PASSED AT THE OURRENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

- AN ACT to provide an uniform Regis-

instruments in writing required to repealed. be recorded coam a bear

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, new met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the judged guilty before trial, and no lawyer authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That all deeds of conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments, either in fee simple or for life; all deeds of trust or instruments and evidence appearing on the trial. Is this in writing, conveying either real or proper personal estate, and creating a trust or trusts in regard to such property, or charging or incumbering the same; in the nature of a mortgage of any has counsel. property, real or personal; all marriage settlements or instruments in the nature of a settlement of marriage; all leases or contracts in writing made between landlord and tenant for a longer period than twelve months; all statu tory liens on crops; all statutory liens on buildings and lands for labor furnished or performed on them; all statutory liens on ships and vessels; all certificates of renunciation of dower; and, generally, all instruments in writing now required by law to be recorded in the office of registrar of mesne conveyances, or in the office of the secretary of State, which shall be delivered or executed on or after the our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, shall be valid, so as to affect from the time of such delivery or execution the rights of subsequent creditors or purchasers for valuble consideration without notice, only when recorded within forty days from the time of such delivery or execution in the office of registrar of mesne conveyances of the county where the property affected thereby is situated, iu the case of real estate; and in the case or if he resides without the State, of after the evidence was out. Our endeavor to the county where such personal property is situated at the time of the delivery or execution of said deed or instrument: Provided, nevertheless, That the above mentioned deeds or instruments in writing, if recorded subsequent to the expiration of said period of forty days, shall be valid to affect the rights of subsequent creditors and purchasers for valuable consideration without notice only from

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

date of such record.

An Acr to make the survivors of parties to a transaction impeached for fraud competent and compellable to to testify in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That in any proceeding in any of the courts of this State in which any transaction shall be impeached for fraud by a creditor or creditors of either party to such transaction, or by any other person interested in estabfishing such fraud, the survivor or survivors of the parties to such alleged fraud, when one or more of the said parties shall be dead, shall be competent and compellable to testify in behalf of such creditor or creditors, or other person interested in establishing such fraud, any law. rule or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided. That nothing herein shall render such survivor or survivors competent to testify in relation to such transacfion in their own behalf in any proeceding instituted by him or them : Provided further, That nothing herein shall render any person imcompetent as a witness who is now competent

AN ACT to amend Chapter LXXXV of the Revised Statutes, relating to the distribution of intestates' estates. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the

anthority of the same:

That Chapter LXXXV of the General Statutes, relating to the distribution of intestates' estates, be, and the same is hereby, amended by making the following subdivision 13 of Section 2 of the said chapter, viz: "13. If the intestate shall not leave or have left a child or other lineal descendant, or brothers or sisters, or brother or sister of the whole blood, or their lineal descendants, but shall leave or have left a widow and a father or mo- ton City last Saturday to make his ther, the widow shall be entitled to last effort in behalf of the South. We one moiety of the estate, and the fa- are sorry that the statement is a misther, or if he be dead, the mother, shall be entitled to the other moiety."

their official bond or otherwise.

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That whenever any offi cer of the State, charged with the himself. care, collection or disbursement of public funds is required to give bond to the State, and a recovery is had upon said bond, or any moneys are seized, levied upon or attached in his hands, or turned over or surrendered by such officer to the State treasurer, upon his commitment to jail under warrant from the State treasurer, that the moneys so recovered, levied upon, attached or surrendered or turned over. shall be distributed between the State, and G. Diercks. county, school or other specific funds, Ward 4-Eben Stenhouse, R. J. in proportion to the several amounts Palmer and L. L. Brown.

at the time of such recovery, seizure.

attachment, levy or surrender. SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall only apply to suits, seizures, attachments or levies by or surrender The following Acts have been ap- to public officers, and not to suits upon proved by the Governor and are now the bonds of such officers brought by private individuals.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts try Law for all Deeds and other inconsistent with this act are hereby

The Moses Impeachment.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: followed, Judge Moses would have been adwould have thought it proper to defend him. The propriety of newspaper comments upon the merits of a case being tried is very questionable. If the paper has any influence, then certainly the Court is biased in its judg-ment by considerations other than the law

As to the ethics of lawyers defending one under the ban of public opinion, it had, I thought, been long settled that it is their duty to use all proper means to ensure the accused a fair trial. No judge will willingly all mortgages or instruments in writing | consent to try the greatest criminal unless he has counsel. Innocent persons are often un-der the ban of public opinion. How is the guilt or innocence of one accused to be determined without a fair trial had with the aid of attorneys for the prosecution and the defence? Ought not Wirz to have had the aid of counsel? I claim the right, when I choose, to defend any one who demands my services, without justifying censure; unless I use dishonorable means or ignoble appeals

in the conduct of the defence. You intimate that the withdrawal of Judge Moses' counsel was merely a lawyer's trick. I will state some of the reasons why we with-I will premise by stating that we did not

drew ourselves and our client. deem his case one that could not have been successfully defended before a fair tribunal, governed by the rules of law. It will be impracticable here to go over the whole case in detail, and I will touch upon only two items. The only witness who estified to a demand of fees from suitors was the ex-clerk of Newberry. Now in this case we could have con-clusively proven that the order passed for first day of January, in the year of which this witness said a fee was asked was one altogether against his interest. Yet Judge Moses was convicted of this charge. Again, the strongest point made against the accused was by the clerk of Laurens, who says he gave the judge \$550 to approve a claim of \$700. Now was not this a preposterously large bribe? Again, the date of the alleged bribe was definitely fixed by the date of the check, and we could have proven that the claim was not approved at that date. Besides Judge Moses showed us a letter from this witness written two weeks after this date, in which he asked the approval of this identical account. In fine, we did think that with a fair trial, before an unprejudiced tribunal, we might have acquitted Judge Moses. But did we have a fair trial? The articles of personal property, of the county of impeachment, with the exception of three, were so indefinite and lacking in specificawhere the owner of said property re- tions of time, place and person, that we could not be advised of what we had to med

force the managers to specify was unsuccess-

ful. The testimony that bore most strongly

upon us was reserved for the last, and an abrupt termination of the evidence made without notice. We then asked for the least possible time in which we could have present our witnesses and documents, and prepare the defence. We asked only three and onehalf working days. The managers opposed this, and, following what seemed to have become the routine of the trial, the Senate sustained the objection. We assured the Senate that we stated the simple truth when we said we could not prepare in less time. Yet this time was peremptorily refused. How unlike the declaration made by the Lord Chancellor presiding at the trial of Warren Hastings, when he announced to the accused he would be allowed whatever he could require "of time, witnesses and all things else" that he might hold necessary. And the chancellor added, "This is not granted you as any indulgence: it is entirely your due." Besides this ungracious refusal, nothwithstanding the senators had taken an oath to do justice impartially, "according to the constitution and the laws;" they sustained the position taken by the managers that no law was to govern them except parliamentary usage. A question admitted to be "leading" was asked and sustained against our objection, in accordance with the above position. We then moved that the rules of evidence that were recognized as proper in the trial of Andrew Johnson be adopted. This was peremptorily refused upon the flimsy objection made by the managers that these rules

come universal and the habit be estabwere not known to the Senate. This, too, after the printed report of that trial had often been referred to, and copies were abundant in the Senate chamber. Hence were we not justified in declaring that our client "had been deprived of the application and protection of well settled rules of law and established modes of procedure?" Here you will excuse me for referring again to the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The Lord Chancellor presiding ruled, when it was

contended by the managers that the lex parliamentaria, and not the rules of common and civil law, ought to govern the trial: "With respect to the usage of Parliament, of which we have been told so much, I utterly disclaim all knowledge of it. In times of barbarism, indeed, when to impeach a man was to ruin him by the strong hand of power, the usage of Parliament was quoted in order to justify the most arbitrary proceeding. The Commons may impeach, but your lordships try the cause; and the same rules of procedure and of evidence which obtain in the courts below, I am sure will be rigidly followed by your lordships." This ruling was sustained by a vote of 88 to 33, and by a body that had not sworn to administer justice according to "the laws" Under these circumstances, with the "laws" repudiated, and time not allowed to prepare under the laws and usages of this the defence, did not the least degree of selfrespect require us to betake ourselves and our client out of that tribunal? Respect for jus-

tice required that we should no longer be willing witnesses of her degradatian. I am authorized in stating that every motion made, every statement made, and every step taken throughout our entire connection with the trial, was unanimously concurred in

by the Hon. Jas. B. Campbell, Messrs. Jas. M. Baxter, Silas Johnstone, Leroy F. Youmans, J. Young Pope, Judge Moses and my-You and the other gentlemen of the press

who have characterized our action as a transparent trick had better well consider the effect of the establishment in South Carolina of such rules and modes of procedure in impeachment trials as precedents. I am, with great respect, your obedient JAMES H. RION.

We copy the following from the

The Orangeburg News was mistaken in its statement that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens would leave for Washingtake; and we greatly fear that Mr. AN ACT to regulate the distribution | been passed in the service of his counof moneys recovered from officers of try, and it would be eminently fitting this State in suits brought upon for it to end in the House of Representatives-the scene of his labors, of Be it enacted by the Senate and his greatest usefulness and of his most and the information elicited give hope splendid triumphs. But the Giver of that this grand scheme will yet be all Good seems to have ordered otherwise, and no one will submit with more cheerfulness to the decision than the

> The following are the successful candidates in the Columbia municipal

Mayor-John, Agnew. Aldermen-Ward 1-P. F. Frazee, A. Cooper and C. S. Minort.

Ward 2-H E. Havne, F. W. Wing and W. M. Fine. Ward 3-G. A. Darling, R. D. Senn

The Herald.



NEWBERRY. S. C. WEDNESDAY, APR. 12, 1876.

The Herald is in the highest respect a Fam-Newspaper, devoted to the material in-rests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

Take to the Right. The law of the highway and the propriety of the pavement are based upon the same principle: always take to the right. A great deal of annoyance could be avoided if we were to the negro would contend for the equal | days. privileges of the pavement, and cling with great tenacity to the favorite incolored girls stick to a fence as if they had been glued there. Adopt the plan of always taking to the right and there would be no annoyance. If you meet a lady, or an old or disabled man in a rough place, you will, of course, deviate from the rule and give him the most eligible side of the pavement. In this connection we would mention another thing. A gentleman accompanied by a lady acquires certain privileges; but he must not go so far as not to notice any one coming from the opposite direction and sweep him into the gutter. It is his business to scan the dimensions of the side-walk. and if not of sufficient breadth, to uictly fall behind the lady until the comer has passed by. We have been often compelled to balance on the curbing and to make an awkward step into the gutter with evident risk of a sprained ankle. How can we expect the colored people to do any better if we are setting them the example, and a bad example is always more big rollicking negro, full of the thought of having two dark beauties with him, one on each side, brought us to a dead halt the other night. These are little things, but in the aggregate, they are very annoying; besides, breeding shows itself in small things, yea, the very least. It would, perhaps, be impracticable for the Town Council to pass an ordinance in reference to the subject first mentioned, but we could act upon a general agreement, and if properly acted upon, the custom would soon be-

lished. Always take to the right. Blue Ridge Rail Road Meeting.

A large and influential meeting representatives from various points interested in the revival and completion of this great railroad project, assembled at Anderson on the 30th of March, pursuant to the adjournment of the convention in Knoxville in January last: Tennessee had a large representation, as also South Carolina. and there were delegates present from other States. The following permanent officers were elected :

Vice-Presidents-J. L. Robinson, North Carolina; Maj. H. W. Cannon, Georgia; Capt. J. M. Greer, Tennessee ; Jas. T. Welsman and J. S. Mur- valves. It looks bad for Blaine, even ray, South Carolina.

Secretaries-W. W. Humphreys,

The necessity of having separate not have Grant. reports from the different States was urged, so that it might be seen what each was doing, when it was

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed from the several States

and Dr. W. L. Love, North Carolina; Cols. R. J. Wilson and W. G. McAdoo, region." Lawyers in Charleston con- brown head softly, and tell me in his Tennessee; Col. H. W. Caunon, Geor- tradict the portion of the report as re own tender way of the "God of bat-Stephens will never be able to return | gia, and Messrs. G. R. Walker and J. to Wachington. His whole life has A. Hoyt, South Carolina. The president and Mr. Louis Zimmer were

upon motion added to the committee. The speeches made on the occasion successfully carried out, and we trust that the day will not be very far dispatient and long-suffering statesman tant. If Northern capitalists will lend their aid its success will be sooner achieved, and it is reasonable to hope that when they see the work comhelp close the gap.

edge receipt of the second number of this interesting monthly. Its object is a good one -to improve our common school system and benefit education generally. It has no political tendency. The price of subscription is the Khedive is civilized enough not 75 cents, but to teachers it is furnished at 50 to tell the truth when it is unfavordue by the said officer to the State, Mr. Agnew's majority for Mayor is cents. Edited and published by M. A. War- able to him.

Editorial Review.

Lamar is seriously ill, and has been fifty dollars. obliged to leave Washington.

Lexington, S. C., has been without since the death of Sheriff Gieger.

during the past year \$2,300 on its fire department, which is now quite efficient. Sensible Camden.

Diaz. Our neighbors have not had a rebellion excitement for some time they can stand it no longer.

The anti-Chinese feeling is increasing in Frisco. The Californians threaten violent measures if the wholesale immigration is not stopped.

The hard money men are getting somewhat softer. Democrats and Republicans are trying to get a compromise currency bill through Congress.

adhere to this rule, regardless of race, time than money are going to walk to the company has been working on an color or previous condition. After the Centennial exhibition. They exemancipation it was but natural that pect to do the distance within ninety

Last week an altercation occurred

between J. W. Meadows (white) and side of the walk; we have seen little Rufus Johnson (colored) at 66 T. O. death of the latter.

took part in one of the meetings, and will not be ready for the grand open-

cratic U. S. Senator for the unexpired site. It is officially announced, howterm of the late Senator Ferry.

since January, and all by colored men. The cause assigned is that they can't all get office and must in some way rise above the common level of their day, recently, the number of the latter

The distressing intelligence that President Grant passed a sleepless night on the 31st ult., was flashed over the wires on the next morning. readily followed than a good one. A All next day he was unfit for any kind of business. Poor fellow, perhaps his

A deplorable accident lately occurred at Blackville, and which serves as another warning against the careless handling of fire arms. A youth just returned from hunting was asked by one of his young friends if he had killed anything. No, replied the other, but I will kill you, playfully pointing the gun at him. Horrible to relate the gun discharged and instantly killed the unfortunate lad.

hole is enough to spoil a balloon. The Supreme Court finds but one hole in the Enforcement Act, but that one is quite enough to make the entire Act powerless and practically void. Henceforth, at least for two years, the white man is as good as a negro, the latter having to depend for protection on the State governments. Federal au-

It is whispered that Blaine has been forsaken by Cameron, the great Penn-For President-Col. J. W. Gant, sylvania manipulator, and that the whole Harrisburg machinery is placed at the disposal of Conkling. The veteran Pennsylvania machinist understands all the little levers, wheels and if the South Carolina delegation should vote for him, as is asserted by a Char-J. W. Livingston and John W. Dan- leston correspondent of the New York and it almost seems as if

Somebody's grandchildren will starve if they are going to wait for that are dangerous investments.

The Charleston News and Courier, war, remarks:

"Egypt has not yet conquered Abyssinia. The truce has been broken. there has been more fighting, and the Abyssinians have been beaten! and beaten!! and beaten!!! by the doughty Turks. One would think they bad menced with energy at both ends of had beating enough; but they don't the long line they will come in and know when they are beaten, and keep on fighting. It must be remembered. also, that the telegraphic dispatches come through Egyptian channels, and THE CAROLINA TEACHER .- We acknowl- the Khedive is not so entirely civilized as to tell the truth when it is unfavorable to him."

We would amend by saying that

The Earle trial terminated on the We are sorry to hear that Senator 7th, with a verdict for the plaintiff of

At the resent meeting of the stockholders of the Langley Manufacturing Sheriff for about five weeks, and Company, Messrs. Wm. C. Langley, Josiah Siblev, F. J. Pelzer, James T. The town of Camden expended Gardiner, B. S. Dunbar and Wm. Sibley were elected directors for the ensuing year. The report of President Sibley shows that the total profits Matamoras has been captured by of the company for 1875, less \$4,036. 82 paid out for interest, were \$31,-177.28. From this must be deducted the damage from two fires, leaving a net balance of \$12,268.49. From this a dividend of \$10,000 was paid. In order to keep always on hand sufficient working capital for business, dividends have not been declared since April. During the year the factory consumed 2.173.261 pounds of cotton, costing \$298.511.47. 5.723,671 yards of cloth were manufactured at a cost of A party of Denver men with more \$133,764.27. These figures show that extensive scale.

But a few weeks intervene now be fore the opening of the Great Centenand overshadow all the Grand Expo-The venerable Dr. Plumer of Colum- of the world, but the consignments ings, and causes much vexation to the thousand. The Chief of the Bureau they arrived, and carefully watched the entrance of pedestrians, so that he

> A Leaf from the Gallery of Memory.

Night in all her solemn loveliness, O'er my hourt a shadow cast, Brings before me, oh how vividly, Olden memories of the past.

Almost eleven years to-night since the sword of war has slept in its scabbard, and green grows the turf o'er the graves of our fallen Heroes. Elev en years! how time speeds on in its relentless flight; how many changes have occurred in those few brief fleet-The New York Tribune says one ing years; how many vacant chairs have they made at our firesides; how many shadows have they cast around our hearthstones, and how many veterans have they left of that noble band, the gallant and faithful, tried and ther. true, 13th Reg't., S. C. V. Far be it from me to speak disparagingly of any individual or command who rallied neath the banner of our sunbright thority and Federal bayonets will be land, for my heart warms to the soof no avail: Every little makes a called rebels and my hand is extended in cordial friendship. But pen is inadequate to express the exalted admiration, the reverential love I have for the old 13th. It was in its glorious service that an only idolized brother fought and fell; its honor was the pride of his heart, its praise his theme in life, its victory his cry in death; and through the solemn hush of night these slumbering memories come thronging back, clustering with sad and happy associations of the long ago,

Sun they would do, in case they could | "Time indeed bad turned back in its flight, And that I am a child again just for to-night. The veritable child which a few years A recent issue of the New York ago sat on the knee of the brave and Sun has the following: "T. L. Cole- lamented Col. Edwards, in the old in both Houses, is to provoke, by man, Mrs. John Seal, Mrs. Frank Newberry depot, listening with child- taunts and jeers, the members who Arnold, and others, have just discov- ish eagerness as he told wondrous were identified with the late Confedered a land grant to Benjamin Walter, stories of his "boys in grey." whose erate States Government, especially gone so far as to feign themselves republicans, represented to report to this conven- a relative, for 72,000 acres of land in prowess he said was equal to none. those who served in the Southern artion upon the condition and future | Charleston, Abbeville and Greenville | And when I unable to conceal my | my, into unguarded utterances. In prospects of the Blue Ridge Railroad. Counties, S. C, dated in 1784, and child heart's yearning to see the face the Senate, their target, for some time, renewed in Charleston in 1851. As of that loved brother who was far has been General Gordon, of Georgia, der this resolution: Prof. C. D. Smith. lawyers are at work upon the claim, away on tented field, would shed bitter than whom a more courteous gentlethere is already much consternation tears of disappointment he would man in debate does not occupy a seat among the property holders in that brush them gently away, caress my in the Senate. tles" who watched over the soldier in the distant camp and "kept guard when the army was sleeping," and would ever be their "shield and buckestate. A land grant and a gold mine ler, their stay and refuge" in fiercest storm of shot and shell. Eleven years his getting away early this spring are and Willie and his brave Colonel sleep their dreamless sleep; the Colonel is in speaking of the Egypto-Abyssinian | laid to rest in his native church-yard mid the graves of his kindred, while Willie's golden head is pillowed far away on hostile soil, where no loved hand may plant floweret sweet or drop a precious tear. But it matters not, They have crossed the river, and stand on the shore, Waiting to welcome their comrades o'er.

May the gallant 13th, at that last reply of the President is awaited with great day, stand with unbroken ranks, and the golden gates be opened wide as they pass through under the glo- of New York, who introduced the rious banner of eternal love, owning "compromise" financial bill which has Sovereign, King.

While angels sweep their harps and sing, Glory to the eternal King; And voices join ten thousand ten, Peace on earth, good will toward men. MAGGIE.

Williamston, S. C.

FOR THE HERALD. Our Washington Letter. WASHINGTON, D. C.,

There is a feeling of quiet satisfaction over the result of the Connecticut election. It was thought certain that the State would go Democratic, so there is no room for great rejoicing, as in the case of a doubtful election; still there is some satisfaction in knowing that our anticipations were correct. THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN NOMI-

the combination of corrupt men, who, with Grant at their head, control the Republican party, is not shaken by the disclosures of maladministration recently made; and it becomes every day more and more certain that the Cincinnati Convention will nominate any man this ring shall choose. It is admitted here that the State of New York with her thirty-five electoral votes will decide the next Presidential election; it being certain that neither nial Exposition, which is to eclipse party can win without the vote of that State. The endorsement of Roscoe sitions which have preceded it, or Conkling, a member of the Grant ring near Branchville, resulting in the which may hereafter follow. The goods from the first, by the Republicans of are pouring in rapidly from all parts New York, was, therefore, particularly grateful to the Ring, and may be acbia created quite a deep impression in have been slower than was desired, cepted as an evidence that the decent the New York Hippodrome, where he and it is now feared that all things men of that party will have no voice in the nomination. Conkling has held answered questions propounded to him ing occasion. An order will probably absolute power over the office holders be issued in a few days for the entire of New York State, and has controlled The Democrats have carried Con- exclusion of visitors from the exhibi- the patronage of the New York Cusnecticut, re-electing Ingersoll governor | tion grounds, the object being to pre- tom House, for eight years; and his for the fourth time. The Legislature vent interference with the work of in- strength, derived from "the cohesive is Democratic, thus insuring a Demo- stalling goods and beautifying the power of public plunder," should not be under estimated. The great issue ever, that admission tickets may be of the coming Presidential campaign There have been no less than five issued for which fees will be charged. will be Honest Government; and the murders in the County of Barnwell The prohibitory order has already Democratic party is placing itself gone into effect regarding the build- squarely on that issue. While it is, as I have said, evident that the Re thousands of daily visitors. One fine publican nominee will represent the existing corruption, it is equally appaamounted to not less than ninety rent that the nominee of the Democratic party must represent Adminisof Transportation counted the cars as tration reform. Platforms the people have learned to distrust, as being merely promises too often broken. was enabled to make a pretty accurate The character of the candidates will weigh more with the people than any pledges. These questions are freely discussed among leading men here,

> FRAUDS! FRAUDS! MORE FRAUDS! Henry H. Finley, of St. Paul, Minn. who was employed by the Interior Department as an attorney to work up the frauds in the Land Office, has discovered evidence of the most startling character, implicating ex-Secretary Delano, ex-assistant Secretary Cowen, and two United States Senators. Upon reporting these facts, a few days ago, Finley was notified that his services were no longer required; as the Government did not think it necessary to continue the investigation any fur-

which bodes well for the party.

A witness before a committee of the House, several days since, stated that Trenor W. Parke paid John Delano, son of Secretary Delano, \$62,000 for the patent for the Emma mine tract, and that the patent was issued upon fraudulent papers now on file in the Department. John Delano has been subpænaed, and further developments. may be looked for.

is also implicated in the most gigantic as well as the most petty kinds of frauds-from depositing \$1,500,000 of government funds with the bankrupt house of Jay Cook & Co., to bolster up their fallen fortunes, to having articles of furniture for his own use made in the Navy Yard shops, at Government

All the investigating committees are hard at work, with every prospect

A POINT IN THE REPUBLICAN GAME.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED. Gen. Grant has been suspiciously ill, of late; but is now better. About this time, "the old man," as he is called in Washington, is beginning to cast wistful eyes in the direction of the sea-beat shore. The prospects of not at all flattering, as the session of lustily for reform, he is expected to back his Congress may be prolonged into the profession by correspondingly zealous action. summer months. The House has further—the people have already decided it adopted a resolution calling upon him they are daily organizing Democratic Clubs, for information as to whether the ex ecutive functions of the President | the public weal. have, at any time since 1869, been exercised at any other place than Washington, and if so, for what length of time, and by what authority. The

interest by a pensive public.

attracted such general attention, is one of the most energetic and efficient of, we will fight the battle as best we can the great "I Am" their loyal Leader, attracted such general attention, is one members of the House. If it should without them. be adopted as a means of compromise on the money question, by both par- of an antagonist who bears no malice. We ties, as Mr. Willis expects, it will con- dissent from his opinions, but we admire his fer an honorable fame upon its author.

MR. EDITOR: We regret that we were so the condition of the country? I see

niudicious in the selection of words in our April 5, 1876. last article that we did not convey to Connryman our real temper and meaning. We CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC. were not conscious of picturing ourself in imagery as a Knight entering the ring booted, spurred or lanced-a formidable adversary of Countryman's; nor were we sensible of being "new" or "romantic" in declaring ourself what we really are "One of the People;" least of all do we remember having in our mind any intention of abridging Countryman's inalienable right-freedom of thought and speech, or of exciting his sensitive feelings by irony or sarcasm at the expense of reason. As to restricting his irresistible thought and forcible expression of the same, we knew without his gentle reminder that we could not if we would; and felt that we would not if we could; and if any harsh ex-It is evident that the power held by pression did escape us, Countryman, we hope, will attribute it to inadvertence, to the momentary warmth of controversy-to anything indeed than to a premeditated design

CHAPPELL'S, S. C., April 8, 1876.

of affronting him. The truth is we were in a most matter-of fact and serious mood when we wrote that piece; and we wrote it not with the desire of having a lengthy newspaper discussion but with the view of giving as "One of the People" an unequivocal dissent to the opinions of one who, as it seemed to us, was evidently under the impression that he spoke the general voice of the people. We did indeed feel like Countryman's "man at the public mee:ing"-we felt like saying something, and felt that we ought to say somethingbut as to the analogy holding farther-as to whether we, like the self-deceived man, had nothing to say and consequently said nothing, it is best for us to leave that unsettled-at least leave it to the unbiassed judgment of others. For Countryman has already declared in the affirmative, in a whole column; and we would as obstinately stick out in the negative for very self-conceit if nothing else. Suffice it that Countryman allows that "the man at the public meeting" was conscientious and patriotic-his intentions were good. But let us calmly and briefly comment on Countryman's revised arguments in support of his proposition, that the Democratic party should not be reorganized. First, before he informs us what his main arguments are he tells us plainly what they are not against, he says: "Our main argument was not against the name Democrat but only mentioned that it was in bad odor with the colored people, and without their vote we saw no chance of success for the Democratic party in South Carolina." Now, we think that we were not erroneous but fair and correct when we stated that the sum total of his whole arguments was against the name "Democrat." And we again, after mature deliberation, express the same decided opinion, that strip the piece of all its superfluous appendages and the naked thing remains but a feeble argument against the name "Democrat." This is anparent to us not only from the general tenor and logic of his first piece, not only from the very refutation (above quoted) he makes of it in his second, but especially is it unquestionably so to our mind from his six revised and avowedly correct arguments in his second. Arguments to prove what? "That the Democratic party should not be reorganized' -not that no party should be organized but that the Democratic should not be the one; and there is a healthy tone developed for one of the very arguments referred to is

> vative party should be substituted for the Now that we know what he wishes to prove, what are his arguments? 1st. "That the whites are hopelessly in the minority"-ergo, it is not politic to reorganize

that, what he is pleased to call, the Conser-

the Democratic party. The whites are in the minority it is true, but that they are hopelessly so, we do not admit; and it is for the very reason that we see hope for us under the Democratic banner that we say organize thoroughly under it-white, black, all honest men oppose one solid phalanx to Republicanism and dishonesty. We have tried all the rest they have all failed us. Republicanism we daily curse; every honest man who dares express an opinion avows that in South Carolina it is a fraud-all the combination that we have ever made for the sake of policy have utterly failed; and now we go back as a last hope to the Democratic party. We embrace

ple, but also, if Countryman chooses, for the mere sake of policy.

2nd. That the leaders of the Democratic party in South Carolina are not such as the people are willing to follow." This seems to us but begging the question. The leaders are creatures of the people-delegates to the conventions are the only authorized leaders of the people-the people can appoint whom

it not only on the loftier grounds of princi-

they will.

3rd. "That the useless agitation of party questions is ruinous to the farming interest. We admit this proposition as it stands; but so soon as you strike out the significant word "useless," you at once destroy its force. The agitation of the question whether we shall be secured in the possession of our rights by good government or defrauded of them b a bad one, is, we take it, not useless nor ruinous to the farming or any other honest interest. It is, we think, the duty of every good man to take an unequivocal and active part in the matter.

4th. "That the majority of the laboring whites are not partial to the name Democrat but want good men in office, without regard to party or race." Our observation is the reverse of Countryman's,-we find that they are partial to the name Democrat; not indeed because they deem it a distinction of race. but because they know that is the strongest opposite to the name Republican-which in South Carolina has become the synonyme of

Rascal.
5th. That the Conservative party is the only true party for South Carolina." But we have tried that game of 'possum before. Some have called themselves nothing, some have declared themselves liberals, some have but the negro has naturally regarded all such with distrust. He knows the white race only as Democrats; and so soon as we assume any other name, he at once either flatters himself that we are cringing for his vote, or suspicions that we are trying to fool him. Besides, being Democratic does not debar us being Conservative and Liberal. Democracy is essentially both Conservative and Liberal. but eminently honest in its declarations.
6th and lastly. "That those thoroughbred
Democrats who hang themselves out on

are not "thorough bred Democrats" nor are they "our worst enemies." The corrupt cfilcials whom we have over us are our worst enemies-common enemies of all good men, of farmers, mechanics, merchants, doctors, from them to sacrifice private opinions for A few words in regard to our position to-

wards the negro race and we have done. We assert our manhood, we tell the colored people fairly, squarely and sincerely that we feel kindly, nay, indulgent towards them, that we make race no question of Democracy, that we draw the line of demarkation not between the races but distinctly between Democracy and Republicanism-between honesty and dishonesty, that we intend to wage war against corruption in high places and that we demand of them their hearty co-operation as good laborers interested in the real wel-

We have done, and it only remains for us to part from Countryman with the courtesy ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Reserved Seats For Sale at John F. Speck's TRESPASS NOTICE

ing given to pass on the roads leading through the same. Violators will be dealt with strictly according to law.

WM. M. KINARD.

All persons are hereby warned from tres-

passing on my lands-permission only be-

MR. EDITOR:-What think you about

in the HERALD that you urge farmers

to plant corn and raise meat. Well

Mr. Editor, some of us would be glad to

do so if we could, but we have two rea-

sons for not doing so. The first is, the

land renters are compelled to pay such

high rent in cotton that it takes nearly

all the land they can tend to pay rent

The second is, the big bugs or land-

holders have freedmen stuck on every

nook and corner, under the pretence of

making a crop, and how do they do it?

Well, I'll tell you how. They are un-

der no fence except only a few pine

brush or some other like material, which

only serve as fun for sheep, hogs, cows,

or goats to creep through or jump over

and the consequence is they are caught

their ears cut off to the head, eyes put

out, and frequently taken to the pickling

tub or abused in such a way that they

Now, if we can find any way to

remedy these two evils, we will do all

we can to raise plenty, and obligate

ourselves to furnish our editors with fat

New & Miscellaneous.

EDWARD SCHOLTZ

REPAIRER OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Store between P. W. & R. S. Chick's and

D. B. Wheeler & Co.'s,

NEWBERRY, S. C.

STOCK OF

JEWELRY AND TRINKETS ALWAYS ON HAND

NEW SPRING

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R. & W. C. SWAPFIELD'S

COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLUE FLANNEL SUITS FOR MEN AND

\*BOYS

Ante Bellum Prices

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY!

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

TWO PERFORMANCES!

AFTERNOON at S. EVENING at 8 o'clock.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER......Manager.

The Great Original and Renowned

GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE.

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At each Entertainment the Ladies will wear

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Admission Only - - 50 Cents,

Children under Ten Years......25 Cents

Ladies and Children are considerately ad-

avoid the crowd and confusion of the Eve-

ning Performance. GEO. MITCHELL, Agent.

served Seats......35

MAJOR NEWELL,

BOYS' SUITS FROM \$3:50 TO \$15.

DIAGONAL COATS AND VESTS.

Low Prices!

LATEST STYLE HATS.

LAND RENTER.

Hard by Old Indian Creek.

are of little service any more.

kid, pork and mutton.

Apr. 12, 15-8t.

FFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS Proposals or bids for repairing the Braeleman Bridge over Enoree River, and

Cannon's Creek Bridge, near Pomaria, will be received at this office until the 13th day of May next, according to specifications on file in this office. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids; but it is to be hoped that, no person will be deterred from outting in bids because of doubt as to want of promptness in payment. Sureties may he required. Proposals may be left with SIMEON YOUNG, Apr. 11, 1876-15-5t. Chairman.

## NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Extract from the School Law of South

"For this purpose he (the School Commissioner) shall encourage the formation "of associations for mutual improvement; "he shall attend the meetings of such asso-"ciations, and give such advice and instruc-"tion as, in his judgment, will contribute to Pursuant to the above, notice is hereby given that a meeting of The Teachers' Institute of Newberry County will be held at the office of the School Commissioner at

12 o'clock M, on Saturday, the 15th inst. All school teachers throughout the County are invited to be present.
HARRY B. SCOTT, School Commissioner for Newberry County.

Newberry, S. C., April 11, 1876. 15-1t.

## ODIDE OF AMMONIA

Gures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every kind in man or animal. A valuable horse had Swelling and Hard Lumps in his Throat; could not swallow; applied GILES' LINIMENT LODIDE OF AMMOpared GHES INMERT IOBIDE OF MARCHINA; instantly soreness and lumps disappeared. I fell and cut my hand on a rusty nail, applied the LINIMENT, healing it up without experiencing any soreness. No stable or family should be without it.

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lottle.

Apr. 12, 15—1m.