in any other city of the South, and hence her extraordinary prosperity since the close of the war. The name of nearly every merchant and business man in the city is to be found in her daily papers; not occasionally and condensed into the smallest possible space, as if the parties were afraid somebody would find out where they are, but regularly, systematically and prominently, and in many instances with an apparent disregard of cost. They know what they are at, and go into the papers and stay there because it pays. The result is practically demonstrated in the rapid growth of business and accumulation of fortunes.

The Schoolmaster's Promise.

A correspondent tells the following anecdote of his old schoolmaster, old Haskins:

"Boys!" said he, smilingly one day.

What's up, thought we and were all attention. It was like a sun-peep through a heavy storm-cloud, when "old Haskins" smiled, and the phenomenon was unaccountable.

"Boys," said he, "I am about to gain with you for good behavior" (a change of tactics, verily); "I desire that you will conduct yourselves with decorum for one week, and I will promise to show you a curiosity—what no man ever saw; and, having shown it you, what no man will ever see again."

"Yes, sir!"—"Agreed!"—"Try, sir!" and various other expressions of acquiescence came from every quarter of the room; and, as a preface to the new state of things, the school was dismissed at an early hour, leaving the boys to gaze into each other's eyes in astonishment, as if to divine in each other's intuition the answer to the riddle which had stolen upon them as a pleasant dream.

An anxious week followed—a week of curiosity, bewilderment, hope, and pleasure in embryo. Out of school it was all the talk—"what no man ever saw, and what no man shall ever see again!"—not ever the terrible author of the compromise. What could it be?

Another and another day, until at last the identical named one dawned upon the gladdened young hearts.

Nine o'clock came—every urchin was at his post—books and slates, all in readiness for the day's battle with the demon of darkness and ignorance—every task fully committed to memory. Altogether, a charming state of affairs! An active mind not wedded too close to orthodox ideas, would have divined at once the great advantage of rewards and kindness over oppression and cruelty. But our old tutor was invincible. Unmike him? Never. You could not alter his plains an iota.

"Tingle! tingle! sounded the little bell—that bell had a voice as well as a tongue. Boys, all attention!—eyes, ears, mouth agape! momentous epoch!

Old Haskins raised the lid of his desk, and drew the wonderful thing forth—adjusted his ominous-looking spectacles astraddle his nasal projection and proceeded to the solemn ceremony.

"Attention, school!" roared the teacher.

A single order was all that was necessary—you might have heard a pin drop.

"The hour has at length arrived: behold in my upraised fingers a single almond," (terrible suspense! "In this almond is a kernel" (ceremoniously breaks the shell and exposes the tiny thing.)

"This no man ever saw!" then opening his capacious jaws, exposing an internal array of deceiving ivory and rawfish, that reminded us of the mouth of a Bengal tiger—he thrust in the mysterious kernel—crushed and swallowed it!

"Boys," exclaimed he, with great emphasis, "boys, you will never—I will never—no man will ever see that kernel again! To your lessons you rascals, every dog of you!"

A lady in New York ran up a bill of \$40,000 for dress goods in three months, and ran her husband into bankruptcy.

WHY IS THE PRESIDENT INAUGURATED ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH? We remember many years ago, when a child, (says the Vicksburg Herald,) to have heard this interrogatory answered in the declaration that in consequence of the change occasioned by the addition of one day every bi-centennial or leap year, the 4th of March occurred less often on Sunday than any other day of the week, and for this reason was selected. Curiosity has prompted us to make the examination, and we find that, in thirty Presidential terms, from 1789 to 1905, inclusive, the fourth of March has, and will have fallen oftener on Sunday than any other day of the week except Tuesday. Thus, we have the fourth of March in those years coming four times, each, on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and five times each on Sunday and Tuesday. The Federal Constitution was adopted on the 1st of March, 1789, but the first President, George Washington, was not inaugurated until April 30, 1789. Washington's second term, commencing on the 4th of March, 1793, fell on Sunday, as did also the term of James Monroe, 1821, and Zachary Taylor, 1849, all of whom, we believe, were inaugurated on the 5th of March, the following day. The 4th of March will also be on Sunday in the years 1877 and 1905, completing the thirty Presidential terms enumerated.

BLUFFING AN AUDIENCE.—John Palmer had a very long part in a new play one evening, and was set down in the bills to speak the prologue. Trusting to a quick study he kept postponing his attention to both until the last moment, and when the bell rang, went on for the prologue without knowing a word of it. The house was packed, and of course in a terrific uproar, as always at the commencement of a performance. The indomitable Palmer, amid the confusion, began to move his lips and gesticulate, as if delivering his lines. "No body heard a syllable, the cries of "Silence," "Hear the prologue," "Down in front," "Order," redoubled from every quarter. He ceased his motions, and with the most graceful dexterity, pretended to be greatly disturbed by the disorder, and made a token to the gallery as if to indicate that he could not proceed unless that part of the audience became quiet. This stratagem set the pit howling at the supposed offenders in the upper regions, and amid the riotous clamor which ensued, Palmer came forward, moved his lips and gesticulated as before, and just as the Babel was ceasing made his bow and went off. He performed his part in the play with equal success, though he knew no more of the language in it than of the prologue.

IMPROVEMENTS IN VELOCIPEDES.—It will be strange if ingenuity does not contrive a Velocipede which will be of practical use. The instruments which now run are fit only for floors or very smooth and level roads, they may remain for awhile a fashionable luxury, but they answer no really useful end. It is stated, however, that a number of ingenious mechanics in different parts of the country are at work upon improvements which they expect will make the Velocipede practically useful. What is needed for this country is a Velocipede which can be used on ordinary roads with comfort, without too great exertion of strength, and at such moderate speed that men doing business in town may use Velocipedes in going between the depot and their homes, or otherwise. The man who contrives such a machine will make a large fortune by it.

NOT MARRIED.—In one of the courts, a few days since, a very pretty young lady appeared as a witness. Her testimony was likely to result unfavorably for the client of a pert young lawyer, who addressed her very superciliously with the inquiry:

"You are married, I believe?"

"No, sir."

"Oh! only about to be married?"

"No, sir."

"Only wish to?"

"Really, I don't know. Would you advise such a step?"

"Oh, certainly! I am a married man myself."

"Is it possible? I never should have thought it! Is your wife blind or deaf?"

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the discomfited attorney did not touchsafe a reply.