



Friday Morning January 20, 1875

Gov. Chamberlain has sent a message to the Legislature reaffirming the principles announced in his inaugural address.

Gen. A. C. Garrison, formerly of this State, has assumed control of the Griffin (Ga.) Messenger, and proposes to run it according to the principles of the Jeffersonian democracy.

The Union-Herald has not said anything more about Sheridan being the right man in the right place, since Wilson, Fish, Jewell, Bristow, Swarts, Bryant and other small republican fry repudiated the banditti dispatch.

The sub-committee of Congress sent to Louisiana, consisting of Foster and Phelps, republicans, and Potter, democrat, have returned to Washington and will shortly make a report to the general committee.

The New York Herald claims that the report will be very favorable to the conservatives, showing that no banditti exist in Louisiana, that the State is at peace, that at the last election very few republicans were intimidated, and that many democrats were kept away from the polls by federal soldiers who had warrants for their arrest.

This report is unfavorable to Grant. He, however, is very cheerful and claims that the country will sustain him. An immense mass meeting, composed of citizens of both parties, was held in New York on Monday night to condemn Grant's recent course.

Exciting canvasses are in progress in the Legislatures of several States over the election of United States Senator. Sharon, the "King of Cramstock, who owns \$25,000,000, and has a coal scuttle costing \$125, has been elected republican Senator of Nevada. The State went democratic by 2,000 majority, but Sharon won in a majority of twenty-one republicans on joint ballot.

Ramsay (Rep.) will be re-elected in Minnesota. Chandler has received the caucus nomination for re-election in Michigan, and will succeed, unless certain republicans bolt.

German and Murphy are contestants for the democratic nomination in New York. Kearney is backed by Tammany and Gov. Seymour, and will probably win. Wallace is the democratic nominee in Pennsylvania. The democrats have a majority of but 7 members in all, and these threaten to bolt, so that he may be defeated by Allison, whose name appears on all the greenbacks.

In Missouri, Gen. Cockrell has the inside track. Schurz will not be re-elected, which is a great pity. In Florida the two parties tie in each house, and it is uncertain who will be elected. The democrats expect to charge 18 votes in the U. S. Senate this year.

there would not be the ghost of a radical party in conservative counties. Notice was then given of a bill to make these offices elective by the Legislature. The effect of the passage of such an act would be to take the exclusive patronage from the Senate, and give a portion to the House. This might be an improvement over the present system.

A unique bill, a characteristic production of carpet-bag radicalism, was introduced in the house on Wednesday. It contains a lengthy preamble, setting forth that freedom of political opinion is guaranteed by the constitution, and that this provision has been violated in Edgefield by a combination between certain citizens to employ no person who supports a certain party, and that therefore it is resolved that a special tax of two mills be levied upon the property of Edgefield for the support of such persons as can find no employment for the above mentioned reason, and that the County Commissioners be empowered to borrow the sum of \$5,000 from any person or persons, corporation or corporations that will make such loan, which sum shall be apportioned out to said unfortunate if certain forms in the same bill presented.

Upon proof by not less than two witnesses that any individual has been discharged because of his political opinion, said individual shall receive a stipend of six dollars per month.

This bill will probably become a law. It is a monstrous imposition, being apparently unconstitutional, and moreover, offering a premium for laziness and falsehood. Nothing is more easy than for a lazy, trifling person to suborn witnesses, and tie in the sun with eyes closed and mouth open, and six dollars a month in his pocket. If this bill pass, there will be more idle knavish vagabonds in Edgefield than in all the rest of the State put together.

The removal of Mr. Brawley to Charleston, will leave vacant the solicitorship of the sixth circuit. A bill is probably passing the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint a solicitor. Mr. A. M. Mackey is an aspirant for this position. We hear of no opponent. In case of his receiving the solicitorship, his Trial Justice's position will be vacated. The Legislature is moving slowly and will probably not adjourn for several weeks yet.

A Word to School Trustees.

Having great faith in the efficiency of the system of public schools, if properly managed, and being sincerely desirous of witnessing its success, we wish in this issue to add something further in addition to what we have already said upon this subject. Add although we shall to-day address more particularly the trustees of the different school districts, we trust that this article will be read carefully by teachers, parents and all other persons interested in the subject of education.

The motto "Pay as you go" is as applicable to school matters as to everything else. "Poor pay, poor preach" may be paraphrased into "poor pay, poor teach." To be a successful teacher requires a high order of ability, and ability commands its price. Competent instructors can with difficulty be employed to manage free schools for the reason that they are not paid. There are in Fairfield County to-day about ten thousand dollars worth of unpaid school claims, and every year the deficiency is increasing. Is it at all strange that our taxpayers are grumbling because they pay their school tax and yet derive no benefit from it? Something must be done to restore the value of school certificates, and to put an end to this steady accumulation of deficiencies.

This can be done either by appropriating larger sums of money for this purpose or by curtailing expenses. As the state officials are too intent upon grabbing the lion's share of the taxes for their own salaries to increase the appropriation for schools, no relief can be expected from this quarter.

The other alternative remains—to curtail expenses. This is the duty of the trustees. They fix the number of schools, and the pay of teachers in their respective townships. Henceforth they have employed too many teachers, or have paid them too much, or have permitted them to teach too many months.

The excuse for this, and we admit that it is a tolerably good one, is that the amount apportioned to each township is never known until the end of the session, and that the schools have already been in operation too long when the order to close them is issued.

Now, although by the existing law, the exact amount cannot be forgotton, yet the trustees can easily approximate it. For their benefit we will explain the method of this approxi-

mation. The state annually appropriates two mills for schools. As the value of property does not fluctuate to any great extent, and as the number of children remains nearly the same, there is necessarily but little variation in the annual apportionment for each county. The trustees, by obtaining from the School Commissioner the amount apportioned to their district during the previous year, can make their estimate for the current term.

If a local tax is assessed, the amount to be thus raised can be easily estimated in this county, as the townships and school districts are coterminous. The auditor, on application, will furnish the amount of property returned in each township, and this, multiplied by the number of mills levied, will, after the proper deduction for *halla bona* returns, &c., show the local tax.

These results, added, will give the entire probable revenue for each district. By a recent statute, the poll tax is to be applied to deficiencies, and must not be added to the current revenue.

We have thus given a simple method of relieving trustees from embarrassment, which, if adopted by them, will be conducive of good results. And in order that they may have no excuse, we will, ourselves, endeavor to obtain the required statistics and publish them for the benefit of all concerned.

The quota may be more, or it may be less. If more, then a balance will remain over for the ensuing year; if less, any deficiency accruing will not be attributable to the trustees, but to the higher authorities, and, in either case, the trustees can felicitate themselves with the consciousness of duty well performed, a consciousness heretofore very rare in their offices.

Louisiana.

The recent outrage in Louisiana is the all absorbing topic of the day. If all reports be true, the impression seems to be rapidly gaining ground that the President, through Sheridan, has been guilty of gross violation of the constitution. On every hand the conduct of the executive is most severely censured. Congress has been the arena of excited debate. On Monday last, Carl Schurz in the Senate Chamber made a magnificent effort, one of the most sweeping arraigments of the whole radical policy towards the South that has ever been heard. He recited the events that have led to this agitation, and declared that the deed done on the 4th January, "constitutes gross and manifest violation of the constitution and laws." He asserted that the "banditti" policy is so appalling that every American citizen who loves his liberty stands against at the mere possibility of the suggestion.

He pointed to Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, as presenting a most favorable contrast to Louisiana where violence has been resorted to in maintaining radical supremacy. He said that there were two ways of maintaining order, the one by brute force, as in Russia, and the other in permitting the people to govern themselves. He severely denounced the conduct of Packard who acted as United States Marshal while he was chairman of the Republican Committee, and who scouted the country with warrants of arrest against conservatives. He concluded by adjuring the Senators assembled to uphold the constitution.

That night in New York, Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity by citizens who met to protest against the action of the President.

William Cullen Bryant, one of the ablest republicans, delivered an impressive address, comparing recent events in Spain and in Louisiana, and said this method of changing a government might do for Spain but it will not do for this Country. He next asked the authority existing for the President to set himself up as a Judge of election and to drag from the Legislative Chamber those whom he chooses to regard as having no right to their seats. He might that rebellion did exist, he says that whether Kellogg had a right to call

as well send another Sheridan to pull the gentleman who has just been elected governor of New York; out of the Executive Chair." He concluded by saying that this wrong has no possible extenuation. It must be rebuked the instant it is perpetrated. The subjection of local politics to the Federal authorities, must be denounced, must be stopped, must be broken up for ever.

Wm. M. Everts, perhaps the most eminent jurist in the republican party, next spoke at length, in terms of unmeasured condemnation of the action of the Executive. Other leading men of both parties followed in the same strain and resolutions were adopted protesting against this act of Federal usurpation.

The governors and Legislatures of several States have also entered their protest against this startling aggression, and the press of the whole land denounce it. President Grant at first fully approved of Sheridan's course. Secretary Fish telegraphed to that effect to Crowwell, the President of the United States. "But now, Jewell, Fish and Bristow repudiate this message; and Robeson and Williams have nothing to say about it. So Kellogg is in an awkward predicament. President Grant was to have sent in a very defiant message to Congress, but simmered down into a very weak and absurd defence of his conduct. He evidently craved fishes, and throws the blame upon Sheridan. He says of the invasion of the State, "My first information was from the papers on the morning of the 3d January. I did not know that any such thing was contemplated, and no orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State, upon that prior to the occurrence." He admits that interference can only be practised in case of rebellion or insurrection, but claims that the circumstances seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in the matter. After endeavoring to prove upon the troops is a debatable question, but think's all trouble would have been obviated by permitting the house to organize in a legal manner. He then throws, in a plea for Sheridan on the ground that he did not assume command until Monday night, after the disturbance. He thinks that Sheridan's "banditti proposition" "although it cannot be adopted," would put an end to trouble.

The whole message is of the same tenor as the extracts quoted above. It is given as the reason of Grant's breakdown that Wilson repudiated the whole matter, that Blaine went to inform him that the party wouldn't stick, and that Carpenter said the president was "breaking the d-d old party to pieces." A leading republican is reported to have said that if Grant were to run for the presidency to-morrow thirty-seven States (the whole Union) would repudiate him.

What a mess has the President stirred up! His staff seems on the decrease, and the democrats are jubilant. Everything at present seems favorable to the prosperous future of Louisiana and the whole South. Defects in the Free School System and their Remedies.

The free schools of South Carolina have not realized the anticipations of the people. That this is not due to the theory under which they have been organized is proven by the successful results obtained in many States in which the same theory has been put into practice. Failure is to be attributed to the imperfections existing in the practical working of the system in South Carolina. We will enumerate some of the defects.

First, The money appropriated is not sufficient for the purpose. The tax levied by the State is only enough to apportion about one dollar a year to each child between the ages of six and sixteen years. Now the payment to the teacher of one dollar a month for each pupil in his school is a very moderate compensation, in fact, too little. Therefore, if all the children in the county attended school, the public money would be expended in one month, and that would be the length of the scholastic year. Were only half the number of children to attend school, this would allow a session of only two months.

In the Northern States the school fund in many instances amounts to ten dollars a year for each child within the scholastic age, and in this way schools are opened for the greater portion of the year. If the Legislature would only reduce the current expenses of the State so that a tax of five mills a year could be

levied for the schools, one great defect in the present system would be done away with.

Secondly, Even this small appropriation is partly squandered by officials. Were those officials safely housed in the penitentiary another great advantage would accrue to the free schools.

Thirdly, In many counties, the School Commissioners have been and still are notoriously incompetent. The school commissioner is paid to further the interests of education. It is his duty to visit each school in his county; at least three times a year, to deliver lectures on educational subjects, and to instruct teachers in their duty, giving them information concerning all the improvements that are being daily made in the art of imparting instruction. It is his duty to appoint a board of examiners; in conjunction with which he is to examine teachers and appoint trustees for the various districts. It is also his duty to watch the teachers and trustees and to see that their duties are well performed. All this requires a man of intelligence, education, and administrative ability. The office is one of the most important in the county, and yet it is frequently given to some party hack who is unable to obtain any other office. Unless the people elect competent School Commissioners, taxation for educational purposes is worse than useless.

The remedy for this defect is to elect such commissioners as are fully qualified to perform all the duties required of them by law. Fourthly, The trustees are in many cases careless, incompetent or ignorant of their duties. In many instances it is almost impossible to induce competent persons to fill this office, and for this reason, incompetent men are selected. It is the duty of the trustees to decide upon the number of schools to be opened in their respective townships, to contract with teachers, to visit the schools; to ascertain the progress of the pupils; and to see that all school reports are properly made out before the warrants of the teachers are signed. They should also ascertain the amount of money they will receive, and be guided by this in fixing the number of schools and the length of the session. In Fairfield every year since the war too many school certificates have been issued, until now a frightful deficiency of thousands of dollars presents itself to the taxpayers. Trustees must guard this most carefully. By so doing they will remove all cause for embarrassment in this respect.

Fifthly, Parents are entirely too careless concerning the education of their children. Thousands of boys and girls in this county are growing up in ignorance. Pupils are permitted to absent themselves from school on all occasions upon the most frivolous pretences. They lose time as they use their glasses to drag, and disorganize the entire school. No teacher, however admirably fitted to discharge his duties, can accomplish any good in such a state of affairs. When every parent fully appreciates the blessings of education, and when a large majority of the children are compelled to attend school regularly a fresh impetus will be given to the schools.

We are profoundly impressed with the great benefits to be derived from the free school system, and we sincerely trust that by a hearty co-operation of all parties connected with it, all these blessings will be fully realized.

Advertisement for J. H. Hall & Co. featuring 'SASIE'S BLINDS' and 'DOORS'. The ad includes a list of services like 'Blinds, Hardware and Sashes Made', 'Painting and Papering', and 'Lowest Prices'. It also provides the address '215, 225, East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.' and the name 'HENRY JACOB, Chairman'.

Table titled 'OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER, WINNSBORO, S. C. Nov. 24, 1874'. It lists various items and their amounts, such as 'For pay of salaries of Executive and Judicial Officers of the State, the Clerks and contingent expenses of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government', 'For support and maintenance of the Penal Charitable and Educational Institutions of the State, exclusive of Common Schools', and 'For support and maintenance of Public Schools'. The total amount is listed as \$10,234.00.

Table titled 'In addition to the above there has been levied for District Schools the following tax, viz. School District No. 3'. It lists tax amounts for different districts, such as 'District No. 3' for \$1, 'District No. 4' for \$1, and 'District No. 5' for \$1, totaling \$3.

The tax duplicate will be opened in this office on the 30th day of November 1874, for the collection of the above tax levies, and every day thereafter, (Sundays excepted) until the fifteenth day of January 1875, when 20 per cent penalty will attach to all delinquents. W. M. NELSON, Treasurer Nov. 26-27-28 Fairfield Coon

Charlotte, Columbia & August Rail Road.

COLUMBIA, May 17, 1874.

THE following Passenger Schedule will be run over this road on and after this date:

Table titled 'TRAIN-GOING NORTH' and 'TRAIN-GOING SOUTH'. It lists departure and arrival times for stations like Columbia, S. C., Winnsboro, Chester, and Augusta. For example, 'Leave Augusta, at 6:30 a.m.', 'Arrive at Columbia, S. C. at 11:48 a.m.', 'Leave Columbia, S. C. at 1:13 p.m.', 'Arrive at Augusta at 8:05 p.m.'.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen'l Supt. A. Port. Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent. May 10



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough; and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. PREPARED BY BETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office for thirty days for the building of a bridge over Young's branch on the Bell's bridge road about one mile from Winnsboro. All proposals must be accompanied with the names of two or more sufficient sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if in their judgment the interest of the county required it. Any information as to the plans &c., will be furnished upon application at this office. HENRY JACOB, Chairman. Jan 2-11x1

Mt. Zion Institute WINNSBORO, S. C.

THE Spring Session of this Institution for the year 1875, will commence on the first Monday in January next. There will be two months vacation in the summer instead of one month, as heretofore. This is more in accordance with the usage of the other Schools of our State, and it is hoped will suit the patrons better. There will be a reduction made in the rates heretofore charged for primary scholars, and diligent and careful effort will be made to promote their progress. Advanced Students carefully prepared for College or the usual pursuits of life, Cheap and comfortable board provided for scholars from abroad. It is greatly to the interest of both parents and scholars to enter at the beginning of the session. Apply to Col. Jas. H. BIRD, chairman of Board of Trustees of R. H. CLARKSON, Principal. Dec 30

HARDWARE!

My fifth supply of goods this season is just in. I have four new brands of the axes: "Red Warrior," "Southern Pacific," and "Continental" and Continental Bevelled. Rodgers and Wostenholms pocket cutlery, W. C. Butchers and Wostenholms gold plate Razors, Scissors, Shears and pocket Knives, Carvers and Butcher Knives, a nice lot of cutlery, cut & screws large dinner Bells, Waiters, and Operators &c. Full line of tinware and Cast-iron. The best brands of wire and blasting Powder, Fuse Stop &c.

Quarter and whole boxes Raisins, one keg of fine Malaga Grapes, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Coconut, Mince Meat, Apple, Quince and Peach Butter, Dates and Nuts.

JUST RECEIVED!

PLAIN and French Candies, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Coconut, Mince Meat, Apple, Quince and Peach Butter, Dates and Nuts. Quarter and whole boxes Raisins, one keg of fine Malaga Grapes.

G. A. White's.

THE "TAR HEEL."

AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION. COMMENCING next Saturday the 19th and continuing the following week for the purpose of closing out Dress Goods, Notions, Hats, Lotion, Padlocks, sycamores, Shtopping Irons, Table cutlery, Sissors, Looking Glasses, Buckets, Brown Paper, Washboards, Axe Helves, Sifters, Tubs, &c. &c.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

Would inform those who think that "TAR HEEL" does not need money that they are in error and must come and settle forthwith their accounts past due. nov 15 E. C. McLAUGHLIN.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the time consumed in traveling to the different places designated on a former advertisement, for the collection of tax, I hereby give notice that I will not attend at Gladden's Grove, Seygors's Store and Horse, and that I will attend at Monticello on the 6th and 7th of January, 1875, instead of the 4th and 5th of January, 1875, as heretofore advertised. W. M. NELSON, Treasurer, Fairfield County. Dec 29-29

FOR SALE.

A double set stockway, in good order with set Douth, Harrow &c. new apply to JOS. C. CALDWELL. Dec 30

Corn, Hay, Shucks, 1000 BU. New Corn, 120 Bales of Hay, 42 Bales Shucks, all in good order—LOW FOR CASH. Dec 17-12 JAS. R. AIKEN.

FLOUR and GRITS.

A NEW lot just received and for sale low for CASH. Dec 8 BEATY, BRO., & RON

THE undersigned offers for sale for cash, his Horse, Buggy and Harness at a reasonable price. Also 2 Mules, a three-horse Wagon, a 45 Stw Gin-Head and one Monitor Plow. Dec 22 W. E. AIKEN.