

# The Fairfield Herald.

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## THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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### NO END.

All beauty fades away, or else, alas!  
Men's eyes grow dim, and they no beauty see;  
The glorious shows of nature pass and pass,  
Quickly they come as quickly do they flee.  
And he who hears the voice of welcoming  
Hears next the slow, sad farewell of his friend:  
There is an end to all but one sweet thing--  
To love there is no end.

### Hoist by Their Own Petard--The North-West is Kluxed.

The following article, which we extract from the World "points a moral," as well as "adorns a tale." The great West, which has been kept down the South, now begins to feel the blessings of the late legislation of Congress, and will soon know it is itself. We trust the experience may be salutary, and lead it into the safer paths from which it has strayed in following the delusive lights of the North-western fatness. The West is the natural ally of the South--and although it has been the natural enemy, and even the natural foe, of the South, we believe a better and brighter future than it has ever known is about being played in there. Here is the way it works:

### BE BURN IN ILLINOIS.

Probably it will surprise some of the law-abiding people of Illinois, who are engaged in a struggle of existence against the legalized monopoly power, to learn that there is an imminent likelihood of their being brought under the provisions of the Federal "Ku Klux law." Surprising though it may be to them, nevertheless such is the probability that now threatens. The application of the North-western Fertilizing Company (a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Illinois) to the Federal Court in this city for a writ of certiorari to transfer the proceedings against that company, for unlawfully creating a monopoly in this State, will make haste to avail itself, upon the commencement of any legal proceeding against it under the laws of Illinois. Thus virtually will the laws and the authority of Illinois over the lawless corporations of its own creating be set at defiance by the creatures. Thus will the sovereign people of Illinois be treated as "Ku Klux," and put under the heels of the monopoly, in virtue of that most infamous and most despotic enactment of a Credit-Moblier-infected Congress.

This is the new and potent danger that now threatens a people struggling to escape from the devouring jaws of legalized robbery. In a day or two, the decision, already fore-shadowed, will be rendered by Judge Drummond, when the victims of paternalism in Illinois will know whether they are to be treated by the monopoly powers as "Ku Klux" or not.

### Pity New Orleans.

The condition of New Orleans is even pitiable, and the more, because decent, intelligent, property-holding citizens of the place have no participation in crimes against law and order and property which render life insecure and homes valueless. It signifies little to those with whom we sympathize, whether McEnery or Kellogg triumph. It means that the greater number of Louisianians are disposed to co-operate with McEnery, while *sans condition* affects most the adventurer Kellogg. Choice between them is not worth a human life or a house destroyed, or the bad fame a city wins by a single deed of violence or bloodshed. The city goes to decay; its buildings, public or private, are unpopulated; its streets desolate, "for rent"--the advertisement board that ever attracts a stranger's eye--everywhere greet, wonders about the streets, and expect big adventures and negro mastery may pronounce the doom of a once splendid city.--*Memphis Appeal.*

### Death of an Estimable Lady.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Georgia Miller, the daughter of Mr. T. Cunningham, and the wife of P. O. Miller in the twenty-sixth year of her age, at her residence near Lowndesville, on the evening of Thursday, the 6th instant.--*Abbeville Press and Banner.*

The labor market in Texas is overstocked by the immense immigration from other Southern States.

### The Bright Side.

The last number of the Camden Journal contains a trenchant article, evidently from the pen of its new editor, Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, which turns the attention of the reader to the bright side of the picture, as it exists at least in Kershaw County. The editor says:

Cruelty has been so universal since the war, it was so well justified by the hardships and trials we have undergone, that it was tolerated and encouraged until it has become a habit, and with many it is a confirmed chronic disease, worse than the evils it groined over.

A calm though hasty glance at our surroundings will convince any one that there is no further justification or excuse for the croaker. True, taxes are high and unjust--Government, State and County is oppressive, tyrannical and partial--demoralization is very common, even out of politics--but grumbling offers no cure. In a political and social sense, we in old Kershaw are far better off than in most sections of the South, while in material matters we are prospering. Let the facts speak for this business-lesson:

1. More cotton and corn have been produced than any other year since the war.
2. More cotton has been bought and sold in Camden.
3. More cotton has been shipped on the railroad and less corn brought to us.
4. More money has been handled by our bankers, merchants, lawyers, &c.
5. More houses, mines and excavations and worked in Kershaw County.
6. There is scarcely a vacant house or farm in the County.
7. Perfect health, peace and good order prevail.

### Now, that list shows a tolerable condition at least.

### A Royal Sleigh.

From a description given in a German cotemporary it appears that the new sleigh of the King of Bavaria surpasses in splendor all the sleighs in the world. This sleigh is one mass of gilded mythological and allegorical figures. The body proper is supported by maland and numerous cupids are seen gamboling in the garlands of flowers which wind around it "en relief." Blue velvet cushions, ornamented with the richest gold embroidery, cover the seats and steps, while the side and back panels are decorated by paintings from the master hand of Henry von Penchman. The pole is also gilded and trimmed with costly velvet. The robes are of ermine. The harness for four horses is covered with embroidered velvet, and so heavy are its gold ornaments that one headstall cannot be lifted with a single hand, and still more costly are the saddle covers. Sleigh and harness cost the trifling sum of 200,000 florins or something over \$80,000 in gold.

### How are you Sam?

Some of the Northern journals are offended at the social equality feature of the grand inaugural ball. One spectacle in particular, they say, "called forth special indignation"--a "perfectly white man sandwiched between two colored women." In view of the President's inaugural speech, which they have so loudly applauded and loyally approved, this marksmanship of our Northern brethren seems both ill-timed and absurd. The doctrine of civil rights, which Gen. Grant so earnestly urges upon the country, amounts practically to nothing more nor less than social equality. If the colored people are to be forced into Southern hotels, theatres, churches and schools, we do not see why they should not go to balls and lift their heels with the upper crust of Northern society. Sauce which is proclaimed a good thing for the goose, can't be objectionable when applied to the gander.

### Compliment to Mr. Stephens from Massachusetts.

We find the following handsome tribute to Mr. Stephens in the Boston Advertiser:

The election of Mr. A. H. Stevens to the House of Representatives at Washington, and nomination of ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, for election to that body this spring, are events upon which the country may be congratulated. They are both statements of a class of men whom the results of the late war have long kept in private life. "The Senators of a long peace" are nothing to the comfort of a long war. The country will improve as we get farther from the war.

Says the Abbeville Medium: Nat Culpepper died a few years ago. He was ninety-five years old and used tobacco and whiskey all his life. He was not the body servant of George Washington, the "Father of his country."

### The Late Congress.

The New York Tribune says: "An analysis of the vote in the House on the salary question shows that 62 of the 103 who favored the increase were not re-elected to Congress. That is to say, they had done their work at the rate of compensation originally agreed upon, and they had no immediate prospect of coming back again. They therefore grabbed five thousand more apiece. These men, wise in their day and generation, undoubtedly think that the 'happiest time is now.'"

Is not this disgraceful? Here we have a number of men whose right to make laws had been taken away by the people, and which right would have expired in a few hours, passing a law to put into their own pockets five thousand dollars each to which they had no title under the law as it stood when they were chosen to Congress, nor under any law which existed during any part of their term, but one of their own making. They literally put their hands into the public fisc, and transferred thence to their own pockets, contrary to the recorded vote of a majority of the members whose services the people had engaged for another term, the sum of over fifteen hundred thousand dollars. Was there ever such a Congress before? As was fitting, this outrage was consummated under the lead of Beas Butler. He it was who was the patron of the amendment.--*Richmond Dispatch.*

We have explained below the manner in which the members of the Forty-second Congress smuggled through the provisions putting fifty per cent upon their salaries for past services. This shameful trick has thus far excited comparatively little comment--the "Liberal Republican" Press has said scarcely anything about it; but people who suppose on this account that the scandal will "blow over" will find themselves much mistaken. When the nation fully understands how it has been swindled by its representatives in Congress, there will be a storm which may make even Ben Butler question the wisdom of his course. The Forty-second Congress did little or nothing for the people. It simply distinguished itself by making a "grab" at the national exchequer on the eve of its separation. It is one of the most notorious abuses of legislative power ever perpetrated, and every man who took a part in it will be irrefragably disgraced in the sight of the public.--*New York Times, Red.*

An "eff-resceetee" has eff-resceded. The Forty-second Congress is no more. The session that expired yesterday is chiefly remarkable for the poverty of its legislation. In establishing what Carlyle calls "the theory of defective verbs" it can be pronounced a brilliant success: Not one great act of legislation; if we except the repeal of the franking privilege, obtained at heavy cost, can be pointed to as the result of these ninety days of froth. If ever a country was weary of Congressional "sound and fury signifying nothing," it is that which yesterday beheld one hundred and fifty ex-Senators and Representatives trudging down the marble steps of the Capitol, carrying a million of dollars unearned, undeserved, and captured from the Treasury by a piece of legislation that is unparalleled in effrontery. Though the session will not be remembered for any enactments of great public benefit, though it has secured no rights, lifted no burdens, set no great examples, there is still little danger of its passing out of the memory of the people. In congressional annals it will be prominent if not esteemed.

### That \$75,000.

In the statement submitted to the Legislature and published in the Columbia papers a few days ago--as to the disposition of the \$75,000 said to have been paid the State papers for printing the laws of 1871, 1872--it is charged by the State Treasurer that the Darlington Southern was paid \$4,412.00. We have this to say as to that statement: that so far as the Southern is concerned not one third of that amount was received by it. It was either received for the work done by it. In fact we received nothing from the State Treasurer; our contract was with a second party at a stipulated rate, and we therefore did not know the Treasurer in the matter.--*Darlington Southerner.*

There is story about about a German gentleman in Berks county, who buried his wife, and married again in about ten days. The young men of the neighborhood determined to signify their disapproval of such a breach of propriety as this speedy marriage; so while the wedding feast was in progress in the house, they called and gave the parties a calathumpian serenade. After a while the groom appeared at the front door, and when silence had been obtained, he said, in a deprecatory tone: "I say, boys, you ought to be ashamed of yourself to be making all this noise, you done was a funeral here so soon. It ain't right." The band then adjourned.

### Mysterious Occurrence at Sea.

There is a little vessel in Gibraltar whose recent history is even still more mysterious than that of the *Murillo*, and perhaps similarly tragical to that of the *Northfleet*. The *Mary Celeste*, an American brigantine, was taken in with by a British vessel some 400 miles east of the Azores, and brought by her to Gibraltar in Dec. 13. When discovered she was under foremast sail and jib, and under this light canvas she had been pursuing her way for ten days, without a soul on board, the last entry on the ship's log being on Nov. 24th. No other papers were found on board; manifest, bills of lading, every document which could have thrown any light upon the history of the derelict had been removed; and up to the present time, though the inquiry is still going on, not the slightest clue has been traced to account for the desertion of the vessel, and even conjecture fails. The cargo, consisting of barrels of spirits, is untouched, with the exception of one cask which had started. There are no signs of the vessel having suffered from bad weather in any single respect, the most minute examination having failed to detect any injury above water or below it. A harmonium in the captain's cabin and the music books are all in their places untouched by salt water. A little phial of oil was still standing by a sewing machine, and a reel of cotton and thimble had not yet rolled off the table. Nor had the cabin been plundered, for its contents, belonging to a lady and child, were of considerable value. A sword was in its scabbard rusty, and with marks of blood having been wiped off. There are marks like sharp cuts on the top gallant rail, and on both sides of the vessel's bows, which appear to have been done on purpose; whether this points to any act of violence, and with what motive committed--why the vessel was left under sail, or in the apparent absence either of plunder or peril, why she was ever deserted at all--is still an absolute mystery; for up to the present moment no trace has been found of the lady or child, of the captain or any one of the crew.--*Cor. London Globe.*

### The Madoc Lava Bed.

WONDERFUL FEATURES OF THE INDIAN STRONGHOLD.

Jesse Applegate, writing to the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin, gives the following description of the lava bed in which the hostile Madoc Indians are now entrenched:

The stronghold of the Madoc Indians is a "pedregal" of the most extensive and elaborate description--an irregular volcanic mass of basalt, trachyte, &c., more or less broken into irregular fragments, and cracked and fissured in the process of cooling. It occupies, with but few intervals, nearly one hundred square miles. If you can imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite, ten miles square and five hundred feet thick, covering resistless mines of gunpowder, scattered at irregular intervals under it; that these mines are exploded simultaneously, sending the whole field into rectangular masses, from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masses high in some places, and leaving deep chasms in others. Following the explosion, the whole thing is placed in one of Vulcan's crucibles, and heated up to a point when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool. The roughness of the upper surface remains as the explosion left it, while below is honey-combed by the cracks and crevices caused by the cooling of the melted rock. An Indian can, from the top of one of these stone pyramids, shoot a man without exposing even so much as an inch square of himself. He can without undue haste load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and chasms between the slain and the slayer. If, at this terrible expense of life, a force dislodges him from his cover, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another ambush, from whence it will cost ten more lives to dislodge him.

The general government has again assailed the liberty of the Press. In Washington last week the policemen ordered to suppress the sale of the New York Herald containing a travesty on the President's message, written by Don Platt, editor of the Washington Capital, and printed in the Herald of the 15th of March. The effect of the order was to insure the sale of the papers at a more rapid rate.

A negro was put upon the stand as a witness, and the Judge inquired if he understood the nature of the oath. "For certain, boss," said the citizen; "if I swear to a lie, I must stick to him!"

Farm work is backward in many parts of the State on account of the recent heavy rains.

### What the South Needs.

VIEWS OF HON. A. W. DILLARD.

A vast deal of the property of the South is fictitious. She retains vast sums for her cotton and her sugar, yet she is no richer for it; she lays up no stores, projects no new commercial enterprises, and erects no factories. Real estate, both in town and country, is very low, and well nigh unsalable. As the South is almost exclusively an agricultural country, the low price of real estate conclusively demonstrates that her prosperity is more apparent than solid.

No doubt much of this depression in the price of real estate is attributable to the unreliable character of the labor which we are forced to use, and the necessity which we are under of employing two laborers in order to get the labor of one, yet the fundamental cause of the present state of affairs must be looked for elsewhere than in our system of labor.

It grows out of several causes. Chief among these is the want of confidence, which leads moneyed men to hoard their money instead of putting it into active circulation, or investing it in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. Secondly, it grows out of the absurd sacrifices of independence and comfort to the growth of cotton and sugar. Our cotton and sugar crops are thrown into the lap of the Northwest, and we are no richer by the exchange, since we are stripped of our money by buying that which we should make. The downfall of slavery was, in itself, a prodigious revolution. History, full as it is of revolutions and vicissitudes, furnishes nothing to parallel it. It suddenly put an end to the far niente in which the South had slumbered, and threw her white inhabitants on their own resources; it swept away her labor system and fostered an entirely different one upon her; if it pitched forth the late slaves into freedom and citizenship, it also revolutionized the condition of their late masters, and imposed new burdens upon them. The exigency demands steady perseverance, rather than dash of energy, instead of indolence; cool-headedness rather than fiery passion, and that sternest and best of all virtues, economy, instead of the open-handed profusion of the olden time.

The first of the grave duties devolved on the white inhabitants of the South is to force the South into the new channel marked out for her by the downfall of slavery.

This new channel is a change in the entire commercial, agricultural and industrial system of the South, so as to attract an influx of white population both from the North and Europe--to open new avenues of commerce--develop our latent resources--utilize our waste and unproductive lands; and keep our money at home instead of enriching the Northwest with it. To effect this might change we must make up our minds to the fact that slavery, with its customs, habits and traditions, is stone dead, and is incapable of resurrection. Leaving the negroes to work out their own destiny, we must arouse the white men of the South to the necessity of putting forth new energy and activity in order to escape from the "slough of despond" into which the war precipitated us. The negro race never will be replenished and recruited from the jungles of Central Africa; and so, must depend on its natural increase to keep up its present numbers, while the whites will be increased by immigration from Europe and the North, provided, we use the means to attract population. The preponderance of the negro race, then, is accident and temporary. It will gradually correct itself in conforming to the laws of natural increase. Our duty then is to address ourselves to the task of cutting loose from the customs, breeds and traditions of the past, and adopting the policy of the South to the wants of the present, and demands of the future. In one word, we need a new commercial, agricultural and industrial "departure" far bolder than a new political "departure" since political changes exert little influence on the prosperity of nations, and only amount to getting out those who are gored with public plunder, and installing in their places a half-finished class made terribly vicious by long absence from the rich morsels stored in the public crib. What the South needs is a change in her whole commercial, agricultural and industrial system--which involves in it a change in the habits and aims of her people.--*N. O. Times.*

### Shooting Affray.

A shooting affray occurred at this place on last Monday, between Dr. Nathan Henry and Jas. H. Irby, Esq. It seems that some difficulty had existed for some time past between these gentlemen, the precise nature of which we are not cognizant. Several shots were fired between the two antagonists, but we are gratified to be able to state that neither was hurt, and no blood shed.--*Eutawville Herald.*

### Mutilated Currency.

A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS TO HOLDERS OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY--HOW TO REDEEM TORN BILLS.

Of late there has been general inquiry regarding the value of mutilated currency, and the steps necessary to be taken to effect its redemption. The law on the subject has been changed somewhat of late, and for the benefit of the community, we publish the following information, which is taken from an official circular of instruction to the Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

Defaced and mutilated fractional and legal tender notes, each equalling or exceeding by face measurement three-fifths of its original proportions in one piece, will, if in such a condition that genuineness can be clearly ascertained, be redeemed at the full face value of whole notes, in new ones or currency, by the treasurer, the several assistant treasurers, and designated depositories of the United States, and all national banks designated as depositories.

Fragment constituting less than three-fifths of the original note will be redeemed only at the United States Treasury in Washington, under the following conditions:

Fragments of legal tender notes and fractional currency, constituting less than half of the original proportions of the notes, will be redeemed only when accompanied by affidavit that the missing portions of the notes have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by a magistrate or other public officer. When accompanied by satisfactory proof, such fragments will be redeemed for full face value of the notes of which they are part.

Fragments, each less than one-half, but together purporting to constitute more than one-half of a note, will be redeemed only when it shall appear, either from the fragments themselves or by affidavit made in conformity to the foregoing paragraph, that they are actually parts of one original.

Entire pieces, constituting half or more than half, but less than three-fifths of notes, except when accompanied by an affidavit made in conformity to paragraph 1.

Half notes that have been punched will in no case be redeemed.

Counterfeit notes will be branded and retained. Unredeemed fragments less than half will be retained.

Fractional currency before being presented for redemption should be sorted out into different issues, and the issues resorted into denominations, and each parcel should be bound together with a strip of paper and labeled in ink with the name of the owner.

### Florida Items.

Palatka young ladies pet alligators.

Key West makes weekly 472,000 cigars, worth \$35,000.

Governor Hart has appointed some Conservatives to office in Second District.

Two marriages between whites and negroes delighted the radical population of Jacksonville the past week.

Tallahassee has had its first case under the legislative civil rights bill. A negro tried to force his way into a skating rink, was ejected, and brought suit against the proprietor. Decision in favor of defendant.

Disappointed office-seekers assuaged their feelings by firing twenty-five shots into the houses of Judge Holt, Sheriff Keene, Clerk of Court Waldron, and County Commissioner Luther, at Lake City.

### Our Army Expenses.

In the course of the debate in the Senate a few days ago upon the Army Appropriation Bill, there was some interesting discussion in reference to the cost of maintaining our army, as compared with that of England. Senator Casserly charged that the army was too expensive; that it cost about \$1,000 per man, and that while the United States Army of between 29,000 and 30,000 men cost according to the appropriations in the Bill, between twenty-nine and thirty millions of dollars, the British army of 300,000 men cost but seventy millions of dollars, which was an average of only \$233 per man. In other words, England supported four soldiers for what it cost the United States to support one.

Under the head of "An Outrage," the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman says ten or fifteen citizens of Union county, were dragged from their homes and taken to Salisbury to be tried for killing a negro that if he voted against one of the parties in interest, he should not remain on his land.

A patent medicine advertised as an infallible cure for the opium habit, has lately been analyzed and found to consist of morphine dissolved in colored syrup.

### An Incident of the Late War.

And now a short incident of the late war, which may, we think, be classed as a local dot. During Longstreet's campaign in Tennessee, while a portion of his army was under a fearful fire of shells from the enemy, at Campbell's Station, a private soldier, within a few feet of the colonel of his regiment, had both his legs torn off. The regiment was not fighting, but waiting orders. The wounded man was lifted a couple of yards in rear, to die. Another private now marched down the line under a hail of missiles, and said to the commanding officer, "Colonel, may I have a few moments of prayer with that dying man?" The Colonel said, "Are you a clergyman?" The private answered, "I ain't." "Then," said the Colonel, "do as you desire." And the man of God knelt and prayed with and for the dying man five or ten minutes, without moving or swaying his body, seemingly totally unconscious of a storm of shot and shell, which the Colonel tells us, he never saw surpassed in fury. In a few days, the praying private was announced in field orders as chaplain of the regiment--"promoted for gallantry and piety on the field." The regiment was the Hampton Legion. The Colonel was Gary. The private soldier was the Rev. W. M. Thomas, now pastor of the Methodist churches of our circuit.--*Edgfield Advertiser.*

### The Meanest Yet.

Some gentlemen were talking about meanness, when one said he knew a man on Lexington avenue who was the meanest man in New York.

"How mean is that?" asked a friend.

"Why, he is so mean that he keeps a five-cent piece, with a string tied to it, to give to beggars, and, when their beads are turned he jerks it out of their pockets!"

"Why, this man is so mean," continued the gentleman, that he gave his children ten cents a piece the night before the Fourth of July, but during the night when they were asleep, he went up stairs, took the money out of their clothes, and then whipped them in the morning for losing it."

### Disgraceful.

The usual disgraceful scenes of a closing session were witnessed in the National Capital yesterday and last evening. Disgraceful, not merely or mainly because of the confusion and disorder which prevailed, but because of the manner in which important bills and wretched jobs were alike rushed through the legislative mill. Is there no bold reformer in either House who will, at the beginning of the next session, move a resolution for the prevention of this terrible accumulation of business during the closing hours of Congress? The whole press of the country, and every intelligent citizen, would sustain any member in such a patriotic effort.

As it is now, the work of weeks is concentrated in the last two days of the session, and good measures and bad, absolutely necessary appropriations and unmitigated "steals," are alike put through at lightning speed, without the slightest chance for debate or even for examination. Surely it is not necessary that this state of things should continue, and that all manner of fraudulent schemes should be afforded such a chance of escaping detection and defeat.--*N. Y. Evening Post.*

### President Grant and His Cabinet.

The only Southern Representative in General Grant's Cabinet is Mr. Croswell, of Maryland, Postmaster-General. As usual, when a President is re-elected, the old Cabinet will be retained. There will be some changes, and for these positions the pressure is for the part. At the South, Grant is the head of the Republican party, and of course his Cabinet will be composed entirely of Republicans. It is reported that the name of ex-Senator Sawyer, of this State, is being formally considered. After a survey of the various Republicans at the South, we know of no name which would prove more acceptable, and certainly no one who would be more efficient and reliable in the discharge of the duties of the position.--*Char. Courier.*

A pious invalid went to church last Sabbath for the first time for several months. "Did you not enjoy the sermon?" said her husband thankful to see her in his pew again. "Enjoy it; I guess I did, immensely, till I looked at the lady in the front seat, and all at once I was unhappy, for, would you believe it, my back hair wasn't up high enough!"

Orangeburg is to have a shingle factory.