

# THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GREENER, EDITOR.



NEWBERRY, S. C.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1876.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests 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.

## DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**SAMUEL J. TILDEN,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

**THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,**  
OF INDIANA.

Gen. Butler, the Hamburg Riot and the News & Courier.

We have published the first letter of Gen. Butler, and we publish his second in reference to statements which have been circulated in the papers. Any positive assertion made by Gen. Butler outweighs in our mind any testimony that may be given against him. We fully endorse the eulogy passed upon him by Jones, of Kentucky, who has known him and his for years. He is one of the noblest men of the State by descent and of his own individual merit. That's enough, is it not? Whether he acted imprudently is none of our business, at present, to enquire. We have no opinion to express as to the commencement of the Hamburg affair; it might have been right and proper to take the arms from persons who were defying the law; that is a question for the Courts to decide. If the negroes were summoned to deliver up their arms by an authorized posse, proper means to compel them to do so had to be resorted to. We exonerate Gen. Butler; he expressed not only his disapproval but his indignation at the shooting of an escaping prisoner. Let it be distinctly understood that we find no fault with the action of Gen. Butler. But, unfortunately, the taking away of the arms from the negroes is not the outrage of which the people complain. After Gen. Butler left, four negroes, prisoners so-called, were shot like wild beasts. No paper in the State has ever denied it; they speak of fancy reports and untrue statements. Has one paper ever denied that those negroes—after being made captives—were brutally shot. If the affair had stopped with the taking of the arms of the so-called militia, even if some of the negroes had been killed, no more would have been said about it than about the lynching of the Harmon murderers. Does Gen. Butler say anything about that second part of the tragedy; does the Journal of Commerce give us any authentic account of that transaction; is it denied by anybody. The shooting of those defenseless prisoners is the essence of the Hamburg affair; the provocation goes for nothing. That brutal murder excites the North and makes them think that we are reconstructed on our lips but not in our hearts. Those men who shot those defenseless prisoners—and we take no hesitancy in saying so—should be punished or the next Legislature should pass an amendment to the Game Laws, making it a misdemeanor to shoot a negro between the 15th of April and the 15th of October. Let them have an equal chance with quails and snipes. But that is not the worst of it. Is it not the duty of every leading Journal to condemn such action; do they not endorse such action by their silence. The News & Courier came boldly forward and denounced the shooting of defenseless prisoners as an outrage on humanity. Leading Journals call the reports of the News & Courier a tissue of lies; they never denied that those prisoners were shot; they even show us wherein the statements of the News & Courier were false. Give us a bill of particulars, if you please, not about the preliminary circumstances of the conflict but about the shooting of the prisoners. Don't go off on side issues; take it for granted that Edgfield and Augusta have a right to take away arms from those to whom the Constitution guarantees the right to bear arms, can you justify the killing of the prisoners—so-called; that's the point and no other. The silent endorsement of the murder shows to the Northern people that we are not sincere in our professions. Those who endeavor to cover up the criminality of the act are electioneers.

## Our County Convention.

The proceedings of this body will be found in another column. We will preface our remarks by saying that we do not desire to have undue reaction of the above named body. They are elected as their representatives to vote for State officers true men and good men whom we know have the interest of their fellow-citizens at heart, but we do give it as our opinion that they do not represent the sentiment of the County. As far as legality is concerned there can be no doubt that the body assembled on that day had no right to send delegates to the nominating Convention. A very few words will establish that proposition. Under the call of Gen. Chestnut County chairmen were appointed to organize; no Democrat objected to it; somebody had to move and the action of the Chestnut committee was practically ratified. The County chairmen organized clubs. In this County, the County clubs assembled upon the call of Mr. Pope and formed a County club—which means a body composed of delegates from the different township clubs. The County club thus constituted is a permanent organization; they elected an Executive Committee to attend to the current business and extend to the township clubs notice of the calls of the State Committee. That body which we call the County club is not a convention, although so called. A convention is not a permanent organization, it is a body of men called to act for a specific purpose—to nominate delegates to St. Louis or to Columbia, as the case may be. The State Executive Committee issued its call to have delegates sent to Columbia for the purpose of nominating State officers, and for that special purpose. Nearly all the County chairmen or chairmen of the Executive Committee so understand it. We looked carefully over our exchanges and found only Mr. Croft, of Aiken, who did not think a new election necessary; we only mention this as a matter of fact. As a matter of law, there is not the remotest doubt that the delegates elected by the body assembled here or last Wednesday, are not entitled to a seat in the State Convention. The Executive Committee of this County evidently thought so; through their spokesman, Col. Keitt, they suggested that the Convention adjourn sine die. In the face of that unanimous recommendation of the Executive Committee, of which a distinguished lawyer of this County and State is chairman, they declared themselves to be a live body, and they elected representatives to Columbia. It is our honest opinion that the County Executive Committee should, under the call of the State Executive Committee, have extended a call to the Township Clubs, or, perhaps, the Township Democrats generally, to form a County Convention for nominating delegates. It was, in law, not even necessary to move to dissolve the Convention, so-called; it was dissolved by having fulfilled its functions. The St. Louis delegates might as well have assembled and declared that

## Unaffiliated Democrats.

It may be asserted with safety, that at least two-thirds of those who are expected to vote the Democratic ticket in the coming election are not members of any party organization. We have ample reason to believe that the proportion of the unaffiliated Democrats is much larger—we are speaking of the State as a whole—but we are willing to allow the clubs one-third of the Democratic votes. To attempt to carry the State or County without the assistance of those unaffiliated Democrats is, of course, utter folly. A large majority of these will vote the Democratic ticket, nay, nearly all will do so if proper candidates are nominated. They have their private reasons for not joining the Democratic clubs; they do not desire to be bound by any pledge to support the Democratic nominees; although they may have sufficient confidence in the honesty of the County organization, the members of which they know, and of the State Convention, the members of which they do not know; they think it wrong upon principle to pledge themselves to the support of any candidate whom a convention might propose. They consider such pledge moral slavery. They may be wrong; in a great emergency it may be right to be fettered to be made free. But the fact stares us in the face that, on that account, they will not join the Democratic clubs, and of that fact alone we now take cognizance. Organization had to commence somewhere, however irregularly, and we give credit to our patriotic fellow-citizens who organized the clubs. We reasonably suppose that their object is to reform State and National Government; that their aim is to elect persons to office who are honest and well qualified, not merely to earn a printed slip into the slit of a cigar box. The first thing to be done to insure success is to secure the votes of unaffiliated Democrats, by whatever slender ties they may be connected with the party. There are a good many who fail to see the distinction between the principles of the opposing parties, but who are still Democrats by hereditary descent, social association and the memory of a glorious past; they are not far removed from the independent voter who altogether discards party. They want reform, honesty and capability; they are accustomed to have these associated with the name Democrat; but they will not vote for a body because he is labelled "Democrat," and they reserve for themselves the right to judge whether that label covers reform, honesty and capability. The sympathy of all these inclines them to enter the Democratic fold. These are the men upon whom gentle persuasion might be exercised with a reasonable hope of success. It is useless to talk to a United States revenue officer to vote for Tilden, nor is there any use of hearing your sentiments reiterated to those with whom you are in full accord; it may tickle your approbation, but it is of no much powder wasted. But now, what have the clubs done? They have thrust the unaffiliated Democrat rudely aside; they have passed resolutions that no one should be nominated for office except he be a member of a Democratic club. In a neighboring county, a club passed

representative man of the South; hear what he says and have courage and independence enough to say the same thing:

In the course of the debate, Lamar, of Mississippi, spoke of the Hamburg affair as terrible and disgraceful, but he denied that its circumstances were a legitimate subject of debate in the House. There are one or two facts, however, that gleamed indisputable. One of these was that a body of white men, without authority of law, put to death a number of black men while prisoners—not prisoners in the legal sense, however, inasmuch as these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say in his place that no excuse or palliation could possibly be found for that outrage and barbarism. [Applause on the Republican side of the House.] The South had its lawless classes, as the North had, with this difference—that in the South they flamed out in different localities, and were confined to short periods of time; while in the North white men were sometimes held in terror for months at a time, and the State authorities defied. In those Southern States where disorders occurred, there were governments of a peculiar character and type. They were called Republican, but it was a spurious Republicanism, which had no sympathy with the purpose and feelings of the great national Republican party. It was these State governments which had encouraged these disorders and these murders by their inefficiency, their inability and their cowardice.

We gave the whole extract to be just to Lamar and the Southern people; it will, however, be perceived that although he assigns the proper causes for such lawlessness he condemns the deed, and so should all good citizens.

## The State Convention.

This body was unwisely called together before the meeting of the Republican Nominating Convention. It forced Chamberlain to compromise with the Radical majority to get the nomination. After a Democrat is nominated by the State Convention there is no way of co-operation. There is but one way for our State Convention to do: Adjourn; adjourn until the Republicans have had their meeting; if Chamberlain is nominated he has compromised with a racial majority, and we will vote for a Democratic Governor even if hopelessly beaten. Let him be beaten in the Republican Convention he will carry one-third of the Republican vote with him and should be nominated by the united Convention of Democrats and bolters. The argument that we have tried the same thing twice before and have failed is an argument for bolters. We generally fail in the first attempt. Witnesses: Huss—John Brown; Huss was burnt and John Brown was hung; the comparison may not be palatable but it is to the point. The Protestants are unmolested now and Cuffee is free; perhaps we may succeed at the third effort; a few failures do not discourage us. Your taxes would have been a little higher if Charleston had not compromised to sustain the Governor's votes. We will be more explicit in our next. This is a mere suggestion.

## The Chinaman and the Negro.

The Chinaman is not more comfortable in California than he was last week. The Mongolian plank in his platform does not increase his happiness; secret societies are forming all over the State to root him out. He may be a nuisance; some say the negro is; but strange to say what is patriotic action in reference to the civilized Chinese would be treason and rebellion if tried on the untutored African. We have heard it said that consistency is a diamond ring. The above proves it.

## Editorial Review.

The revolution in Mexico is about to collapse. General Crook has been heard from. He is out of danger and expects soon to deal a crushing blow to the Sioux. Gov. Vance is stamping North Carolina in his race for the Governorship, which, from present appearances, he is bound to get. The great annual manoeuvres of the Austrian army are to be held in Moravia from August 27 to September 7. Look out, Turkey.

## FOR THE HERALD.

To the Editor of the Newberry Herald: DEAR SIR:—Feeling fully assured that you take great pleasure in placing always before the people any item of news concerning the young men of the country, I take the liberty of referring in your columns to the recent fine conduct of a young gentleman who is well known to the citizens of Newberry. Ernest A. Garlington, the son of Gen'l Albert C. Garlington, had just graduated at West Point and received a commission in the United States Army as 2d Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of Cavalry, now operating against the Sioux Indians. The Regulations of the War Department allow several months of furlough to young officers assigned to the army as was young Garlington, and while on furlough he had reached the present home of his parents, Atlanta, Georgia, when the news came of the death of the gallant Custer and his comrades. As once he repaired to the War Department and requested permission to join his Regiment. It was granted, but before doing so he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. His was a brave act of a brave boy, and his reward was not only merited but graceful. Such conduct of self-sacrificing patriotism is well worthy the highest commendation. Every true heart wishes the dashing young dragoon the highest success in the pathway of glory, and that all his steps may be guarded by the Providence of God. Respectfully,  
Y. J. POPE.

resolution that every voter who did not join the township club should be ostracised, (the very word.) Recommended to the tender mercies of the Turk or sent us to Siberia at once. That's liberty with a vengeance. Such may be the manner of gaining voters in a community of imbeciles and cravens, but in a State which prides itself upon its intellect and independence, it is suicide with malice aforethought. To those Democrats the door should be opened wide; they and the independent voter dwell in that border land whence alone recruits may be expected with any reasonable hope of success. They are not only refused a voice in the nomination, but formally excluded from being nominated. They are only thought fit to vote for the elect few who compose the club and—to be abused. They are a voiceless tribe; they do not make the street corners resonant with rhetoric, they are forbearing withal and easily satisfied; but they feel they should be treated with some consideration; they might rebel. We throw out these few ideas with the intention of preserving harmony, by indicating one of the causes from which dissension may easily spring. We have heard the mutterings of the storm, and it is our duty to give warning to prevent its outbreak.

## FOR THE HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 19, 1876.

Pursuant to call of the Executive Committee the County Democratic Convention met in the Court House, President J. N. Lipscomb in the Chair and in the absence of the Secretary, Thos. W. Holloway requested to act as secretary pro tem. The Secretary called the roll and the following delegates were present:—  
No. 1—2 clubs—A. G. Maybin, A. J. Kilgore, J. S. Hair, Dr. S. F. Fant, Y. J. Pope, Esq., S. B. Fowles, J. Y. Culbreath, O. L. Schumpert, W. H. Wallace, D. S. Pope, Y. J. Harrington, T. C. Pool, L. C. Moore, J. E. Brown.  
No. 2—  
No. 3—B. H. Maybin, W. B. Oxner, B. P. Anghry, W. D. Hardy.  
No. 4—James S. Spearman, J. McCarley, R. C. Carlisle.  
No. 5—E. P. Chalmers, Dr. J. W. Folk, J. C. Butler, J. P. Kinard, Robert Neel, G. S. Sligh.  
No. 6—I. P. Davis, T. M. Neel, B. R. Mangum.  
No. 7—Capt. J. N. Lipscomb, A. J. Teague, J. R. Irwin, L. W. Simkins.  
No. 8—J. R. Spearman, M. Werts, J. M. Ward.  
No. 9—T. W. Coonts, D. Rikard, A. P. Dominick.  
No. 10—  
No. 11—2 clubs—E. S. Keitt, D. A. Dickert, F. D. Graham, T. W. Holloway, E. J. Lake, Thos. V. Wicker and D. J. Hentz.

Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Col. E. S. Keitt, in the absence of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave the reasons of that Committee for calling this Convention together.  
On motion, by D. A. Dickert, that in all cases where there are more than one club in a township, and they cannot agree upon a vote, the same be appointed by the Convention. Adopted.  
The Young Men's Democratic Club of Township No. 1 presented credentials for membership in this Convention, which, on motion, was agreed to; and the vote apportioned to the two clubs 4-1-2 each, and the apportionment of 2-1-2 votes each for the two clubs in Township No. 11.  
O. L. Schumpert, Esq., submitted a constitution for the government of the Democratic party of Newberry County, which, on motion, was referred to the Executive Committee.

W. D. Hardy, Esq., moved that the Convention proceed to the election of four delegates to the State Convention; the yeas and nays being called for, the vote stood 40-5-8 yeas, 11-5-8 nays. Adopted.  
On motion, the Convention went into an election for four delegates to the State Convention, in pursuance of the call of the State Executive Committee.

On motion, the rule adopted at the last Convention, the election of one delegate at a time, shall prevail in the present election.  
Messrs. J. P. Kinard, W. D. Hardy and O. L. Schumpert were appointed tellers to conduct the election.  
The managers reported the election of Capt. James N. Lipscomb, Thos. W. Holloway, W. D. Hardy and R. L. McCaughrin as delegates to the State Convention, called to meet in Columbia August 15th, 1876; and as alternates, Y. J. Pope, Esq., J. S. Hair, E. P. Chalmers and John R. Spearman.  
On motion, the recommendation of the State Executive Committee, that the County Conventions instruct their delegates to the State Convention to nominate Congressional candidates and Solicitors for their respective Congressional and Judicial Districts.—Adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet August 22d, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.  
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## FOR THE HERALD.

First Lieutenant Ernest A. Garlington.

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he says that a large amount of the money received by him under the appropriation went into the hands of prominent politicians in Charleston, and Mackey, our Congressman, is implicated. Oh, my!

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FOR THE HERALD.

SENeca, S. C.

July 21, 1876.