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Legislative Proceedings. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Gleaves in the Chair.

Owens, from Committee on Finance reported, by substitute, the bill to allow the payment of the claims arising under the Governor's proclamation concerning the arrest of Ku Klux. Also, the bill to raise a surplus for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1872, amended in many important particulars; a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States from Otto Scouting, a citizen of the United States, regarding immigration, and giving statistics relative to the inhabitants of several kingdoms, etc., asking for the passage of a resolution for the establishment of a line of steamers, or the creation of a company with a State subsidy, and to appoint the general agent for the purpose of enhancing the cause of immigration.

Owens, from Committee on Medical Affairs, reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Committee on County Offices and Officers reported favorably a joint resolution for a proposed amendment to the Constitution, to change the boundary line between Pickens and Oconee Counties.

The following bills were passed and ordered to be enrolled for ratification: To incorporate the Wilson Artillery Company, of Charleston; to incorporate the town of Blackstock; to lay out and establish a new road in Union.

The Senate proceeded to the House, was duly announced, and called to order by Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who, after stating the object of the joint assembly, stated that nominations were in order. The following was the result: S. J. Lee, J. A. Bowley, S. A. Swails, W. R. Jervey. The election will be continued on Tuesday next, at 1 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 A. M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

Mcetze, from Judiciary Committee, reported favorably bills to amend Section 7, Chapter 104, Title 1, Part 3, of General Statutes; to alter and amend Section 45, Chapter 25, Title 6, Part 1, of the same; to make Clerks of the Courts ex officio Trial Justices for certain purposes; to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, Clerks of Courts, Trial Justices and Magistrates, and other officers therein mentioned.

McCullough, from the Agricultural Committee, reported favorably a Senate bill to encourage and provide for the incorporation of mechanical societies and associations for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

Adjourned until Monday, at 7 P. M. SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Gleaves presiding.

Jones introduced a bill to incorporate the Georgetown Paper Mill Company.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Hayne, C. Smith, and Ford. Smalls introduced a resolution to allow B. Addison to change his domicile.

McIntyre introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the validity of the claims of the estate of Paul Bofil. Laid over under the rules.

Also, a bill to provide for the registration of bonds, coupons, stocks of the State of South Carolina. Laid over under the rules.

Jamison gave notice of a bill to prevent the Governor from leaving the State during his term of office.

On motion of Dunn, all the second reading bills were referred to their appropriate Committees.

A favorite report was submitted on the Newberry Cotton Mills.

A bill for the relief of certain trustees, guardians and others, together with the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a Senate Bill for the relief of certain trustees, guardians and others, with amendments. Enacting clauses stricken out.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1873. SENATE.

The Senate at 12 M., Lieutenant-Governor Gleaves in the Chair.

McIntyre introduced a resolution to provide for the registration of the bonds, stock and coupons of the State of South Carolina. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to perform this duty. Also introduced the following: That whereas, at the last general election, the people of this State voted favorably upon an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting an increase of public debt; and whereas the Senate, early in this session, passed a joint resolution to carry said amendment into effect, and sent the same to the House of Representatives; and whereas the House, as yet, has taken no definite action on said action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to take the necessary action upon said resolution; which was laid on the table, it being generally conceded, in remarks, that the same had taken its course.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives was announced, and the following Acts were ratified: to authorize the County Commissioners of certain Counties to levy and collect addition taxes; an Act to enforce the payment of the poll tax; an Act to regulate the service of processes issuing from the Supreme Court; an Act to amend Sections 98, 99 and 100, Chapter XXVII, of the General Statutes.

The following bills were read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: To fix the time of holding the Circuit Court in York County; to amend Section 17, Chapter 45, of the General Statutes; to authorize certain Counties to issue and loan bonds to aid the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Senate adopted the unfavorable report of the Judiciary Committee on a bill to regulate the service of legal process, and the bill was laid upon the table.

The favorable report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill to regulate and settle the claims of the State of South Carolina, incurred in aid of the late rebellion against the United States, was adopted, and the bill passed, on motion, to be engrossed for a third reading.

The joint resolution to ascertain the extent and validity of the State debt, and the bill to regulate foreclosures in the State, and to repeal an Act to simplify and abridge the rules of practice, &c., in the courts, were laid on the table.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Gleaves in the Chair.

Owens, from Committee on Finance reported on special joint committee appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the Treasurer and Comptroller-General for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872; also, reported on the appropriation bill for the year commencing November, 1872.

Whittemore introduced a bill to amend Chapter 42, Section 32, of General Statutes.

A bill to fix the time of holding the Circuit Courts in York County was read a third time and passed.

The favorable report of the Committee on Finance on Senate and House bills to make appropriations to pay claims arising under the proclamation of the Governor, of this State, dated July 28, 1871, with substitute.

The two branches of the General Assembly convened at 1 P. M., to elect Trustees for the University of South Carolina. Lieutenant-Governor Gleaves called the assembly to order, stated the object of the same, and that, as the assembly had previously been dissolved, he ruled new nominations to be in order. There being but three Trustees to elect to make, with the four elected last week, the board complete, the following were the successful candidates: Messrs. J. K. Jilison, D. H. Chamberlain, J. C. Northrop.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met 12 A. M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

A message was received from Gov. Moses, voting the Act to repeal the Act authorizing stenographers for the First and Fifth Circuits. The Governor gives the following reasons for his action. The office in question has been long established in many of the Northern and Western States of the Union, and has been found by experience to be a powerful aid in the administration of justice.

The bench, bar and people of those States are greatly averse to its abolition or disuse, and the same appreciation of its value obtains to a very large extent in the two circuits of this State in which the system has been tried. It is a fitting accompaniment to the useful judicial system which now prevails in our State, and is a part and parcel of the now and reconstructed South Carolina, as opposed to the slow and tedious practice in use in our courts in the days be-

fore the war. In the First and Fifth Circuits especially questions of grave importance are constantly arising which have an immediate and momentous bearing upon the interests of the people of the whole State, and the labor of the Judges in these circuits is generally more arduous than are those of the other Judges, rendering the aid of the stenographer indispensable to the efficient discharge of their important duties. Suits in the courts save in time and expense more than double the amount of the small fee that has to be paid by the party "east" in the suit, and in the payment of jurors and witnesses in the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, the Counties in these circuits save a great deal more than the balances they are usually required to make up. After thorough examination of the premises, it is my deliberate judgment that the true economy which we have promised to the people will be best subserved by the law as it now stands.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the veto was sustained by a vote of twenty-seven to fifty, on the question: "Shall the bill become a law, the objections of the Governor notwithstanding?"

The bill to revise and amend the Act relating to the homestead was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

The concurrent resolution from the Senate for the appointment of a committee to investigate the disbursement of a \$47,000 appropriated for the completion of the Lunatic Asylum was concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19 1873. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Gleaves in the Chair.

Whittemore, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill to alter and amend the code of procedure, being Title 5, of the General Statutes; to remedy and supply the loss of public records, and to perpetuate testimony in regard to burnt records in Abbeville; also, on the joint resolution to provide for the purchase of a lot of land for the use of the penitentiary, to be postponed until the next session, and the following concurrent resolution be adopted, viz: That the Attorney-General be authorized and instructed to examine into the claim of title by which the State now holds the lands, and also into the necessity of the purchase of a certain tract, the title of which is in dispute, &c.

The bill to provide for the purchasers of lands that have been sold for taxes was received from the House, passed and amended, was concurred in and the bill was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

A communication was received from the State Treasurer stating that about \$8,000 of old certificates had been presented for payment.

The Senate concurred in Hurley's resolution to make proper preparation for receiving the President of the United States, should he visit here, and the President appointed as the committee Messrs. S. A. Swails, J. L. Jamison and Robert Smalls.

Owens, from Committee on Finance to whom was referred the House concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to examine the Treasurer's account, reported the same unfavorably.

The special order was called up, being a bill to charter the Charleston Water and Canal Company. A debate followed, in which a number of Senators participated.

The Senate concurred in a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 26th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 A. M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

The Committee on the Judiciary, by Mcetze, reported favorably bills to require County Clerks to report to the Governor in capital cases; and to amend Section 3, Chapter CXI, of General Statutes.

The following were read a third time and passed, and were ordered to be engrossed: bill to provide for placing in possession purchasers of land where sold for taxes; bill to amend Section 6, Chapter LXII, of the General Statutes; bill to charter a certain steam ferry company between Charleston and the sea islands.

A resolution was introduced by Green and adopted, to adjourn sine die on the 26th inst.

A paper was received from the Senate giving notice that the body had laid on the table the bill to charter Latmoan's Ferry. Also a message that on the committee to investigate the appropriation of \$47,000 for the Lunatic Asylum, it had appointed Senators McIntyre, Nash and Cardozo, on the part of the Senate. The House appointed Messrs. N. B. Meyers, S. B. Thompson, Enos A. Tate, J. D. Boston and B. Spears. Also a bill to fix the time of holding the Circuit Courts in York County.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. by the President.

The bill for the establishment of a

State Normal School was received back from the House, amended so that a Board of Regents should be appointed by the Governor and the several Chairmen of the Committee on Education, and the Governor and State Superintendent to be ex officio members of the Board.

Jervey introduced a bill to repeal the Act to establish an Inferior Court for the trial of criminal cases in Charleston County, and Whittemore introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the collection of taxes; both of which were ordered to lie over.

The following Acts and joint resolutions were approved by the Governor: An Act concerning school funds; to regulate the service of process issuing from the Supreme Court.

Jervey introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report the House bill relative to the bonded debt of the State. Adopted.

The following read a third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled for ratification, viz: Bill to incorporate the Chester and Benoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company and to authorize the consolidation of said company with the Carolina Narrow Gauge Company and the King's Mountain Railroad Company.

Swails' resolution to hold two sessions daily was adopted.

The Senate then on motion, took up the general appropriation bill, which was held under discussion until the hour of the adjournment of the morning session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 A. M., Speaker Lee in the Chair.

The Judiciary committee reported favorably the bill to fix the time for holding the Circuit Courts in York County.

Bowley from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the law in relation to taxes.

The following were received from the Senate: Bill to make appropriation to pay the claim of the Central National Bank for interest; with amendments, the bill to charter the Anderson, Aiken, Port Royal and Charleston Railroad. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

The bill and substitute, requiring the managers of all municipal elections for the city of Charleston to publish the result of such elections, and declare the names of the candidates elected, was passed to a third reading, amended materially.

Jackson's Speech. A correspondent gives the Hop-

kinsville New Era the following as a speech made by General Jackson, when he was yet a poor backwoods lawyer in Tennessee and unknown to fame:

He was employed to prosecute a negro for the murder of another in a fit of jealousy, and his speech to the jury was the following paragraph: "No more shall the voice of the poor murdered man be heard in the songs of the merry carol-huskings. No more shall he pluck the snowy cotton ball. No more shall the forest resound with the echoes of his hunting horn as with his dogs he chased the possum and the coon. No more shall his nimble feet keep time to the music of the banjo as he patted juba and cut the pigeon wing. That voice once so joyful is now hushed in death. Those limbs on so agile are now rigid and still. His body now lies upon the blood-stained turf, with his big toe pointing up to the blue arched vault of heaven."

This is an epizotical advertisement from Joliet: Wanted—A good family man, suitable for a buggy; must be gentle and quiet and easily managed by a lady driver. Any person having such an animal will find a ready purchaser by addressing "Lady," box 5,091 Joliet P. O.

Some close observer, commenting on the alacrity with which workmen left their work at a stroke of twelve, remarked, "I have seen a man who had his pick in the air knock off work and leave it there, rather than waste time to put it down after twelve struck."

A ragged newsboy paid a delicate compliment to a pretty young lady who bought a paper of him. "Poor little fellow," said she, "what you very cold?" "I was, ma'am, before you passed."

A local paper in Illinois says that John Hay's lecture "bounded in splendid perorations and classic similes." It didn't state just how many "perorations" the lecture contained.

A bill is before the New York State Legislature prohibiting fraudulent or fictitious bids at auction sales of real estate, stocks or bonds.

Bonnets are tending again to the old cylindrical form, and a revival of the coal scuttle shape is imminent.

Condensed News.

Cuban slave owners do not like the new Republic, but they make no demonstration.

A private letter from Berlin says Bismarck's illness is due to a poisoned letter which he handled; his wife, who reads his correspondence, is unconsciously feeble.

A flood prevails in the Ohio and its tributaries.

Spanish generals assure the new Government of their allegiance.

A tragedy, in which a white farmer and two negro assassins lost their lives, is reported from Sardis, Mississippi.

President Figueras and Minister Siskies speechify over the new Spanish Republic.

Boutwell, counting his election to the Senate as sure, resigns the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Committee reports in favor of the expulsion of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas.

A bill to provide for tables between Asia and America has been reported in the lower House of Congress.

Naval appropriations passed Senate and goes to the House for concurrence.

The Education Committee reports a bill appropriating \$18,000 to certain institutions in the South for colored people.

Pool from Judiciary Committee reports House bill explaining intent of the amended bankrupt law.

Orders for dispatch of troops to Malaga countermanded. Decrees published in Spain abolishing regulation for officers to take political oaths.

Brig. Gen. Gracera military Governor Madrid.

Gen. Pavia, new commander of army in North, calls on insurgents to throw down arms, giving promise of protection against harm.

Ariadne, New York and New Orleans line, reported lost, but all her people were saved.

Australian steamer Nevada overdue at San Francisco.

Ricard, the painter, is dead.

Castelar is preparing a manifesto to address foreign powers.

The Portuguese fear a Republican movement.

Each Republican except Catala those of Spain.

Louisiana politicians favor us with their views.

President approves amended bankrupt act allowing State exemptions.

Report of Committee on Privileges and Elections on Louisiana case expected Middle next week.

Call for a New Party.

The Hon. G. Connor, of Texas, has recently written a somewhat suggestive letter to his constituents, in which he insists that the demands of the times render a new party necessary.

Hitherto he has acted with the Democratic party, but that party he now thinks, has outlived not only the issues on which it was originally based but its capability of being further useful.

Having fought the battle for Greeley and failed, he considers it high time that the South should imitate the example of New England and Pennsylvania by being true to herself and her material interests.

His inference is, that as protection and the advantages flowing from the Federal Government have benefited New England and Pennsylvania, our people should take their turn by claiming similar benefits.

Our people should take their turn by claiming similar benefits. Our iron manufactures require to be fostered, our harbors and rivers require improvement, our levee system is a matter of national moment, and our frontiers must have protection. All these are matters in which State governments are comparatively impotent and can only be properly considered through comprehensive national legislation.

He thinks that the easiest and best thing that we could part withal would be the old Democratic and now practically obsolete doctrine of State rights in several of the Southern States means the subordination of the white people to the blacks, the rule of corruption and ignorance over wealth and intelligence.

Thus Mr. Connor is willing to accept the olive branch which President Grant and the Federal Government may extend to the South, as a substantial halld-shaking across the bloody chasm, and a sign rather of protection than oppression.

This is certainly a new and startling attitude for a Southern politician, brought up under the straightest tenets of the Democrat faith. True, the present prospects of local self government in the South, particularly in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, are by no means flattering, yet the conclusion would be humiliating in the extreme, were we forced to admit that the spirit of true republicanism has entirely departed from this land, and Federalization is welcomed as a relief from anarchy.

If it be demonstrated that, as a consequence of the war, the people of the respective States have lost the attributes of sovereignty which they previously possessed, then local self-government, according to the old forms, is a most expensive and illusive farce. When we are permitted to dance, it is hard to be forced to pay double charges to the piper.

Our people wish to thoroughly understand their position, and while ready enough to accept the inevitable, they desire, if favored with self-government, to have it of the genuine, not the bastard order.

Student Duelling in Germany.

The German authorities have recently inaugurated a crusade against a traditional custom that will be more severely contested than the closing of the gaming houses at the spas. It is now proposed to abolish the custom of University practice of duelling, and a test case has been brought in Munich.

A student named Koysenberg was indicted on the charge of using a deadly weapon, but the Judge held that the schlagger, the regular German student duelling sword, did not come under the definition of a deadly weapon, because of the manner, in which it is ordinarily used.

It is a long sword with one sharp edge, used for cutting and lashing, while the vital parts of the head and neck are protected by guards. The public prosecutor carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where the decision was reversed, on account of its having been proved that many of these duelling cases had determined fatally.

Koysenberg was thereupon committed to three months' imprisonment. It is probable that this conviction will lead to other and similar trials in the various University towns of Germany.

A Freak of Nature with an Old Man.

Says the Dalton Citizen: "In conversation with an intelligent and creditable gentleman from Tennessee, we learned the following facts regarding his father; residing in Wilson County in that State. He has attained the age of 103 years and is able to walk about. He used tobacco for sixty years of his life, and quit the use of it in his ninety fifth year. He is now having a new set of teeth forthright; and has been bald, and now has a new head of hair coming out."

A drunk fellow wandered into a Sunday School and took a seat among the primer scholars, when the teacher accosted him with, "Why, James, do you know what condition you are in?" "Yes'm'm,—in the gall of bit'n'es, 'n' the bonds 'n' iniquity. Ask me some hard quesh'ns."

The word barbecue is of Indian origin.

Feeding Oats to Colts.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says: I have always found that generous feeding pays the best and have found nothing so good for colts as a generous supply of oats, regularly fed. There is not much danger of feeding too many; the danger is in the opposite direction. The most critical part of the colt's life is perhaps the first winter, when he should be liberally fed with oats or oatmeal, with a few potatoes and have daily exercise. One of your correspondents prefers carrots to other roots for feed. This does not agree with my experience. After giving carrots a fair and thorough trial extending through three winters, I came to the conclusion (and I think intelligently) that carrots as feed for horses and colts are entirely worthless. The more oats you feed; to your colts the more muscle, the more size, the more power, the more endurance, the more style and speed you obtain and the more money you get when you sell them.

Raising Onions.

First rate Onions may be raised from seed anywhere in our country if the seed are planted in February or March in a rich, mellow soil—a sandy loam is the best. Be sure that the soil is fine and well broken. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, drop the seed thick enough to secure a stand and cover a half inch deep. Run a roller over it to press the soil down above the seed.

When the plants come up, and are large enough, thin to about three inches apart. Keep the soil loose and mellow, and when the stalk is as large as a pen-holder be very careful to cultivate shallow, as the roots have occupied all the space between the rows, and if the plants are wounded or cut, the consequence will be their destruction.

Onions raised from the black seed are much more palatable than those that are raised from buttons or sets. I have raised them large enough for any use. Old improved land is the best. The best manure for onions is a mixture of poultry manure and bone dust.—Charlotte Democrat.

Small Fields.

It astonishes a great many men to notice how many more other men persist in fencing small fields—in keeping up fences where they are not needed, and ploughing short furrows where long ones would save a vast deal of time and labor, besides avoiding the tramping of the ground in turning which few men know how to avoid. The economy of time and labor in farming is as important as the saving of crops. Two long rows of potatoes are far more easily cultivated than eight short ones containing the same number of hills. An acre or ten acres of corn costs far less money to cultivate it embraced in only five or fifty rows than if double or triple the number. Then there is not in the case of corn the loss from breaking it down in turning, if the farmer has left no grass head lands to turn on, or has not two or three rows of potatoes planted on the outside of his field.

No Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxes.

The debt statements of January and February have effectually disposed of all projects for the further reduction of the revenue by the recall of any existing taxes. The stamp taxes have for some time been selected by general consent as the next to be abolished, and numerous bills for the purpose have been introduced, during the present session. The Ways and means Committee agreed to report all these bills adversely. They include bills for the repeal of the tax on matches, on bank checks, and on proprietary medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, and other toilet articles. The committee also decided to report adversely on the petition of certain importers of perfumery for a change of the law to permit the stamps to be put upon the packages instead of upon each separate article.

Ashes of the Bonapartes.

A correspondent of the New York World calls attention to the vicissitudes which the ashes of the Bonapartes have undergone. The dust of the first Napoleon rests in the Invalides. Josephine is buried at Malmaison, and the King of Rome at Schonbrun. Joseph, Lucien, Charles, and Jerome, the brothers of the Emperor, lie in different parts of Europe. Charles Marie Napoleon, of Corsica, the father of the whole family; and Napoleon Charles, the eldest son of Hortense and Louis, are buried at St. Lou. Napoleon Louis, the elder brother of the late Emperor, is also buried at St. Lou. The remains of the late Emperor himself are deposited at Chiselhurst. The changing scenes of their lives are in keeping with the fate which seems to follow them after death.

The wheat crop in North Georgia, is not as seriously injured as was at first supposed.