

The Fairfield Herald.

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Radical Pow-wow at Winnsboro.

Monday the 19th inst., being the appointed time for the Republican canvassers to address the people of Fairfield at Winnsboro, there assembled in the streets about 10 o'clock, a crowd of about 400 men, women and children, all colored, no whites being seen in the procession.

The procession after forming marched to a grove on the outskirts of the town where a rough stand had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Hiram Young. Senator Barber presided, and with a few remarks introduced the several speakers in the order indicated below. S. M. Smart was the first speaker.

He opened his harangue (for it could not, strictly speaking, be called a speech) by informing his motley audience that on the 17th of last month they had heard the Reform arguments, and to-day they were assembled to hear those arguments confuted. We confess our utter inability to establish an intelligible connection between the oratorical attempts of Mr. Smart. He endeavored to make a point of the fact that the Radical speakers were not allowed to speak at the Reform celebration; he must certainly have forgotten that he himself was permitted to get upon the stand, and deliver a few remarks, and also frequently interrupted Gen. Butler. This is the way, however, such men appreciate privileges allowed them.

He enlarged upon the sacrifices he had made for down-trodden humanity; appealed to the prejudices of the colored men; said the election must be carried at all hazards; (let us pray,) told his hearers to exhaust peaceable measures first, and then if necessary, resort to arms. (Attention artillery.) He closed by giving vent to this intelligible expression: "You can't send a black man to Congress, you can't send a white man either, but you can send a man whether white or black." We ourselves are unable to see the point in this expression. Upon the whole it was a grand burlesque upon oratory. So much for him.

The next speaker was Col. O'Connell, of York, an Irish scallawag. He opened by stating that his object to-day was principally to prove that the Scott Ring was a myth and that there did not exist in the Republican party the rascality and corruption with which it was charged. He expressed his regret at the small number present and wished some Reformers were there with whom he could discuss the questions. He now started out with the design of telling the colored men what the Republicans had done for them—stated that they gave them homes, and provided shelter for them. (We have never heard of any one around here, to whom they have given any homes, something like the 40 acres and a mule Gov. Scott promised them, they have never got them yet, and moreover never will.) He now took up the question of education, but showed his utter ignorance of the subject in failing to adduce any substantial arguments to prove that the Republican party had carried out their promises to the colored people in this behalf.

His whole speech was abundantly interspersed with stale anecdotes, and profane jokes, unworthy even of Senator Barber's characteristic wit. He referred the colored men to the past, reminded them of the lash, slavery and its abuses, appealed to their lowest passions to prejudice them against the whites who were opposed to them politically, vented his vulgar spleen upon the rich men, declaimed against the ante bellum legislatures. This unprincipled fellow could not have obtained a doorkeeper's position in those honest assemblages. All he wants is a nice paying office, he has a hankering after honesty just like the Scott ring. He made the astounding assertion that Carpenter and Butler were working to place the negroes in a condition worse than the old institution of slavery. (How is that for "high," Annanias?) He said that the S. C. Railroad created a monopoly, kept all their property in Charleston, so that it could not be taxed. (How about the Greenville and Columbia Railroad?) He accused the Reformers of stealing the Republican platform, but he did not explain to his hearers, why the Republican party at the North endorsed the Reform party. He endeavored to prove that the doings of the Republicans had been honest.—(How about the Land Commissioner?)

He closed with a grand eulogy on Wallace and predicted that after one more vote the Democracy would "go up," forever.

A. S. Wallace was next introduced.

He exhorted his audience to stand by, support and vote for the Republican nominees, and not vote for sealwags, carpet-baggers, and a set of rogues, (true!) He concluded himself principally to the slavery question and the majority of the Republicans in Congress. (Great inattention prevailed during the remarks of this speaker.) [Did not Wallace, in 1858 introduce a resolution to put free negroes into slavery?] It was very evident that Mr. Wallace had in view the \$5000 he would receive if he were so fortunate as to be elected.

The next speaker was F. L. Cardozo (colored Secretary of State.) He stated that the Republican party had done more for the white people, and they had done more for education than any other party, (we disagree with him.) He stated that in 1858, 12 years ago, the tax was eight mills on the dollar. Now suppose, says he, a man possesses 1000 acres of land, worth \$5 per acre, and on two of those acres he raises a bale of cotton worth, say, \$75, that the tax on the amount is only eight cents. Also that before the war there were 400,000 slaves who had no government (and they have got about the same thing now) but their masters, who often lashed them, and that it was a crime for a man, before the war, to teach a colored man; that the difference between the several amounts raised was only \$150,000 more than in 1858. He stated that it was a blunder that the Reformists made when they alleged that only \$50,000, (and out of that the School Commissioner had received \$31,000,) had been appropriated for educational purposes. That the exact amount was \$350,000.

For Common Schools, 235,000
For S. C. University, 65,000
For School Commissioners, 50,000

Total, \$350,000
Before the war the total amount was \$75,000.

He stated that they had to show for their appropriation the establishment of 625 schools—and the education of 25,000 children. He stated that the property in the State was worth \$100,000,000, and that it was made by the sweat and toil of the colored persons. Also that the white people borrowed \$390,000 from Scott, who was then the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that this amount had never been entirely paid back, thereby retarding education, since this amount had been appropriated by Freedmen's Bureau for the colored persons education. Next, that 110,000 acres of land had been purchased by the State which were being divided and surveyed into small lots of 25 and 50 acres. (Another mule story.) That the colored people would be allowed a certain number of years to pay their indebtedness for these lands, and with the money thus received, the State will redeem their bonds now deposited in the North. He mentioned a case that had been reported to him when the person sold the Land Commissioner some land at \$6 per acre, and he (Land Commissioner) had charged the State \$7. He confessed that the Land Commissioner generally allowed some margin, in order to pay the interest on bonds, but that this was rather too much.

After an earnest exhortation to his audience to think over all that the Republicans had done for them in giving them schools, etc., and even the great blessings which they enjoyed to-day of coming there they owed them. He concluded his remarks by urging them once again to vote the Republican ticket of Scott, Ransier and Wallace.

The next speaker was Gen. Worthington—a fresh importation of the Carpet-Bag Fraternity. Having had our fill of Radical "gas," we retired in disgust.

"Let us have peace"

DEATH OF A GERMAN MERCHANT AT WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Wilmington Journal of Tuesday, the 6th inst., says:

Mr. Claus Tienken, a German by birth, but for many years past a merchant of this city, died here on Sunday last, of consumption, aged about forty years.

Mr. Tienken has resided in this city for more than twenty years past, and was universally esteemed and respected wherever he was known. He leaves behind a family and many friends to regret him. His end was quiet and peaceful, and he died in full communion with St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. A long course of relatives and friends followed his remains yesterday to Oakdale.

STAMPS ON BANK CHECKS.—It is an erroneous opinion that two cent stamps on checks will not be required after October 1. The new law simply exempts promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars and receipts for any sum of money or for the payment of any debt.

Massachusetts—Letter of Acceptance from Wendell Phillips.

Wendell Phillips accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Governor in the following letter:

"I have no wish to be Governor of Massachusetts, and flatter myself in this confidence, I thoroughly dislike to have my name drawn into politics, for I belong to no political party; but I see nothing in your platform from which I dissent, and the struggle which underlies your movement has my fullest and heartiest sympathy. Capital and labor are partners—not enemies. They stand face to face in order to bring about a fair division of common profit.

"I am fully convinced that hitherto legislation has leaned too much—leaned most unfairly—to the side of capital. Hereafter we should be impartial. Law should do all it can to give the masses more leisure, more complete education, better opportunities and a fair share of profits. It is a shame to our Christian city and civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man of seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread.

"Of course their must be irregularities, but the best minds and hearts of the land should give themselves to the work of changing this gross injustice, this appalling irregularity. I feel sure the readiest way to turn the public thought and effort into this channel is for the workingmen to organize a political party. No social question ever gets fearless treatment here until we make politics turn on it. The real American college is the ballot box, and on questions like these a political party is the surest and the only way to stir discussion and secure improvement. If my name will strengthen your movement you are welcome to it. Allow me to add that though working for a large vote, if we fail we should not be discouraged by a small one. Last year's experience shows your strength, and the anti-slavery movement proves how quickly a correct principle wins assent if earnest men work for it.

[Signed] "WENDELL PHILLIPS."

PLAIN TALK FROM A COLORED MAN.

The Unionville Times prints the following letter from a recent convert to the truths of Reform:

FISH DAM, September 6, 1870.

Mr. Editor: The good white people of this community, at my request, explained to me the principles, justice and great necessity for Reform, and I want the world to know that I am, soul and body, a Reformist; and further, that I am surprised at all of my color who have had an opportunity of hearing the truths in favor of Reform, that they do not fall in with us, help remove strangers from office, and help vote such men as we know will take care of the interest of our Mother State. I am what is called the "Old Issue," and the friends I had among the white people before emancipation are still my friends. When I want employment or a favor, I go to them, and never fail to get satisfaction. I never will forsake tried friends to encounter the uncertainty of strangers.

Respectfully,

CHARLES OGLESTBY.

THREE ARGUMENTS FOR REFORM.—The Columbia Phoenix denounces the Scott regime as at war with the best interests of our population, white and colored:

1. In this—that it has introduced into the State a system of fraud, corruption and bribery, disastrous and disgraceful.
2. The present regime is at war with the public interests in this—that the deliberate purpose of the Executive and his aids and abettors is to keep up an antagonism between the two races that live in South Carolina.
3. The present regime is inconsistent with the public good also, in this—that it does not encourage the flow in the State of that capital that we need and of that thrifty population which we desire, in order to supplement our numbers.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BEDFORD OF NEW YORK.—Professor Gunning S. Bedford, M. D., one of the ablest and most respected citizens of New York and father of Judge Bedford, died at his residence, in that city on last Monday morning. This sad climax to an illness which has for many weeks obtained the sufferer to his bed, was not unexpected by the deceased or of his family. Paralysis some time since deprived him of his powers, and subjected him to the most annoying helplessness. Professor Bedford has for many years been regarded as the authority in obstetric matters, and his expert evidence in trials of magnitude, where the verdict hinged on technical points would fill volumes.

"Hould on!" said Patrick, as he stood looking after the departed train. "Hould on, ye muttering old stane engine, ye've got a passenger on board that's left behind."

Frightful Anticipation.

The earth is said to be gravitating towards the sun. Some of the ablest of our scientific writers are expressing grave doubts about the stability of the material universe. Speaking of the destiny of the earth and sun a writer in a number of the Edinburgh Review holds these words:

It is absolutely certain that all planetary matter is gravitating toward the sun, which will become common-bore of our system. "As surely," writes Sir William Thompson, "as the weights of a clock run down to their lowest position, from which they can never rise again unless fresh energy is communicated to them from some source not yet exhausted, so surely must planet after planet creep in, age by age, toward the sun; not one can escape its fiery end. In like manner the satellites of the planets must inevitably fall into their respective planets. As, then, it has been proven by geology that our earth had a fiery beginning, so it is shown, by an appeal to the laws of gravitation, that it will have a fiery ending.

The earth passed from the incandescent to the habitable state and will have its individuality annihilated by falling into the sun, and the same fate will ultimately overtake the sun if it be true that it is revolving around some enormously distant center of attraction.

Keep it Before the People.

On the 16th day of March, 1870, Judge James L. Orr was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, and gave utterance to the following severe denunciation of the Radical party, with which he is now associated:

"The result of the last three years have satisfied the people that all the present evils of which they complain might have been averted by showing the colored voters that they intend to maintain their new rights. Large numbers of the best men in South Carolina are even now willing to espouse Republican principle, and would doubtless do so but for the distrust which, as gentlemen of character and intelligence, they naturally entertain towards those who, by accident or circumstances, have been placed in the lead of the Republican party—men who do not, and never did enjoy public confidence; men who are ignorant, corrupt, dishonest and unfit, by reason of their early associations, for decent society. They were adroit enough, however, to make the more ignorant among the negroes believe them to be their best friends, and by employing all the arts of the demagogue, and an unscrupulous use of disingenuous agencies, they succeeded in being elected to the most important offices in the State."

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Reform Convention for the First District have nominated for Congress C. W. Dudley, Esq., of Marlboro'. It seems that his public speeches of Rainey, Radical candidate, have been so outrageous of late that the respectable citizens could not give him even a passive support. A counter-nomination was determined on, and Mr. Dudley was unanimously chosen. Mr. Dudley is a very popular man and a fluent speaker, and will go to work without delay. The duty of the people of the district is very clear. They must make a hard fight to elect the candidate of the Union Reform party. Organization and energetic labor will accomplish wonders.

An exchange says: "In German unity the world has a deep interest—an interest no less profound than in the freedom of France. Progress and civilization both depend upon its accomplishment. It is an aspiration to be encouraged and applauded. So, too, with Italian unity. Rome is properly the capital of the Italians. It is a narrow policy that smother this natural desire of the Italian people—a policy that is a block beneath the wheels of the car of progress. The sooner it is changed the better. It would prove a glorious result of Napoleon's struggle if Italy should become united, Germany cemented in still stronger bonds of fraternity and France free."

Bonner, of the New York Ledger, is publishing a series of twelve articles by distinguished United States Senators. The fact has disturbed the pride of the Cincinnati Enquirer to such a degree that it has secured articles from twelve other distinguished men—officials and United States Senators. Here they are: Morton, of Indiana, leads off on "obscenity," Yates, of Illinois, following on "temperance," Fenton, of New York, on "stuffed mattresses," Sumner, of Massachusetts, on "domestic bliss," Bon Wade, on "social refinement," Sherman, of Ohio, on "how to get rich," U. S. Grant, on "bull pup and dog parties," B. F. Butler, on "the art of getting up tea-spoons and other silver ware," Collector Bailey, on "the persecution of innocence." The Enquirer man is not to be outdone by the Ledger.

The Reform Meeting at Chesterfield.

Leaving the thriving town of Chester this morning at eight o'clock, our party, in charge of a Committee of the citizens, proceeded to this place, where we arrived after a fatiguing journey of over three hours over a very hilly and every barren country. Chesterfield county is a very sparsely settled, the white people being in the majority and the Court House, a veritable ghost of a town, being so far from the centre of the county, we did expect to meet much of a crowd. The people were out in full force, however, and Judge Carpenter and General Kennedy addressed the largest gathering that has assembled in the town since the close of the war.

SOME MORE LAND SPECULATION.

In course of his remarks Judge Carpenter exposed one of the Land Commission swindlers who have become so numerous all over the State. It appears that some time ago one Dr. Fox, a member of the Ring, bought a tract of land for \$10,000. This identical tract was subsequently sold to the State for \$36,000, and the original deeds were produced on the stand to-day and exhibited as proofs. The meeting here to-day has been productive of much good, and I think the men of the county have been aroused to something like activity.

A MODEL SCALAWAG.

A reverend brother Donaldson, who is Senator, Revenue Collector, Commissioner of Elections and candidate for office, is the ruling spirit of the Ring in this section. It is said that he accumulated a large fortune by the bribes that he received at the last Legislature, and his money he is now spending to bribe the people to vote for him. But this model minister and quasi Senator does not confine his efforts to bribing. He knows that the colored vote is strongest on the Pee Dee, and in order to cheat the poor white men out of their votes, he has consolidated two of the voting precincts, establishing the one immediately in the thickest settlement of the colored people, a point over thirty miles distant from the white settlements, so that there are a large number of poor whites who walk over seventy miles to vote. This is a characteristic dodge of the Ring, of which Donaldson is a worthy member but it will avail nothing. Let them place the polls where they will, the people of the county will see to it that conveyances are furnished to those who have none. Donaldson was appointed a Commissioner of Election, but being probably afraid to serve—afraid that his rascality would bring him to grief—he imported another scallawag, who has been in the county just about two months, and whom nobody knows; and this worthy, I learn, has been made Commissioner of Election. On the Board of Commissioners is a colored man, a Mr. Weston, who is said to be the only honest man among them, and he, I believe, holds an office under Scott. Being in the minority, his honesty will probably be overcome by his two associates, and one can readily perceive what a fair (?) election His Excellency Governor Scott proposes to allow us. I must mistake the people of this county, however, if they do not have a fair count; and Donaldson's lightning to elect himself, and his compatriot Scott, by the count of the ballots, will in this, as well as in other counties, most assuredly fail.

The Reform Candidates of the county are already out on the stump, and the ticket will probably receive a heavy majority. J. A. M.

MURDERIN LAURENS.—We have received private information from Laurens that a shocking murder was committed in that town on Friday night last. It seems that a young man named Montgomery had a slight misunderstanding with Mr. Thomas A. Tobin during the day, but their friends did not believe anything serious would occur between them. Both parties boarded at Simmons' Hotel, and after Montgomery had retired to his room that night, Tobin went to the door and knocked for admission, and when the door was opened he fired upon his antagonist with a pistol the ball taking effect in the right groin, severing an artery, from which Mr. Montgomery bled to death in about an hour. Mr. Tobin left the hotel and went to his store, where he remained until next morning, when he was arrested and committed to jail to await his trial in October. The victim of this terrible affair was a quiet, peaceable young man, and a son of John D. Montgomery, Esq., of Spartanburg. Mr. Tobin is a popular and enterprising merchant of Laurens, and had won the respect and confidence of the community. —Anderson Intelligencer.

THE LAST SALE OF A NEGRO.—The Norfolk Journal says it may not be generally known that the last sale of a slave in the South occurred in Virginia. News had just reached the valley of the retreat of Lee's army from Petersburg, when a gentleman offered a slave to a farmer of Augusta county. After some haggling, the bargain was closed by bartering the negro off for 100 cabbage plants.

"Help Me, Cassius, or I Sink."

We took occasion in yesterday's Phoenix to express our view of the Grant-Scott-Chamberlain matter.—The New York World, which came to us last evening, takes a somewhat similar view of the little help that the Scott-Whittemore party are priding themselves on so greatly. Let the brazen trumpets blow far something when they do vex the air:

"Even—as a not altogether untruthful cynic assures us—as patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, Grant is the support and citadel to which, in their extremity, the pretended Governors of the South turn. Following in the footsteps of his brother treachery in North Carolina, the Governors of South Carolina sends up a cry for help to Long Branch and from out the cloudy tabernacle of the Government at that lounging place comes the declaration that 'I never opposed the re-election of Governor Scott, nor spoke disparagingly of him. On the contrary, I only look upon the so-called 'Reform' movement in South Carolina as a device to give the control of the State to the enemies of the party which has supported me, and which supported our armies and maintained the Union.' There needed but this to assure an entire triumph to that true peace and prosperity ticket, made up of a Union and Confederate soldier, which plants itself against the lawless violence of negro militia, and that monstrous spoliation which has raised the debt of South Carolina from \$5,500,000 in 1867 to \$14,000,000 in 1870, said violence and spoliation being the only benefits resulting to the State from the administration of the man whom the President now commends for a re-election. Happily that recommendation is a sure death warrant to its recipient. The executive backing floored Holden and will smash Scott."

The Next Congress—A Radical Calculation.

The Louisville Commercial, a Radical paper, has made a calculation. It says that, according to its count, there are 241 members in the Lower House of the present Congress, and its statistician, who is a close and accurate reasoner, but who makes it a principle in his calculations to set down everything doubtful as against him, estimates that the House will be divided as follows in the next Congress:

	Dem.	Rep.
New England,	5	22
Middle States,	31	29
Northwest,	22	44
Pacific,	3	2
Border States,	15	12
Reconstructed,	41	15
Total,	117	124

This calculation is certainly very encouraging to the Conservatives and Democrats, coming as it does from one of our opponents, who has probably made the best possible showing for his party. It will be seen that he claims a Republican majority of only seven in the Forty-second Congress.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY—WHAT IT IS.—The St. Louis Democrat, a few days after destruction of the Republican newspaper establishment by fire in that city, made some comments in reference to the value of the good will of a newspaper, which may be interesting to the public. It says:

The Missouri Republican is worth over half a million of dollars, but all the property belonging to the establishment, which fire can destroy is worth scarcely more than one hundred thousand dollars. If there was not a cent of insurance, and if all that could be destroyed were a total loss, the paper would nevertheless be issued again in a few days, with the same circulation, the same revenue, the same influence, and would be worth just as much money as before, the only loss being the sum required to replace the building and material. What other property is so impregnable? What other institution can lose everything visible and tangible belonging to it and still be worth as much as before? There is something here worthy of reflection.

A conspiracy to destroy the Republican party, we learn from the New York Tribune, was formed last winter in Washington by "Revenue Reformers," led on by the New York Evening Post, Chicago Tribune and others. Messrs. Schenck, Bingham and various other traitor members of Congress and Governors were marked for destruction. The late split in Missouri, by which a formidable opposition was created against Governor McClurg, a protectionist, was part and parcel of this conspiracy. With such politicians as Carl Schurz, Senator Trumbull, Grant Brown, and such journals as the Evening Post, Chicago Tribune and St. Louis Democrat, the Conspiracy threatens to be a serious affair.

Highly Important Intelligence—Russia to Join France.

The Tribune's special London correspondent telegraphs the following to-day:

"The following report of a declaration by the French Foreign Minister comes from a private correspondent in position to know the facts, and he guarantees their accuracy: 'Julius Favre has been appealed to for a quasi official sanction to the Republican party in Madrid, with the intimation to Prim that he could be President of the Spanish Republic. Favre replied that the Government of France will not at this moment make any movement to encourage a Republic in Spain, and would even prefer that it should not be declared. The reason which obliges us to refuse is that republicanism so spread would alienate and terrify Russia and imperial negotiations pending between the Provisional Government and Russia for an alliance offensive against Prussia, should the latter prove too exacting in her terms for peace. In other words, if this alliance takes place, and it is on the point of realization, Russia will march straight on Berlin. She has already begun to arm and send troops to her western frontier. If you ask what can tempt Russia, Russia answers that the same military strength Prussia now directs against France will, sooner or later, be turned against Russia with a view to acquire all the German provinces of Russia.' The correspondent adds: 'You may make use of this intelligence, for it cannot long remain a secret. You may absolutely depend on it.'"

A MULE RACE.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of yesterday contains an account of a mule race which came off at the Fair Grounds, on Saturday last.

The prize for the fleetest mule consisted of a handsome set of harness valued at fifty dollars—mule heats, best two in three. Nine animals confronted the judges for position in the contest, one of which was ruled from the track because of his exceedingly unprepossessing personal appearance, leaving the field to the remaining eight. The race, as expected, developed a wealth of amusement, and, as an aid to digestion and antidote for dyspepsia, could it have been bottled up and peddled throughout the city, would have received the endorsement of the entire medical fraternity as infinitely more certain and effective in its results than a ton of patent medicines.

For the first prize, Mr. Ed. Perrin's "Jane" showed her competitors a clean pair of heels in two successive heats—winning the first in 2:30 and the second in 3:05—winning the harness.

Of the animals contesting for the harness, six were entered for the second prize, a \$30 saddle and bridle—mule heat. The race was awarded to a mule entered by Mr. Byrd.

ENGLAND OUT OF HUMOR.—Johnny Bull is once more scolding his dear mistress, the Queen, with that petulant spirit of domestic dissatisfaction he can vent in no other way, and he even gives some side-glances indicating that other members of the royal family have fallen under his great displeasure. He does not like it that the princes can find no better occupation than deer stalking just now, when John himself is so sadly bothered with this Prussian war, and the confounded and astonishing success of the Prussians who go ahead so famously that they can afford to do without his sympathy and defy his neutrality—the last extreme of foreign impotence. It seems to be the unendurable offence on the part of the Queen that she does not find London—the pleasantest place in the world to live in, and that she indulges the taste of a lady to live where she likes, not assenting to the notion that a queen must be less free in this than other women. Well, this being his great present grievance, what is John Bull going to do about it?—N. Y. Herald.

THE MARLBORO' REFORMERS.—Captain C. P. Townsend, the nominee of the Union Reform party for Senator from Marlboro', has withdrawn from the canvass, having ascertained that his political disability had not been removed. Chancellor Johnson, a distinguished lawyer and an influential citizen, has been nominated in place of Captain Townsend. The full ticket for Marlboro' County is: For Senate—Hon. W. D. Johnson. For House of Representatives—J. A. Peterkin and John R. Parker. School Commissioner—C. S. McGill. Probate Judge—T. W. Allen. County Commissioners—L. M. Hamer, N. L. Sweat, H. S. Lucas.

Every Prussian soldier in France has in his pocket a sort of album, containing colored drawings of the various uniforms in the French army, to enable him to report, when on out-post duty the exact nature of the troops he has seen. He is also provided with a little book, "The German Soldier in France; Manual for enabling any German to make himself understood by Frenchmen without knowing the language of the country." The Manual is simply a vocabulary of the words and phrases which a German soldier in France would be most likely to require in his conversation with the people.