

The Newberry Herald.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.]

FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

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THE HERALD

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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

At Newberry C. H.,

By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,

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Payment required invariably in advance.

Marriage Notices, Funeral Invitations, Obituaries, and Communications subservient private interests, are charged as advertisements.

Solomon P. Hoge's Protest.

Sec. 41st. That in the County of Newberry, in said District, for weeks previous to said election, the third day of November, A. D. 1868, a system of intimidation and violence was practiced for the purpose of destroying and breaking up the Republican party, in said County, and to so terrify the colored men, as to prevent them from voting at said election, said act of violence and intimidation, consisting in murdering, shooting, whipping and otherwise maltreating those who professed to be members of the Republican party, in said County, and that said acts of violence and outrage were engaged in by your friends, with your knowledge and consent.

Sec. 42nd. That at the different election precincts, in the County of Newberry in said District, at least twelve hundred persons, not legally entitled to vote therein, from their being non-residents of said county, were unlawfully and illegally allowed to vote, at the said different precincts on the said day of election, and did cast their votes for you. That said persons went into said county, mounted and armed, and did prevent, at least fifteen hundred colored persons, legal voters in said county, from going to the different election precincts, and by driving them away from said precincts, knowing said persons would cast their votes for me, if allowed to vote.

Sec. 43rd. That at the election precinct, of Newberry Court House, in the County of Newberry, in said District, at least two hundred fraudulent and illegal votes were cast for you, by persons who were non-residents of said county, and that at least one hundred colored persons, legal voters of said County, who would have voted for me, were prevented from voting at said precinct, on said day of election, by parties of armed men, who stopped them on their way to the polls.

Sec. 44th. That at the election precinct, of Frog Level, in the County of Newberry, in said District, at least two hundred colored persons, legal voters of said County, who would have voted for me, were driven away from the polls, and prevented from voting, and many being stopped on their road to said precinct, by parties of armed men, and not allowed to go to said precinct—that at least two hundred persons, non-residents of said County of Newberry, fraudulently and illegally cast their votes, at said precinct, and that the said persons voted for you.

Sec. 45th. At the election precinct, of Mabinton, in the County of Newberry, in said District, at least two hundred and fifty fraudulent and illegal votes were cast for you, by persons who were non-residents of said county, that said persons went to said precinct armed, and drove from the polls, at least two hundred colored voters, legal voters in said County, who would have voted for me, and by threats, force and violence, prevented them from voting on said day of election.

Sec. 46th. At the election precinct, of Longshore's, in the County of Newberry, in said District, at least three hundred illegal and fraudulent votes were cast for you, by persons who were non-residents of said County, that the said persons went to the said election

precinct, armed with fire-arms and other deadly weapons and drove from the polls, and prevented from voting, on said day of election, at least one hundred and fifty legal voters, in said county, all of whom, would have voted for me.

Sec. 47th. At the election precinct, of John Glymph's, Cromer's, Jalapa, Williams' and Suber's, in the County of Newberry, in said District, there was polled at least four hundred fraudulent and illegal votes for you, by persons who were non-residents of said County, and that there were at least four hundred colored persons, legal voters in said County, driven away from the polls and prevented from voting on said day of election, all of whom would have voted for me.

Sec. 48th. That in the County of Newberry, in said District, Lee Nance, one of the Commissioners of election was killed, thereby giving entire control over the appointment of managers of election, of said County, to the Democrats, and that I was prevented from thoroughly canvassing said County, from violence and attempts to assassinate me, by your friends and partisans.

Sec. 52nd. That by virtue of the general and wholesale system of intimidation, threats, outrage and terrorism practised throughout the Counties of Lexington, Newberry, Abbeville and Anderson, together with the fraud and illegality practiced at the different election precincts in each of said Counties, the election in said Counties is null and void.

Sec. 56th. That it would be impossible for me with safety to myself to go into the Counties of Abbeville, Newberry, and Anderson, for the purpose of taking testimony in this contest, that I would be assassinated by your friends and partisans if I made the attempt to do so.

Sec. 54th. I charge that in the spring and summer of the year 1868, an extensive combination and conspiracy of persons residing in different parts of the State of South Carolina, was formed for the purpose of compelling the Electors of said State, to vote for the candidates supported by said combination, and conspiracy, at the election required by law to be held in the several congressional districts, in the said State, and to prevent from voting at said election, all electors supporting candidates in opposition to those supported by said combination and conspiracy. That in pursuance of such conspiracy, candidates were agreed upon, to be supported by said combination and conspiracy, for the offices of members of Congress, to the forty-first Congress of the United States, from the several Congressional Districts of said State, and among others. That you were put forth, as one of said candidates, and supported by said combination and conspiracy, for the said third congressional district. That in pursuance of the aforesaid objects and interests, of said combination and conspiracy, public meetings were called at various places throughout said State, by the persons so combined and conspiring, at which it was among other things, publicly resolved as follows:

First, That no elector in said State, opposing the election of said candidate, supported by said conspiracy, should be employed by persons belonging to said combination and conspiracy, or should be retained in the service of said conspirators.

Second, That no such elector should be retained in the employment, or be permitted to reside on the lands of said conspiracy.

Third, That all electors supporting said last named candi-

dates, should receive support and protection as citizens and neighbors from said conspirators, in their lives and property.

It was publicly announced that unless the people of color in said State, should support said last named candidates, that they would be driven with violence from said State, and prevented from remaining or living within the same.

That in pursuance of the interests and objects of said conspiracy, the public newspapers of said State, were almost without exception influenced, and required to give publicity to such determinations and objects, and by other public and secret means, including the persecution of all opposing the acts of said conspirators, the majority of the people of said district, were compelled to conform to, and comply with the plans and purposes of said conspiracy.

That in further pursuance of the aforesaid purposes and interests of said conspirators, armed bodies of men were formed in different parts of said State, especially in the Third and Fourth Congressional districts, who patrolled said districts, by day and by night, for many weeks, prior to said election, giving out with threats, and acts of personal violence, that persons opposing the election of said last named candidates, would be killed, or driven out of the country, that many persons were actually killed, for said cause, by said armed bands, and that the people of said third and fourth congressional districts, were intimidated and overawed, so that large numbers were prevented from voting for the candidates running in opposition to the candidates supported by said conspirators, and that in consequence of such unlawful acts and influences, at least ten thousand electors of said third congressional district, were prevented from depositing their votes at said election, who had determined to cast their votes for me, as member of Congress, from said District, which votes, if deposited, would have given me a majority of the votes cast, for such last named office.

Modesty and Spycraft.—The soldiers, who were for a length of time stationed on the James river, near—Bluff, will remember quite old Tagmudde. He with his numerous family of daughters lived within a short distance of the river bank and very close to our camp—near where in summer the soldiers were wont to bathe. So near, indeed, that one day Col. Crump received a visit from Mr. Tagmudde, in which he took occasion to say: "Sir, your soldiers strip and bathe, sir, right before the eyes of my daughters, who are modest young ladies, to whom the sight that they are daily made to witness is extremely offensive."

The Colonel, with gallantry, resolved and promised that the evil complained of should be remedied, and he stationed a guard thereafter on the bank to make the soldiers go further up the stream. But a few days elapsed when old "Tag" made the same complaint again.

That evening at dress parade orders stricter than ever were promulgated, forbidding our boys to bathe nearer to old Tag's house than a certain point, above five hundred yards distant therefrom. Within a few days however, old Tag came back with his old complaint.

"Why," said the colonel, "have my orders been disobeyed? Surely your daughters can't see my men now five hundred yards off?"

"Yes, sir, they can."

"What see men bathing over five hundred yards off?"

"But, sir," said old Tag, "my girls have spy glasses!"—*Land We Love.*

Subscribe for the Newberry Herald.

[From the Charleston Daily News.]
On the Wing.

Newberry—The Trade of the Town—Institutions—Immigrants—A German Colony, &c., &c.

Newberry C. H., S. C., Jan. 1.—Newberry is, and has been for years, the most thriving of all the up-country towns of South Carolina. True, it has not yet regained its former prosperity, but from what I have seen and heard during my visit, it is my belief that in the onward race, in which all our midland and up-country towns and villages are at present engaged, Newberry bids fair to carry off the cup. Her population is about 1000 now, perhaps fifty per cent. less than it was ten years ago. The population of the district (now county) according to the census of 1860, was 20,879, of which number 13,695 were slaves. The number of acres of improved farm lands then was 145,000, and of unimproved 220,000 acres; the cash value of which, according to the same authority, was \$3,423,000, giving a larger value than we find in most of the other districts. The amount of cotton raised in Newberry is laid down in the census of 1860 as 17,476 bales. I have no data at command by which I could arrive at even a proximate calculation of the number of bales grown in the county at present. The merchants tell me that before the war Newberry Courthouse shipped from 15,000 to 20,000 bales. Last year the amount was probably 15,000, and this year it may not reach over 12,000. There is, however, much more money in the district this year than there was last. Some say the people thereabout have more money now than ever before. The cotton crop last year was sold in these parts at an average of about twelve and a half cents. This year it has averaged about twenty cents thus far.

The cotton sold in this market is hauled sometimes many miles—forty and upward—from Newberry, Lexington, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens and Union Counties, and this in spite of cotton buyers and railroad lines and depots much nearer home. The Newberry people plume themselves not a little on this fact. A notable feature to me was the fact I learned, that but few planters about here ship cotton to be sold in Charleston. They prefer to sell nearer home. Another fact, by no means pleasing to your correspondent, is that the greater number of the merchants (cotton buyers) ship to Baltimore and New York, via Charleston, alleging that they find they can do much better there than in Charleston, and that those who had shipped to Charleston this year had done so to their sorrow.

And right here allow me to state, if you please, that if in the course of this series of letters I shall occasionally give utterance to facts or rumors unpalatable to one or another of your readers, I hold myself justified in that it is my desire to lay before the public, and more especially before your Charleston readers, the views of their fellow-citizens of this interior. If these views are erroneous or, as may be, founded on prejudice, those interested will have an opportunity of defending the fair fame of our good old city, and correct those false impressions. Now, in regard to the opinion just expressed, that the markets of Baltimore and New York are better than Charleston, it may be that a fair trial was not given our city; that these merchants only shipped to Charleston during the early part of the season, and meeting with disappointment in their expectations, and listening with a favorable ear to the insinuating promises of Baltimore and New York drummers, they chanced to change their market and their

factories at the very time cotton was tending upward. Difference of classification may also have something to do with this supposed difference in favor of more northern markets. However, as I am a novice in this business, I shall leave further explanations to you, Messrs. Editors, and the cotton experts in your city.

The streets and the public square of Newberry was crowded with wagons of every description, on the day I was there, all bringing in cotton, for this appears to be the only merchantable product of these parts. Of course, when so much money changes hands, a large part of the amount finds its way to the shopkeepers, who, this year, have done a thriving trade.

The leading firms of Newberry C. H., are as follows: Carville & McCaughrin, Mays & Martin, W. H. Webb, S. P. Booser, Lovelace & Wheeler, Charles Bais, D. Mower, A. Singleton, W. F. Nance, Drs. Pratt & Fant, Dr. James McIntosh (the last two are drug stores), J. A. Chapman, (bookstore), Wright & Coppock, M. Foot, A. Harris, Gary & Dancan, Wiskeaman & Wilber, A. M. Wicker, Johnson & Nance (bankers), and G. T. Scott (banker). In addition to these, there are a number of smaller dealers.

The hotel is kept by Mr. J. P. Poole. There are also several private boarding houses. The late Chancellor Johnston resided here, and about two miles from Newberry was the residence of the late Chief Justice, D. O. Sner, who by his public spirit and unswerving zeal, and his splendid example of public and private virtue, contributed more perhaps than any man of his day to the advancement and prosperity of that section of our State.

Newberry can scarcely be considered a pretty place, either in site or in the character of its buildings. It is, however, thrifty and bids fair to improve rapidly. Several new buildings are now being erected. There is no less than six churches here, to wit: Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and "Seceder."

The Lutherans a few years ago erected a large and very handsome building, known as "Newberry College," which however, for some reason to your correspondent unknown, has not met with success, and the institution was a long time removed a few months ago to Walhalla. The building, a prominent landmark to the passing traveler, is now abandoned, and I understand, falling a prey to the ravages of the elements. In former times the Lutheran Synod had a Theological Seminary in Lexington, which I believe, upon the completion of the Newberry College building, was removed and united with that institution. I am unable to say whether or not this seminary is still in existence, but incline to the opinion that it is not.

I must not forget, among the institutions of the town, to make honorable mention of "The Newberry Herald," conducted by the brothers Greener, originally of Charleston. The Herald is one of the best papers published in the interior of our State, and has uniformly pursued a consistent and dignified course. May its shadow never grow less.

On my way from Columbia to Newberry I became acquainted with Rev. Mr. Steiner, a Lutheran clergyman from Newark, N. J., who had come on an exploring tour; to spy out, as it were, the richness of the land. His object was to find one or more suitable localities for German colonization. He had come to Newberry, if I mistake not, at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Neumann, missionary to the German immigrants in New York harbor. It is

the design of Mr. N., and I suppose, of the Church or Missionary Society in connection with which he prosecutes his labors, to plant colonies of German immigrants at different points in the South. Mr. Steiner is to bring a number of such to this State and to settle here with them. In order to speak with confidence of the country to which he would have to invite his compatriots to settle, he deemed it necessary to come here and see for himself. He had been directed to go first to Rev. Mr. Boineist, near Pomaria, sixteen miles south of Newberry Courthouse, where there is already the nucleus of a German colony, and if he found climate, soil and the price of land favorable, that neighborhood was to be preferred, if otherwise, he was to proceed to Abbeville County, where great inducements had been offered to German emigrants by Mr. Calhoun, who has a large body of very fine lands near Savannah River.

I have not heard of the result of Mr. Steiner's observations, but hope they will be the means of bringing here a large number of industrious German yeomen. Mr. S. told me that once the plan is fairly in operation it is the intention of his society to send agents to Germany, and there pick their immigrants and bring them here direct to their colonies, without exposing them to the temptations and contamination of New York or other large cities.

This part of the State, Lexington and Newberry, being Orangeburg, was originally settled by Germans, before and soon after the Revolutionary War. They were industrious, thrifty and of course prosperous; and there is no reason why Germans, Swedes and Danes should not come here and meet with similar or even greater success.

BIRD'S EYE.
A HERMAPHRODITE.—In Vienna, Catherine Robinson, a native of Bavaria, is exhibiting herself at the present time to the physicians and naturalists of the Austrian capital. She is neither a man nor woman, but a *bisul nature*, a case of *hermaphroditis vera lateralis*. A journalist who saw her, writes to the Vienna Press: "I pitied the poor creature. Although in good health, and of robust, even beautifully shaped form she sat before me in deep distress and wept. And she has wept already a great deal in her joyless life. She loved a man for twelve years; he loved her, too, and even proposed to her to go with him to America, where nobody would know of her misfortune; he would live with her there and be happy with her. But she refused to accept his generous offer, saying she would not make him unhappy. Then she loved, dreadfully to say, for seven months—a young girl. Both of them were greatly attached to each other, until the young girl finally turned from her and married. From this time forward, says the poor hermaphrodite, I could no longer look at the girl; I hated her." The most conflicting feelings always surge in her breast and torment her heart. She feels love for both sexes, and does not belong to either. "What shall I do here on earth?" she exclaimed; what am I? In my life, an object of scientific experiment, and, after my death, an anatomical curiosity!"

THE SALE OF THE COLUMBIA CANAL.—THE CITY MATERIALLY BENEFITED.—We learn that the Commissioners appointed for the disposal of the Columbia Canal, (some dissatisfaction being expressed upon what was considered their premature action,) reopened the bids, yesterday, and upon a full consideration of all that were subsequently received, re-affirmed their former acceptance; and it may not be considered definitely determined that the canal property will go into the hands of Col. Pearce, who will be assisted in its development by Governor Sprague, millionaire manufacturer of Rhode Island. This is one of the most important transactions for the advancement of the material interests of Columbia, which has ever been consummated.—*Phoenix.*

A Kentucky editor advertises:—"Wanted" at this office, a bull dog, of any color except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, snub nose, cropped ears, abbreviated continuation—who can come when called with a beefsteak, and will take a pound of flesh from the man who squirts his tobacco juice on the stove, and steals the exchange.

Double-Headed Colored Girls.
The New Orleans Picayune thus describes a wonderful natural curiosity, to be seen in that city:

We paid a visit on Friday to that most wonderful of Nature's freaks, the double-headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, the two girls in one. For convenience, we shall speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing and chatting with each other, and being apparently upon the most intimate terms, and one may have a head-ache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever, or other serious disease, affects both equally. Their bodies are separate from the small of the back up, each having a perfectly formed bust and head, two arms, &c., and each has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are remarkably intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their manners are refined. In quite a lengthy conversation, they did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born. They are now fifteen years old, and more than ordinary bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano, and the other a contralto voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blended so perfect in a duet. Among their other accomplishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at enco the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat upon the floor, but rest upon the toes. In walking, however, they step with all their feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two. In speaking of them as one, they are called "Mille-Christie," but in addressing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called "Millie," and she on the right "Christie"; though "Christie," in addressing her other half, call her "Sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and conformation of their heads is much the same—Christie being perhaps a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative. Before seeing these strange girls we had fancied that we would experience a feeling of repulsion, but the first glance at their bright, cheerful faces dispelled that idea effectually.