

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

The Herald.

THOS. F. BRENEKER, EDITOR.



NEWBERRY, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 27, 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.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Wade Hampton, of Richland.

For Lieutenant-Governor—W. D. Simpson, of Laurens.

For Secretary of State—R. M. Sims, of York.

For Attorney-General—James Conner, of Charleston.

For Superintendent of Education—Hugh S. Thompson, of Richland.

For Comptroller-General—Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell.

For Treasurer—S. L. Leaphart, of Richland.

For Adjutant-General—E. W. Moise, of Sumter.

For Congress, Third District—D. Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville.

For Solicitor, Seventh Circuit—B. W. Ball, of Laurens.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First Congressional District—J. W. Harrington.

Second Congressional District—J. A. Ingram.

Third Congressional District—William Wallace.

Fourth Congressional District—J. B. Irwin.

Fifth Congressional District—Robert Aldrich.

For the State at Large—John A. Wagener, Samuel McGowan.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator—J. N. Lipscomb.

For House of Representatives—Y. J. Pope, Wm. Dorroh and E. S. Keitt.

For County Commissioners—William Lester, Rolly Wood and L. P. W. Riser.

For Sheriff—D. B. Wheeler.

For Clerk of Court—E. P. Chalmers.

For Judge of Probate—Sampson Pope.

For School Commissioner—H. S. Boozer.

For Coroner—J. B. Werts.

The Democratic sky is serene, and the heart beats high with hope, for a better day is coming, the long, dark night being nearly at its close. What a fearfully long night!

The Party Ruins 70,000 Negroes.

The records prove that the Republican party, which claimed to be the especial guardian of the negroes of the South, deluded them into trusting their savings to the Freedman's Savings Bank, and then robbed them of 70,000,000 negro depositors were robbed of \$3,000,000.

"A better Government can be secured under proper economy, with all unnecessary and improper leakages stopped, than under a system of extravagance which tends to make all public officers indifferent and reckless. This is the true secret of administrative Reform. In New York we are running the government for little more than half what it cost two years ago, and the work is at least efficiently done."—Sam'l J. Tilden's conversation at Albany, Sept. 4.

Horatio Seymour says: I cannot think that the American people will put every branch of this government into the hands of those who cannot give a vote for economy and reform without self-condemnation. I believe the best and most thoughtful of the Republican party wish to get out of this dilemma; that they will be glad to have political power so distributed that needed reforms can be brought about. They can get their party into a shape where it will be more serviceable to the public welfare. With a Democratic President, and House on the one hand, and a Republican Senate and array of officials upon the other, there will be a discussion with regard to public affairs which would compel both organizations to elevate their standards of patriotism and public virtue with a view of gaining the confidence of the American people.

The Handwriting on the Wall.

According to the ratio in which events are now progressing, the so-called Republicans will lose all the respectable members of the party by the end of October. Public recantations of Grantism are being made almost daily, the writers and speakers basing their change of views upon the ground that administrative reform and honest government cannot be hoped for under Hayes, whilst they are obtainable under Tilden. To such an extent does this feeling exist, and so lucidly and forcibly are the views of these converts to Democracy expressed, that we might be content to leave the argument of our cause to these gentlemen, confining ourselves to simply spreading forth their opinions throughout the Union.

No worse indictment could be brought against the present Republican managers than their treatment of the honest and capable chiefs of their party. Edwin M. Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, ostracised and dying from bitterness of heart at seeing into what hands the government of their country had fallen; the "old watch-dog of the Republic," F. E. Spinner, persecuted and driven into exile, so that the wolves might run riot in the fold; Bristow squelched; Jewell removed, so that the mails may be properly "managed" during the present canvass; and many other public officers similarly treated in order that our present Doge may carry out the designs of his "Council of Ten," who are resolved to have a like pliable Doge to succeed him.

The reflecting and honest men of the Republican party will not stand this treachery to the Union any longer. When such honest names as those of William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin and Hiram Barney lead the van of protest, followed by so eminent a statesman as Charles Francis Adams, and so profound a political thinker as Prof. Sumner, of Yale, the present rulers of the crumbling organization which met lately at Cincinnati know full well that "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharisu" which is inscribed by the hand of destiny on their banners. When such recognized leaders of public opinion as those we have named, with others of equal prominence who are preparing to follow, thus forsake their former associations in supreme disgust, we may rest assured that the rank and file of the party are resolved to emulate their action.

Terrific Hail Storm.

On last Saturday week one of the most terrific hail storms ever experienced in this State visited Lancaster, which destroyed property to the value of \$75,000. The storm commenced at 5 o'clock—the cloud rising in Chester and bearing northward toward Lancaster, passed clear through that county into Chesterfield. Many farms were completely devastated, corn and cotton being torn to atoms. Trees which are left standing are bare of leaves and bark by the hail, which in some places varied from the size of a cherry to that of a goose egg, and many of which were driven through solid planks. Rabbits, birds and chickens were killed in great numbers. At the village the destruction was not so great, but through the country where it passed the appearance is said to be that of midwinter. The hail in many places lay in piles a foot deep. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

We learn from the Union-Herald that a portion of Cross Keys and Goslin Hill townships suffered terribly by the same time from the effects of the hail storm which passed through that section of country. The Herald's correspondent says he can not describe the awful scene—and nothing but devastation and ruin mark the track of the storm. Late corn and peas are all lost, and the cotton is literally stripped, and most of the bolts beaten off and drifted into piles. Capt. Douglass' gin house and outbuildings, with Mr. D. P. Duncan's stables, were destroyed.

Mr. J. D. Epps, of the Caldwell section, writes that such a storm has never before been witnessed. It was about one and a half miles wide and swept everything in its track. The loss on J. T. Douglass' Whitmore place is about twenty-five bales of cotton, and he has lost proportionately on the Vance place. All the cotton that was open is gone, and green bolls can be gathered by the hamperful. Between a fire of last April and this storm the writer has suffered terribly. All along the line of the storm the fencing is down.

General Hampton in a brief address made in Columbia on Thursday night last said he "did not doubt were he to go before the Combahee rioters he would have a respectable hearing." No one else doubts it. It needs only a look at his honest, noble face and to hear him speak to convince the dullest mind that he speaks the truth, and that in his hands the State will once more be in the happy place it once was.

That democracy means peace cannot be doubted, and just the reverse means radicalism. Patterson, who is now in Washington with Chamberlain, and who runs there every time the political pot boils over, and his precious neck is in danger, said, on the occasion of this late stampede, "We've got to raise h—l somehow with the niggers, and get the troops down there, or the d—d rebels will carry the election in spite of us." The time has gone by when he could make good capital in this way, and every time he raises a disturbance the democratic ranks swell with the accession of sensible colored men who see through the trick. Every time, too, he succeeds in "raising h—l among the niggers" it is to their cost. Democracy means peace, good government, prosperity; radicalism means war of races, a rotten government, theft and final bankruptcy. Choose between the two, colored men.

The Way They Do it in Indiana.

The Democrats of Davies County, Ind., have arranged for a traveling political camp meeting. The arrangement provides for a moving caravan, to be composed of 500 Tilden Guards, in uniform, as advance escorts, 150 wagons, each containing men, women and provisions for the trip and a twelve pound cannon manned by gunners. The design is to start on the morning of September 19, and make a complete circuit of the Second Congressional District, stopping at some prominent point for a meeting. At sunrise a salute of 100 guns will be fired to convince the neighborhood that business is on hand. Hons. Heister Clymer, S. S. Cox, James H. Beck and others will accompany this camp meeting on wheels.

Nearly Two Hundred Millions Stolen by Carpet-Baggers.

The records prove that President Grant's reconstruction policy has resulted in the increase of the debts of Southern States, which were almost nothing at the close of the war, to an aggregate of \$194,000,000, and in the almost complete confiscation of property by local taxation; that the lists of estates and farms to be sold for taxes fill column after column and page after page of the Southern newspapers; that this condition of things affects the blacks equally with the whites, and is the direct result of the enormous thefts of Republican officials.

Editorial Review.

Laurens is all alive—politics, labor reform and anti-cotton associations are all being run at the same time. The fever in Charleston is said to be of the most virulent character, and hundreds of people are leaving the city. D. D. McCall, Esq., of Marion, solicitor of that circuit, has severed his connection with the Radical party. Another.

Maj. H. A. Meetz has been nominated for the Senate, and Dr. G. Muller and Maj. G. Leaphart for the House, by the Democrats of Lexington. Things are red-hot in Indiana, and the boys in blue are doing a good work for the Democracy. The mounted camp meeting will make many converts. Old John Robinson—Reliable—will exhibit in Spartanburg Oct. 23d. He is travelling with an immense concern—and will take Newberry in his tour.

In Clarendon a conservative colored Republican named Bines was stabbed by Nero Abraham, a colored Radical, because the former said something in favor of the Democrats. The yellow fever in Savannah is on the increase and earnest calls are made for help, both in money and by nurses. There are thousands of destitute people who can only live by charity.

Col. Aiken has invited L. Cass Carpenter to meet him on the stump. But Cass refuses to stump it. The fact is the Radicals are too badly stumped to meet any of the Democratic speakers.

Major Stewart's Company, now stationed at Laurens, we are pleased to learn has raised by subscription the sum of \$100 for the widow of H. B. Hall, who was shot by a member of that company sometime ago.

District Attorney Corbin is disgusted with the ticket, and says there are but few on the ticket he can vote for. We hear of several other prominent Rads who are almost if not fully persuaded to cut loose from the dirty ticket but are not yet ready to make it publicly known. They declare they will not vote it.

The mass meeting at Honea Path on Wednesday last was another bright chapter in the democratic record. The meeting was immense. The cavalry were out in force to the number of 2,000, the ladies were also out and the footmen, and the colored people in goodly numbers. Was ever such enthusiasm known before?

What Hampton says he means—of the many noble sentiments he has uttered one is that if elected he will be the Governor of the whole people, white and black, and show no partiality to any. He declares, too, that he will be able to settle all State affairs without assistance from the General Government. He is the man for the occasion.

Near Jonesville, in Spartanburg County, a young girl was forcibly seized by a negro and an attempt made to violate her. Happily the wretch did not carry out his dastardly purpose. He is at large and a reward has been offered for his arrest. He is copper color, five feet one inch high and weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The Spartan says: "On Saturday a box was received at the railroad office at this place containing the rail shovel of earth from Butt Mountain cut, on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad. It tells its own tale. The problem has been solved—From the seaboard to the mountains' is now but a question of rhetoric. 'From ocean to ocean' is the language of commerce."

"Honest John" Patterson says he is glad that Hampton desires joint discussion, but if he means by that to limit the Republican speakers in time they won't stand it, as President Grant has his eye on the South, and the man on horseback will regulate affairs, and that the Albany Penitentiary stands open and has plenty of room for the Democratic rank and file. Does he mean to intimidate?

FOR THE HERALD.

Our Local Schools.

MR. EDITOR—Having spoken in my last two communications of the vital necessity of liberally sustaining our schools, I will now make a few remarks on the kind of studies best fitted to arouse thought, to create the power of thinking, in which consists all true education.

Studies may be divided into two great classes—those mainly important for knowledge and those chiefly disciplinary. Of the first kind are Spelling, Reading, Geography, History, &c. Of the second, Latin, Greek, and the exact sciences, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, &c.

Proper school education should be a judicious admixture of both these elements. The first are in their nature more simple, and a part of them, as Reading and Spelling, rudimentary; and therefore absolutely essential for the foundation of all education whatever. As school education is almost entirely derived from books, it is obvious that Spelling and Reading lie at the foundation; and we see at once that until a child can read clearly, distinctly and without any hesitation, it is impossible for him to obtain from books any clear ideas or information. Although we must insist on these as the fundamental ground work, still we all know that a foundation without a superstructure is worse than useless, and that the best foundation laid must be built on or it will fall to ruin; and all the outlay hitherto made will be worse than lost. If, then, we mean to make the pupil's mind a mere store-house, to be crammed as full as it can hold, and then left to be drawn upon and exhausted, or abandoned to rust and inevitable decay, we will not only insist upon these elementary studies as paramount, but all-sufficient. The very word we use carries with it the true idea at which we should aim. Education is derived from two Latin words, "e" and "duce," meaning "to lead out"—not stuff in. Education, then, means the opposite of cramming or filling—as of a storehouse or barn—but rather the drawing out, polishing and brightening of the hidden jewel within. Then if we mean and wish, in this higher sense, to educate our children, we will, as soon as the mere rudiments are acquired, press the more important or disciplinary studies. Many parents, however, through over-indulgence, allow their children at an immature age, and when they are utterly unable to form a correct judgment, to abandon these, the most important, because they are difficult and require more application and study. There is a growing disposition of our age and country to be free of restraint and discipline. Consequently, we find both boys and girls, as a general rule, opposed to the prosecution of the more definite studies, and parents weakly yielding to the pressure.

Now, then, is the necessary disciplinary training to be gained? Not by studies requiring no pains, but by studies which will require time and close application. We all know by the common experience of life, that what is easily got is as easily lost. Too easy studies open the workshop for the great enemy. There is a closer connection between severe study and virtue than careless thinkers imagine. For true virtue cannot exist without thought, and the unlearned are therefore destitute of this fundamental requisite.

CITIZEN.

FOR THE HERALD.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN F. BRISTOW.

The only reform blossom on the Republican tree, is Benjamin F. Bristow. He has recently flowered out as a Hayes orator under the inducements of the first plank of the platform of plenty of money, and the bloody shirt. An hour among the sugar refiners here would convince any one of the fact that reform blossoms on the Radical tree can bear no good fruit. They say that his decisions were the most unjust of any ever rendered by any Secretary of the Treasury, that he decided cases of exactly the same character in opposite ways at the same time, and that his decisions were made in favor of his acquaintances and friends, and against those who relied upon his official constituency. They point to the fact that when they publicly made these charges, and gave detailed facts and figures in support of them, no denial was made at the time, or since, notwithstanding that Mr. Bristow's friends promised an explicit and full explanation. The plain truth of the matter is that Bristow traded upon a special exploit, for which he was entitled, but little credit, as he acted only on mercantile figures furnished to the Treasury by merchants and manufacturers, whose interests were hostile to fraud, months before any step was taken by the Government. I confess that an exhibition of these letters and figures has startled me; for they show, 1st, That for over a year not only the extent but the exact localities of the frauds, amounting, as all know, to tens of millions of dollars, was known to the Treasury. 2d, That the Treasury persistently refused to take any notice of the representations or make any use of the knowledge until driven to do so by the press. There is nothing yet developed about these gigantic frauds not contained in an article published in the Journal of Commerce of this city in the Fall of 1874.

A MODEL COMMISSIONER.

When attention of Revenue Commissioner Douglass was called to the extent of the cheating in St. Louis, he replied that the Government had trusty officers there (namely, McDonald, Joyce and Ford) and that if there was any trifling irregularity it was too small to be worthy of notice, and yet, at that moment, of the tax of 70 cents per gallon on distilled spirits the Government was receiving only 30 cents, the thieves in and out of office pocketing 40 cents. Yet Mr. Commissioner Douglass, who, before he became the friend and protector of McDonald and Joyce, was the friend and protector of Bailey and Dittenhoeffer still bears generally the reputation of a faithful officer, dull and stupid undoubtedly, but still faithful. The plain truth must now be told. Among them all there was not one faithful—not one. All were tarred with the same stick, and the best plea that any one can make is that he was less naive than fool. Douglass, the model Commissioner earned a large fortune in a year after his retirement by obtaining reversals of his own decisions. In the single matter of the brokers' tax he got over \$50,000. Another attorney did all the work, but Douglass obtained the decision. From Delano to Bailey and from Douglass to Joyce, all were venal, and either bribed or influenced in their decisions by the powers of those in supreme power. The present Commissioner, G. B. Raum, was appointed at the urgent request of John Logan. He knows nothing whatever about revenue matters, except as informed by the old clerks of Delano and Douglass. Is it reasonable to expect better results from his administration, with Delano and Douglass for models, and Logan for a guide? There is only one cure to reform the whole abominable system, which has destroyed the internal revenue, and by criminal connivance, or, to be charitable, equally criminal neglect, allowed the government to be robbed in fourteen years of over NINE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

The more I consider the subject, the more I am convinced that there is no remedy short of the extirpation of the whole present system. Every evil has its relief, and every fraudulent combination its still paid defender in the Bureau now. Every official diver on immediately turns "attorney," and makes a fortune out of his knowledge of fraud, and his control over other officials who participated with him in fraudulent gains, and dare not decide against him. The remedy is simple—"A change of measures and of men." This evil was so plainly the most gigantic, that the House did not complete its investigation at the late session sufficiently to pass any general measure of reform in the face of the determined opposition of the radical Senate; the Democratic victory of this Fall will enable Congress to cure effectually the festering sore on our body politic, which poisons the air of the Treasury. The Republican Senators will not resist this reform because too many of them are too deeply concerned in past delinquencies to dare resist it, and the election of the Democratic ticket this year will not only disclose the sources of past corruption, but will restore to the Government full revenue from a source from which there has heretofore resulted not merely loss of revenue, but the most shameful scandals which have disgraced us in the eyes of the world, and worse still in our own eyes, for as self degradation is the worst of all degradations, self-esteem is of all things the most essential to success.

LIGHTER THINGS.

These topics may be heavy for a desultory correspondence, but probably all of your readers are now sufficiently interested in public affairs, which they know, from experience, to form the basis of their success or failure, to

forgive prolixness on such subjects. If they want dissertations on more amusing themes I can only refer them to your next letter, which will be devoted to plays and pastimes, as is right on the theory, that even pending elections determining the future of the country, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

FOR THE HERALD.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1876.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION FROM A WASHINGTON OUTLOOK.

At the present writing, it looks as if nothing can prevent Mr. Tilden from being elected but the failure of his friends to convince the voters in the North that he was a loyalist, in word and deed, during the late civil war. Mr. Tilden's Northern supporters have, thus far, shown themselves to be less sagacious and patriotic than the Democrats of the South. The latter understand the "situation," and are clamorous that pamphlets shall be distributed all over the doubtful States setting forth, undeniably, the Union Record of our candidate. The Southern men understand well the impossibility of electing any Democratic candidate who did not have a good Union record, and they selected Mr. Tilden because he had such a record. They now complain, and with good reason, that while all sorts of documents are scattered over the country refuting charges preferred against him which very few persons believe to be well founded, and most people care nothing about, one way or the other, nothing has been published and widely circulated in those States where it would be beneficial, showing that Mr. Tilden was from the very first, as he now is, an uncompromising Union man. Mr. Tilden's record, as a speaker, a writer and a liberal donor to the Union cause during the war, is so well known in New York, that the preparation of the pamphlet that is now the great need of the campaign ought not to be delayed.

THE WESTERN GERMAN VOTE.

The indications are unmistakable that Indiana and Ohio will be carried by the Democracy next month. Two months ago this was not expected. It was then generally conceded by leading Democrats that the Republicans would certainly carry Ohio, and most probably Indiana. Since then, however, the German Republicans in those two States have been coming over to the Democracy, owing to the course generally pursued by the Republican party on the temperance question. Attempts have been unsuccessfully made by Republican writers and speakers to convince the Germans that they will benefit themselves, and sink in public estimation, if they desert a party whose general principles and measures they approve, merely because it has failed to meet their wishes on one petty issue, unworthy of consideration which the Germans give to it.

To the above specious sophistry the German newspapers reply that citizens of foreign birth do not primarily object to the enactment and enforcement of sumptuary laws because they interfere with their personal interests, convenience and enjoyment, but because such laws are wrong in spirit and principle. "The men," say they, "who threw the tea into Boston harbor were not, necessarily, all tea drinkers. Probably, some of them even disliked the beverage. It was the principle of taxation without representation to which the people of the thirteen colonies objected; not the amount of the tax. 'Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute' was their motto. And it is to the principle involved in sumptuary laws and Sunday laws that most naturalized citizens and a large and rapidly increasing proportion of native citizens object. Adopted citizens of German birth would not be worthy of the high honor of American citizenship if they did not endeavor to secure, by the peaceful use of the ballot, the abolition of all arbitrary restrictions on their personal liberty."

I have given you, above, the concentrated essence of the German press on the temperance question and Sunday laws, but the Democracy should bear in mind, however, that these are local questions and if we carry Indiana and Ohio in October, we do not, ipso facto, necessarily carry them in November. The U. S. Government has nothing to do with the Sunday question, nor that of prohibition; and many men may therefore vote one ticket in October, and the other in November. For that reason, and others equally obvious, no matter how large our majorities in Indiana and October may be in October, it will be necessary for us to go on working harder than ever from then on till November in those States, and in all others which have a large German vote.

FOR THE HERALD.

TOWNSHIP NO. 4—CLUB NO. 1.

MR. EDITOR—To-day this club had a very enthusiastic meeting. The club was addressed by M. A. Carlisle and W. H. Wallace, Esqs., by invitation. Their addresses were well conceived, and highly appropriate to the occasion, and gave universal satisfaction to all and did much good in our great cause. We have a club of ninety-five members, twenty-one of whom are colored. The club passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That Club No. 1 and No. 2 of this Township will give a barbecue and picnic on the 3d of October.

Resolved, 2nd. That Col. J. G. McKissick of Union, Col. B. W. Ball and A. W. Moore of Laurens, be invited to address the meeting on that day.

Resolved, 3rd. That all persons are invited to attend.

Resolved, 4th. That the Secretary send an abstract to the Newberry HERALD for publication.

On this day all of the County candidates are expected to be present.

Very respectfully,
W. H. WHITMIRE, Sec.

IN SYMPATHY.

TO THE HEARTS MADE SAD BY THE DEATH OF LITTLE JIMMIE SONDLEY.

You have lost a darling little treasure—no, not lost! But death's plucked one of your sweetest, fairest flowers, Transplanted it in heavenly soil, To adorn immortal bowers.

Dear friends, do not weep for him as dead, A living in the cold and silent tomb. For no sooner had you laid him there, Than gentle angels, on their wings of love, Wafted his spirit up to heaven above.

'Twas hard indeed to leave him stolen From your early home away, But his little feet now patter, to never, never cease, On the bright paths of glory.

And this sad loss is not of fate, or chance, Called blind, but of God's goodness and mercy only His design.

Oh! mother, father, are you not willing, (yes I know you are), When you have five bright jewels on earth, To lend God one for heaven? And when you have safely landed on the happy, golden shore, Heaven to you again will the lost jewel restore.

Just think of the grand transformation—Your little Jimmie is now an angel, with wings, and snowy wings. He strikes the golden harp and in the heavenly choir sings. We're a sorry crowd upon his noble head—Oh! why cry such a forely creature dead? God's severed only one link from your happy family, and will he mean to ailure your seven hearts on high—Prepare you for death and make you more willing to die. As time rolls on, the grasping hand of death as ever, Will continue one by one your links to sever.

And it is my prayer, that when the last has safely landed over Jordan's golden strand, They'll meet above they'll be one unbroken band.

ARRIVALS AT POOL'S HOTEL.

R. E. Lyons, Union; Jno. Willis, Edgefield; Jno. H. Kearney, Philadelphia; L. F. River, Liberty; Geo. A. Finley, York; J. M. Dickie, New York; J. W. M. Simmons, W. H. Carlisle, T. J. McCraw, J. B. Mayfield, S. J. Crawford, J. C. Gilder, P. A. Schumert, S. Blalock, Newberry; H. B. Dick, Rome, Ga.; Jas. S. Sims, J. L. Lobez, Charleston; P. P. Pease, E. Bean, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Goussier, Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Howell, Greenville; Charles Cook, Baltimore; A. V. Boatwright, Ga.; J. M. Mendel, Charlotte, N. C.

THE SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL.

published by Messrs. Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., is received for September. This magazine of real merit and is offered at such a low rate—only \$1 25 a year, postage paid—that every amateur and lover of music should have it.

We are requested to say that this firm will continue, during the prevalence of Yellow Fever in Savannah, to fill all orders of music, etc., as usual. Those who desire can have orders filled at their Branch House in Augusta, Ga., by addressing them at that place. Pianos and Organs shipped directly from the North without passing through Savannah.

Married.

On Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. R. A. Fair, Mr. BASIL M. DEASE and Miss KIRK SAMPSON, of this County.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Dominick Grange, No. 204, held Saturday evening, September 16th, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased God, in his all-wise dispensation, to remove from our midst and social companionship our esteemed and worthy sister, SALLIE M. SREALY, and while we drop the tear of regret and deeply deplore her untimely death, still we bow in humble submission to His holy will, and in order to perpetuate her memory, and to make a feeble manifestation of our sympathy and regard for our deceased sister, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our dear friend and sister, SALLIE M. SREALY, society has lost a valued and much respected citizen, the Church and community have been bereft of one of its most honored and devoted members.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Heaven we cannot refrain from expressing our deep regret at the loss of one whose pure heart and kind life endeared her to all who knew her.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their deep distress, and that we sincerely mourn with them in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a page in our record book be inscribed to the memory of our deceased sister, and that copies of these resolutions be presented to her family, and the County paper be requested to publish the same.

JAS. C. BANKS, }
J. L. HUNTER, } Committee.

New & Miscellaneous.

MAYES & MARTIN,

AGENTS FOR
Smith's Cotton Press
THE BEST IN USE!
Sept. 27, 33-42.

SEED WHEAT.

One Hundred and Fifty Bushels of AMBER WHEAT, and One Hundred Bushels of WHITE WHEAT.
For Sale by
MAYES & MARTIN.
Sept. 27, 33-42.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 27, 1876.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

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