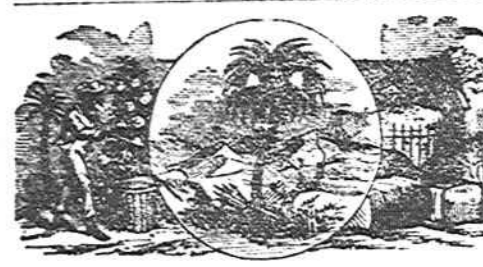


THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

The Herald.

THOS. F. GRENEKER, Editor.
W. H. WALLACE, Editor.



NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1878.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
The Herald is the highest respectability of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an advertising medium offers unrivaled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WADE HAMPTON.

The Liberia Emigrants.

MR. WILLIAMS' SECOND LETTER TO THE NEWS AND COURIER.

The first letter of A. B. Williams, the correspondent sent to Liberia with the emigrant ship Azor, was noticed by us last week. It was sent from Freetown, in Sierra Leone, three hundred miles from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia and the place of destination. The second letter, which was mailed from Monrovia, June 2nd, was printed in the News and Courier the 9th instant. We are sorry that we have not space to give this letter, as well as the former one, in full.

When the ship reached Sierra Leone twenty-three emigrants had died, there was much sickness still on the vessel, and provisions had run down very low. Capt. Holmes feared that with the calms then prevailing it might require eight or ten days for the Azor to reach Monrovia, (the Azor is a sail vessel), and the consequence might be many more deaths. He therefore made arrangements with a steamship to tow the Azor from Sierra Leone to Monrovia, which was done in two days the steamer charging for its services \$210, equal to \$1,050, which has to be paid by the Liberia Exodus Association. They reached Monrovia June 2nd, forty-two days after leaving Charleston. It was expected to make the trip in twenty-five days at most. Mr. Williams' description of Freetown, the Capital of Sierra Leone, is well drawn. "The laboring people of both sexes," he says, "are very erect and well shaped, and are very strong. Almost all the overland transportation is done on human heads, there being only three horses in the entire colony. A woman will walk into town at a good pace from miles in the country, with a child swinging at her back, and from thirty to seventy pounds of produce on her head, carrying herself as well and showing as little fatigue as an average American or English woman would after a mile's unencumbered stroll. What the men carry I am afraid to say. I saw one carrying two huge iron pots on his head, weighing probably 150 pounds, and he looked as if he hardly felt them."

The town proper (Freetown) contains about 3,600 population, and the colony of Sierra Leone extends some thirty miles back of the coast, and contains between 30,000 and 40,000 people. The total number of white people in the colony is about 200. The colony is ruled by a Governor and Council appointed by the English Government. They are all white men. The name of the present Governor is Rowe. Some of the petty officers are colored.

The laborers get about 25 cents a day, and a good clerk or shopman \$15 to \$25 a month, and they seem to live comfortably and contentedly. There is no need there of the "XVth Amendment." On this point we let Mr. Williams speak his own words: "STRUCK ALL OF A HEAP." An English gentleman, with whom I became acquainted, invited me to his house for dinner. He was a prominent man, and there is no doubt as to his business and social standing being of the best. On going to his house, I was "struck all of a heap" by being introduced to his son and daughter, both unmistakably colored. In the expressive language of Mrs. Camp, "You might 'a' knocked me down with a feather." Blue Moses! Here was I who had never, never, never, sat at meat with anything but pure Caucasian; who had never been called colored man or woman "Mr." or "Mrs." (resorting oftentimes to ingenious devices to avoid doing so without giving offence, such as asking a boy coming to the door "who lives here") in order that he should say "Mr. Johnson," and I shouldn't have to I, who had been explaining to my host, while on the way home, why, in my judgment, a social distinction between the races was natural and proper; here I was suddenly

confronted with this appalling problem. Of course there was only one thing to be done, and I went blindly and recklessly in and did it—that was pretend that there was nothing unusual, and that I didn't know white from otherwise. She did the honors of the table very gracefully, and afterwards performed several airs on the piano with correctness and taste. I was so afraid she had noticed my involuntary start at first, that I assured her with tears in my two eyes that her music was the sweetest I had ever heard.

A LITTLE SUPPER.
I met there an American—a New Yorker and a "Copperhead," who had been living five years in Sierra Leone, and he carried me off to a "little supper," in a delightfully cool upstairs room somewhere, where a miniature fountain played from among green shrubs in the centre of the table, and we ate roast fowl and salmon, and drank claret from porous clay utensils in company with two men black as crows, one of whom addressed my friend by his last name. There's social equality, and nobody seems to feel or see any difference. My American friend says "You soon get used to it." The fact is the colored people in Sierra Leone are so thoroughly Anglicized in every respect that the English find no difficulty in forgetting their skins. I ain't English. I learn that the colored daughter of my English friend is a leader of the Freetown lot. Indeed, while I was in the house, the wife of a major in the army came in and paid a sociable visit.

In regard to the pecuniary condition of the emigrants Mr. Williams says: "Several of the steerage passengers started from Charleston with actually not one cent. Others had sums varying from \$1 to \$10. One told me: 'I gave the last \$5 bill I had when they told me the ship couldn't start without more money.' Another, who came away without a dollar in his pocket, holds claims for \$1,200 against the Association. I don't think more than five of those aboard have over \$50 in clear cash. The managers knew this too!"

Agricultural Society.
We are glad to see the efforts made by some of our people for securing a County Agricultural Society, and have no doubt that they will be successful. Monday, the 5th of August, a grand mass meeting in this interest will be held at the Court House, where the people of the County will be addressed by distinguished speakers.

A Chinaman applied the 10th to Judge Choate, of New York, to become a citizen of the United States. His application was denied, under the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, in the case of Ah Up. Where can the law be that allows a German, Frenchman, Englishman, or Russian to become a citizen, but not a Chinaman?

About Stamps.
There are 700,000,000 postage stamps sold annually to the people of the United States; 90,000,000 of these are sold at the New York Post Office. They are all made on Prince Street, New York City. Their manufacture requires delicate handling, and therefore young girls of dainty hands are employed by the government to make them. With this assurance, what man will object to licking a postage stamp?

State News.
Five whites and one negro were sentenced by Judge Thomson at Georgetown last week to be hanged for murder.

Wm. Springs, ex-deputy marshal, was convicted of grand larceny last week at Greenville, and sentenced by Judge Kershaw to the penitentiary for three years.

Robert Smalls is understood already to have declared his intention of being a candidate for the next Congress, and ex-Judge Wright is to locate in Beaufort for the purpose of becoming a member of the next General Assembly from this County.—Beaufort Tribune.

Harvey Terry, a member of the Columbia Bar, was fined \$500, or six months imprisonment, by Judge Aldrich in Columbia, Saturday, for contempt of Court. The contempt consisted in his publishing in the Charlotte Observer, some time ago, an abusive article against Judge Shaw for deciding against him in his "Bank Bills" case.

The Charleston Bagging Factory has been in operation only a few weeks. The Company employed unskilled laborers in their own city, rather than send North for experienced hands, preferring to help home people. These laborers have now learned and can perform their duties skillfully. The first sale of the bagging was made the 14th instant, Geo. W. Williams & Co., purchasing twelve hundred rolls, 60,000 yards.

The County Convention Saturday was a harmonious one, and augurs well for the success of the party this campaign. The rearrangement of the Township delegations, doubling the number, and giving to each Township a fixed and certain number of votes, are features that must commend themselves favorably to all fair minded Democrats.

The delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions are men who have the confidence of the people—a better selection could not have been made. No County in the State can make a better showing, and we hope all of them will go, though they have to do it at a sacrifice of time and expense.

Sierra Leone and Liberia.
Sierra Leone where the Azor first stopped is a small country on the West coast of Africa, adjoining Liberia, and on the North. It was established by the English, through the father of Lord Macaulay, as a refuge for negroes, many of whom escaped from the United States. The Capital is therefore appropriately named Freetown. The government of Sierra Leone, as Mr. Williams says, is administered by white officers appointed by the English Government.

Liberia—and that name too suggests freedom—is also inhabited almost exclusively by negroes—indeed no one but a negro can gain citizenship in Liberia. The government is elective, and is formed on the model of this. The governor is elected for two years; he appoints, with the approval of the Senate, his Cabinet or State officers. Senators are chosen for four years, and representatives for two. So the emigrants can have as much politics as they want.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE BEST WE CAN DO—HOT, HOT, HOTTEST—MUSQUITOES AND RABBIT CATCHING—STILL HOT—THE GENERAL OPINION—CARRIER & CARSON—AT GLENN'S—MORE EPSOM SALTS THAN EVER—EFFECT ON SUN-RISE DRINKERS—A BREAKFAST ON TIME—E. S. C. WANTED, &c.

GLENN SPRINGS, July 10, 1878.
Without the ingenuity of the French cook who could prepare a delicious soup out of such scanty materials as a rock with a few condiments for seasoning, or a greasy leather apron, we find it anything but easy to serve the readers of the HERALD with a dish of gossip of an appetizing character out of the limited materials at hand, but we yield to the necessity of the case and will do the best under the circumstances. Leaving Newberry on Friday last when the temperature was as pleasant as a May morning, and which condition it was hoped would continue, we got into a torrid zone before reaching Columbia. Hot! the three letters making up the little word are not adequate to a proper understanding of the character of the weather. "Add four more and make it hottest, then cover it all over with dust, fill the hair with cinders, as well as the eyes with some of the same and a tolerably correct may be formed. Of course it would be pleasant in the city.

Not a bit of it, the extra steam generated on the day before—the glorious Fourth—had not yet cooled off, and its effects were seriously felt by your correspondent and sadly exhibited in a general look of woe. All this though could be borne, for were we not full of pleasant anticipation of mountain breezes, laden with aromatic odors of balsam and fir, wafted over green pastures and fertile valleys? To be sure. Even the desperate attacks of Richard mosquitoes on that night, did not make us unhappy; nor the several wakings caused by a whole sale rat catching indulged in by the amiable family with whom we lodged—who it appeared had been vainly trying to trap them for several nights before. On this occasion they were singularly fortunate in catching seven. Each was a separate catch, and as this interesting family slept with one eye and both ears open, each snap of the trap brought them quickly to their feet, and each one seizing a weapon of some kind and rushing pell mell down stairs, overturning chairs and tables in their way as with exultant shouts they went for the unlucky rodent, it may be easily imagined that the writer thought several things, not the least of which was that he was caught in a pretty tolerable big trap. This was repeated seven times; first a snap, a squeal, a sound of "any feet striking the floor, throwing open of doors, rushing through passage and down stairs, each striving to get in at the death, and it may be as well to add that a dog took a lively hand in the frolic. Do you appreciate the situation, reader?

The ride up the road, particularly after leaving Alston, was like a

that coming down, with the difference that it was more so; the higher we went, and the nearer to the mountain region the hotter it grew. Spartanburg reached at 5, and in the shade, but not in the cool. The first native met said, "sint it hot?" and so did the next and several others. There is no use in disguising the fact, it was hot, terrifically hot, and we do not blame any one for saying so. Fearing it might grow hotter, we hastened on to Calcutt's refuge for the weary—the Hampton House. On the way, and on the porch of the "Piedmont," stood Chase, who kindly informed us that it was hot. We thanked him for the information. Water from the North side of Calcutt's well reduced dust and grime and produced a better feeling, which with a capital supper restored body and mind to a happy equilibrium.

Monday morning, in one of Carrier & Carson's best carriages, with Glenn Springs as the objective point, which was reached at eleven o'clock, with more experience of the heat. By the way the gentlemen above named keep the best stables in Spartanburg, and are always ready with good stock and comfortable vehicles to speed the weary or sick traveller to the Spring, or whatever other point he may wish to reach, at very reasonable rates. Do not forget them.

At Glenn's, and after a two days sojourn what can we say more than has been so often said, that it is the place for all who suffer with liver complaint, dyspepsia, kidney affections or cutaneous diseases. Hundreds of cures testify to the truth of this, but with regret we record the fact that the two days past have been hot, and our experience is that the spring is at least a third farther from the hotel than during any of our previous visits, the hill steeper and rougher and the water stronger and more akin to Epsom Salts than ever before. The effect of all these things combined are seen to a marked degree in the faces of the two score of people who have come here for the water. We see it plainer and hear more of it in the early morning, for it is they who visit the spring at sunrise and take their rations early who receive the most benefit. Particularly noticeable was this fact this morning; several shades of brown and black had disappeared during the night from the faces of the sunrise drinkers, long faces seemed inches shorter, smiles were dispensed freely, steps were lighter, and not a few smiles were seen on rosy cheeks which before had been strangers to anything so attractive. The change was striking and pleasant, and the interchange of experiences was refreshing to hear.

This one's pains had flown away in the night, another had lost that fullness in his head, another felt as "brisk as a bee and light as a fairy," another knew that his liver had been touched, while all were as hungry as wolves, and it was a sight after the return up the hill—that terrible hill—to see their onslaught on the breakfast. It is a fact worthy of mention that even the cooks and waiters—who all drink freely of the fountain—ever they seemed infused and enthused with a new life, for the meal exceeded all other meals both in preparation and in serving. The hash was introduced in round dance measure, the steak with a quick step, fried chicken came in on the wing, bread and butter cakes on the double quick, while coffee, tea and milk requiring more dignity and ease of motion came in to march time. It was a gala occasion. The genial proprietors, father and son, with the younger sons of the family, were included, and were even happier and more attentive than ever—in short the effects of the water on Tuesday, July 10th, were wonderful to behold.

A change had come over everyone's dream, and we fetched a sigh—the only one breathed on that occasion—that our festive friend, E. S. C., was not here to enjoy it, and if he has not started for Glenn's see this letter is made public we hope that he will hasten, for several of the fair ladies who were here last season are again in the picture, and wait with charming impatience for him. We feel ever so much sympathy for the dear creature—gay youths are exceedingly scarce. Old married men, old fogies and all old dyspepsics make up the book, and the girls unfortunately cannot make anything of them however bright their eyes, sweet their smiles or charming their toilettes.

Newberry is at present represented by Messrs. John Cannon and David Hipp, of Pomaria, J. S. Spearman and W. F. Robinson, of Whitmires, J. P. Kinard, of Four Mile House fame, and your humble correspondent, but this afternoon we look for a happy increase in number from the bance County. The cabins are all occupied this season by Laurens and Spartanburg people, and visitors are coming in rapidly—ten arrivals this morning and others on the road—now is the accepted time—come! And now, reader, it strikes us that we have reached the end, and no better place can offer to bring our letter to a close, which we do with kindest regards for all and the wish that you may all be happy and keep in lively remembrance your friend,
THE WRITER.

FOR THE HERALD.
A Few Suggestions to the Democrats of the Country.

The Democratic party of this County should by no means feel secure of success in the campaign now opening. They should bear in mind that all the efforts of 1876 resulted in a partial failure, and that our victories in July, 1877, and in January of the present year, were achieved when there was no Republican ticket in the field, and were only in contests with an ill-organized Independent party.

Now we have to apprehend and to guard against both Republicans and Independents. There is no likelihood that we shall encounter at the polls a ticket of candidates from each one of the two; but it is more than probable, as appearances now indicate, that we shall have to contend against a determined effort on the part of one or the other of them, or of a fusion of the two; and we must therefore provide against both of them.

The Republican party is not near so thoroughly broken up as many of our people imagine. It would be singular if it were. For it is an organization drilled and compacted by ten years of constant struggle and discipline, it reckons as its adherents a race having a majority of near twenty thousand voters in this State, and it is managed by unscrupulous and desperate leaders whose followers hitherto have been their very slaves. It is well ascertained that this party, under the direction of its National leaders, will make a determined effort to elect members of Congress in the South in every Congressional District where there is a negro majority—which is the case in every Congressional District in this State—in order to increase, by any means, the strength of the party in the House of Representatives in Congress. It is equally, if not more important to them to have a majority, on joint ballot, in our State Legislature, so as to enable them to elect a United States Senator, next winter, to fill Patterson's place—and also to control as far as possible the general legislation of the State. It is generally believed that they will nominate no State ticket this year; but we have only their statements, and our opinion of their general satisfaction with our State officers, to found this conclusion upon. The former of these we know to be utterly unworthy of belief, and the latter is not such a thing as should at all satisfy our minds. They might—if they should despair of overcoming Hampton's strength with the colored voters—run a ticket with him as their nominee for Governor.

But however these things may be, that party is still under very good organization; they are now holding meetings with the evident purpose of thoroughly re-establishing themselves in the State; they recognize the great importance of having a majority in the Legislature; and the writer has such information as leads him to expect that they, either as a separate party or in connection with such independent organizations as may arise, will run a full ticket in every County in which there is a decided colored majority. We must therefore be active and alert.

But the chief danger to us seems to be in the way of an independent ticket. There is in this County, as in almost every section of the State, a set of persons who have fished for office and been disappointed or who know that it would be useless for them to try for office in the regular Democratic party, and also general grumblers, malcontents and Ishmaelites (their hands being against all organization) who are ripe for almost any movement short of going into Radicalism, by which "our organization may be defeated. And to this thoroughly bad element—which is, I am happy to believe, small in numbers—there may be added, unless we exercise great care, a much more respectable class, both in character and in numbers, who, being Democrats in their principles, may yet fancy that perfect justice and fairness have not been practiced by our party, and who therefore, and because they apprehend no danger from the Radicals, may seek to control the County by an independent movement. The formation of such a party will depend largely upon the Republican movements. If the Republicans inaugurate early a campaign of their own, we shall have no independent movement; if they do not, it will depend very much upon our action whether such independent movement is undertaken or not. If a Republican campaign is postponed till late in the season, and then rushed upon us, no doubt all independents will come over to us—but then there will have been a division among our own race which cannot but prove injurious. If the Republicans put no ticket in the field, their people will unite, in large numbers, with the independents—anything to beat the regular Democratic party.

With such possibilities staring us in the face, and in view of the importance of the things at stake in the campaign, both as regards the filling of offices now and the effects upon the great Presidential campaign to take place in 1880, we cannot afford to be either rash or idle. On the contrary, we must set to work to thoroughly organize and solidify our regular Democratic party, to enlarge its numbers and harmonize its members, to infuse enthusiasm and usefulness into their minds. With such a body of workers, and by exercising due vigilance of our adversaries, whoever they may be, there is no reason why we should not achieve a complete victory in the County. Without such exertion, we are in great danger of disgraceful and disastrous defeat. And the sooner we understand our situation the better for us.

I shall attempt, in the two or three next issues of this paper, to show how the matters above mentioned as our objects in the campaign, may be accomplished.
CITIZEN.

Democratic County Convention

This body met in the Court House Saturday, 13th instant. A Constitution was presented and adopted—(see elsewhere.)

Delegates elected: To the State Convention—James N. Lipscomb, C. H. Suber, W. M. Dorroh, L. B. Maffett, Congressional Convention—R. L. McCaughrin, Geo. Johnstone, W. D. Harley, John McCarty.

Col. E. S. Keitt offered the following: Resolved, 1st. That the citizens of Newberry County have unlimited confidence in the wisdom and integrity of His Excellency Governor Wade Hampton, and will give him a full support in his re-election to the same high position.

Resolved, 2nd. That we are as much satisfied now with the platform adopted in 1876, as we were then, and instruct our delegates to the State Convention to vote for its adoption.

Unanimously adopted. J. F. J. Caldwell, Esq., offered the following: Resolved, That the Democratic Clubs of each Township of this County be and they are hereby ordered to furnish the Executive Committee of the County by the 1st day of September next, a roster embracing the number of white Democratic voters, the number of colored Democratic voters and the number of colored Republican voters in their respective Townships, as accurately as the same can be ascertained, arranged under separate heads.

Adopted. C. H. Suber, Esq., offered the following: Resolved, That the four delegates to the State Convention, and the four delegates to the Congressional Convention, shall act as alternates, the one set for the other, in the order in which they are chosen.

Adopted.

Constitution of the Democratic Party of Newberry County.

CLUBS.—There may be as many Clubs as may be desired, except that, with the exception of Clubs now in existence, no Club shall consist of members who are residents of different Townships, and that no Club shall consist of less than fifteen members. No person shall be a member of a Club who will not at the election next succeeding his admission be of the full age of twenty-one years. Clubs shall adopt such Constitution as they may desire, not inconsistent with this Constitution and the principles of the Democratic party of this State.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of eleven members, one of whom shall reside in each of the Townships of the County. The Executive Committee shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are appointed. They shall be elected by the County Convention that first meets after the first day of May in each succeeding two years, beginning with the year 1878, which said date shall be the period from which their term of office begins. Any vacancy in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the County Convention meeting at the time of, or next after, the occurrence of the vacancy. The Executive Committee shall select its own Chairman. It shall elect a Secretary, and may remove him at pleasure. The Secretary of the Executive Committee shall be the Secretary of the County Conventions.

The Executive Committee shall have a general supervision of the affairs of the party, and shall call together the County Convention whenever they may deem it necessary, or whenever requested to do so by any five Clubs. It shall provide for the taking of rosters, and shall direct all matters connected with the organization and management of the party and the conduct of the campaigns not otherwise expressly provided for in this Constitution or the County Conventions.

A County Treasurer shall be elected by the County Convention at the same time as the Executive Committee. He shall hold his office for the same period and during the same time as the members of the Executive Committee. A vacancy in his office shall be filled in the same manner as in the Executive Committee. He shall collect and pay out all moneys on the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The County Convention shall not be a permanent body. It shall be called together for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, for sending delegates to State, Circuit and Congressional Conventions, &c., and for the purpose of considering the condition of the party, and its decision on all matters pertaining to the affairs of the party shall be supreme. It shall be called for a specific purpose or purposes, which shall be stated in the call, but it may without previous notice act upon any matter of detail or any unforeseen exigency. In considering all matters authorized to be acted upon by it by this Constitution it shall have full power to adjourn from time to time as convenience may require.

Except the officers now in existence, and with the exception of the Secretary, each Convention shall elect its own officers, which shall be a President, a Vice-President and an Assistant Secretary. The County Convention shall be composed of DELEGATES FROM THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS as follows:

Township No. 1,	22 delegates.
" " 2,	6 " "
" " 3,	6 " "
" " 4,	8 " "
" " 5,	6 " "
" " 6,	10 " "
" " 7,	6 " "
" " 8,	6 " "
" " 9,	16 " "
" " 10,	10 " "
" " 11,	12 " "

No more than this number of delegates shall be admitted to the floor of the Convention. Each delegate shall have one vote; no more; no less; but in the absence of a delegate or alternate from a Club or Township shall be allowed to cast the full vote of the Club or Township. The different Clubs in the same Township shall agree among themselves as to the number of the Township delegation that each Club shall send up or elect. Each Club shall regulate the term of office of its own delegates.

AMENDMENTS.—Amendments and alterations may be made to this Constitution by a County Convention by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

FOR THE HERALD.
Our Washington Letter.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 10, 1878.

Between those Republican papers which wish the Potter investigation to damage Stanley Matthews but not to injure John Sherman, and those which wish to injure Sherman but not to damage Matthews, the readers of Republican newspapers will get a little understanding of the real importance of the testimony so far given and that now being taken in New Orleans. It is being made clear that the election in Louisiana was a peaceful one, that the negroes in the Feliciana had resolved of their own will to vote the Democratic ticket, and that the Republican managers, knowing this fact, had resolved to hold no election in those Parishes. But the elections were held, were perfectly fair and free, and Anderson and Webber, election officers, were bribed by the New Orleans politicians and the visiting statesmen to make false protests so that the votes of the Parishes might be thrown out. If these facts are not already established no facts can be by human testimony. Mr. Reed, of the Louisiana sub-Committee returns to Maine, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, takes his place. The sub-Committee will sit for a month or more yet. Nearly the full Committee will be there after 10 or 12 days.

The Gen. Fitz John Porter inquiry excites great interest from the fact that partisan considerations were believed by many to have influenced members of the Court at his trial. Aside from this it would have interest because of the great services rendered by the accused during one of the Seven Days battles on the Peninsula, when, having charge of the Federal Artillery he was credited with saving McClellan's army from destruction. But other parties convicted by Court Martial have the same right to a hearing as Gen. Porter has. A board of Army officers, ex-volunteer Army officers or civilians ought to sit in Washington for the purpose of hearing an ex-soldier's statement of his case and examining the record of his trial. The arbitrary rules of the regular army were applied to a mob of fresh young men who left their homes for a patriotic purpose, and thousands of them suffer to-day undeserved punishment for petty offenses committed in ignorance. The Board could recommend to Congress relief in cases where relief seemed proper. I have in mind the case of a Maine soldier who, returning from furlough, lost several days time on account of a storm which prevented railroad travel. Arriving at Augusta on the day that he should have reached Washington, the sharks who flourished in that place arrested him, got \$30 for it, and sent him here to be tried. He was tried, convicted of desertion and sentenced to loss of pay and imprisonment. The imprisonment cannot be wiped out, but simple justice requires that the money earned by the soldier should be paid him, and that the Government records should show, somewhere, the facts in his case. There are many thousands of cases like this.

No intelligent Democrat will be so far misled by the Radical attack just now at its fiercest against Speaker Randall, as to forget the leading part he had in forcing that party to loosen the shackles of the South and in bringing National Democracy out of its worse than Babylonian captivity. Nor will honest men, heretofore acting with the Republican party, be deterred from their purpose to find a more congenial home and associates with their late enemies, by the effort now being made all along the Republican line to smother Mr. Randall because he dared to call the attention of the country to the steady progress of the Democrats in Congress under his lead; in bringing down appropriations to a reasonable figure and gradually working the old ship of state around to her ancient Democratic moorings. Whatever personal preferences may be, the inherent love of justice and fair play that has always characterized the great mass of the Jeffersonian Democracy, will lead its members to resent this unprovoked attack on the man who led the forlorn hope of the 43rd Congress to the high tide of the series of triumphs that has brought it in sight of its ancient supremacy, with him still at the head of the column.
SOLON.

New & Miscellaneous.

Quarterly Report of the Clerk and Treasurer of the Town of Newberry, from 16th April, 1878, to 16th July, 1878.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance 16th April, 1878,	\$ 48 76
Special Licenses,	6 00
Street Exemptions,	51 00
Market,	142 40
Taxes on Real Estate and Personal Property,	1,331 68
Fines,	37 00
Sale of Lumber,	60
Costs collected from J. W. Stockman,	36 00
	\$1,638 44

EXPENDITURES.	
Police,	\$397 00
Streets,	349 55
John S. Parr as Election Manager,	3 00
Newberry HERALD,	51 90
Newberry News,	31 60
D. Henry Wheeler,	100 00
J. W. Stockman,	42 50
Clerk and Treasurer,	76 60
Sundry Accounts,	321 24
	\$1,372 79

Balance with Clerk and Treasurer, July 16, 1878,
\$280 65
C. B. BUIST,
Clerk and Treasurer.
July 17, 29—1.

Prosperity Rifles respectfully nominate Capt. A. H. WHEELER for Lieutenant-Colonel of 1st Regiment S. C. V. T., at the ensuing election. He was a faithful soldier during the war, and we recommend him to the Regiment as a gentleman, and he will make a good officer.

CARD OF THANKS.

Messrs. Editors: The Newberry Rifles, twenty-one in number, who were entertained last Thursday night on their march to the Picnic and Barbecue at St. Matthews Church the day following, most respectfully beg space in your columns to return their grateful acknowledgments to their generous host and hostess, Col. and Mrs. E. V. Gist, for the genuine hospitality extended to them on the occasion. Their kindness will long be remembered by the Newberry Rifles.

Notice to Property Owners.

The Board of Equalization will meet on Monday, the 5th August, at the County Auditor's Office. Will equalize the Real Estate of Township No. 1, on the 8th and 9th; No. 2, on the 7th; No. 3, on the 8th; No. 4, on the 9th; No. 5, on the 10th; No. 6, on the 12th; No. 7, on the 13th; No. 8, on the 14th; No. 9, on the 15th; No. 10, on the 16th, and No. 11, on the 17th.

JACOB K. SCHUMPERT,
SAML' W. CANNON,
Boas of Equalization.
July 15, 1878—29—2.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having demands against the Estate of John Satterwhite, deceased, are hereby notified to present their demands, properly attested, to the undersigned or some one of them, or to Messrs. Suber & Caldwell, Attorneys for the Estate, on or before the fifteenth day of August next, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make payment to the undersigned by that day, if they would save costs of suit.

ELVIRA SATTERWHITE, Ex'rix.
D. M. SATTERWHITE,
M. M. SATTERWHITE,
Executors.
July 17, 29—4.

Guardian's Notice.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make a final settlement in the Probate Court for Newberry County, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, as Guardian of Anna M. Boyd, and immediately thereafter apply for a final discharge as such Guardian.

JOHN R. SPEARMAN, Sr.,
Guardian of Anna M. Boyd.
July 17, 29—5.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
In Bankruptcy.
The creditors of John W. Folk, Bankrupt, are hereby notified that a meeting for the purpose of finally establishing all claims against said estate, and for declaring a dividend, will be held before the undersigned, at Newberry, S. C., on Saturday, August 10th, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 21st July, next.
C. G. JAEGER,
Register.
Newberry, 16th July, 1878. 29—3.

Miscellaneous.

WILL RUN OFF

In Spite of Consequences.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

MY ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

SUMMER GOODS

WILL BE RUN OFF

AT SUCH PRICES

As Will Convince the Public that I Mean Business.

If you want the full value of your money with something over now is the time, and the place is at

C. F. JACKSON'S,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 10, 28—1.

As there seems to be a misimpression, amounting to a misrepresentation of my opinion regarding Davenport's Method of Preserving Fruits and Vegetables, I hereby make known to the public that there is nothing in the method used that can possibly injure the health of man. On the contrary, it is this very material that is so valuable in the water of many of the Mineral Springs.

O. B. MAYER, Sr., M. D.
July 10, 28—3.