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Important Notice to Cotton Owners.

OFFICE OF U. S. PURCHASING AGENT,
Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1865.

The attention of cotton owners is called to the following extracts from the "Amended Regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary states on Government account," issued from the Treasury Department of date May 9th, 1865, and approved by the President of the same date.

I. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of the States declared to be in insurrection at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase.

III. The operations of Purchasing Agents shall be confined to the single article of cotton; and they shall give public notice at the place to which they shall be assigned, that they will purchase, in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to them.

IV. To meet the requirements of the 5th section of the Act of July 2, 1862, the Agents shall secure all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three-fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole according to the certificate of a sworn sampler or expense.

V. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing Agents shall be exempt from all local and internal taxes. And the Agent selling shall mark the same "Free" and furnish to the purchaser a bill of sale duly and accurately describing the character and quantity sold, and containing a certificate that it is exempt from taxes and fees as above.

IX. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any product of an insurrectionary State, which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

X. "These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject heretofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10th, 1865."

The undersigned has been appointed purchasing agent at Savannah, and hereby gives notice that he is prepared to purchase, in accordance with the regulations, of which the above paragraphs are extracts, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to him.

The war is now virtually closed, and to the end that the people may, to as full an extent as possible, commence to reap the benefits of a state of peace, it is desirable that the old and regular channels of trade be established, new ones opened, and the occupations of the people, both in the city and country, be resumed. It is expected that the purchase, by the Treasury Department, in good faith of the cotton in the country now in the hands of its owners returning therefor a fair and honest equivalent, will largely tend to bring about a state of things so much to be desired by all.

Restrictions upon trade are now virtually abolished, and citizens may, with a few unimportant exceptions, now purchase and take away whatever their necessities require, and I feel satisfied that the disposition to do all that may be done to bring about once more a normal and healthy condition of trade will not be wanting. Cotton owners may rest assured that it is now perfectly safe (so far at least as any interference on the part of the Government) for them to bring in and dispose of their cotton. The fullest protection will be guaranteed, upon its arrival, and such other protection and safe conduct as the Agent may be able to obtain for cotton in transitu will be freely afforded.

It is hoped that before long enterprise will open up better and safer means of communication with, and transportation to Savannah than now exists. In the meantime, and until that takes place, owners of cotton at distant points desirous of marketing it at Savannah, will doubtless be able to devise temporary expedients for accomplishing that end.

T. P. ROBB,
U. S. Purchasing Agent.
Approved:
C. GROVER,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Important Trade Circular from the Treasury Department.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 16 1865.

SIR:—To correct misunderstanding, and to secure uniform action by agents of the Treasury Department in collection of captured and abandoned property, all agents will be required to observe the following directions:

No property owned by individuals, and now in their possession, will be treated as captured, except such as has been taken by the National forces from hostile possession, and has been or shall be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department under military orders.

No property will be treated as abandoned except such as has been or shall be found actually deserted and out of the custody of the lawful owners, and no household goods, appurtenances, or furniture will be touched by agents of the Treasury Department under any circumstances, except for the purpose of keeping the same carefully stored, subject to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any property which there is satisfactory reason to believe has belonged to the so-called Confederate Government, will be treated as abandoned when found by Agents of the Treasury Department, or will be treated as captured, when taken and turned over under military orders.

No authority whatever can be given to purchase products in States heretofore declared in insurrection, except for account of the United States until after the President shall declare that the insurrection has been suppressed, or shall otherwise make such purchase lawful, or the Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, shall be changed.

You will, by ever proper means, encourage a return to industrial pursuits in your agency.

All products of free labor, heretofore produced within the national lines as there designated, or hereafter produced in the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and so much of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, as shall be declared within the lines of occupation by the Department commanders thereof, may be taken or sent to market in the loyal States, by the producers on their own account, without sale to the United States, or any charge, except the internal revenue tax and the intercourse fees prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All products, other than of free labor, produced in insurrectionary States, prior to the order of the Secretary of war, extending the lines of military occupation, dated April 17, 1865, may be sold to agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for the United States. These agents will be located at all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, immediately, and will pay for such property three fourths of the New York market price.

Arrangements will be immediately made in your agency for unrestricted trade in the sale of all supplies not contraband of war.

All persons who take the oath of loyalty will be permitted to bring such supplies, in any quantity desired by them, to all military posts in your agency, and there to sell the same to all loyal persons in unrestricted amounts.

The purpose of the governments is to establish in all districts where good order is maintained by the inhabitants as nearly an unrestricted trade as possible under the present law; and you will be careful to see the above directions are carried out in your agency, and that all technicalities are avoided which are not absolutely required under the law.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. P. BELLEN,
General Agent Treasury Department.

ALBERT G. BROWN, Supt, special Agent 5th Agency Savannah, Ga.

BRAVERY.—It is a brave story, that of Lathour D' Auvergne, and one worthy of notice now-a-days. He was a native of Bretagne, and early embraced the profession of arms. He distinguished himself as the commander of a company of grenadiers at the outbreak of the great revolution of France. He was frequently offered higher appointments, but always declared himself only fit to command his grenadiers; and so great a reputation for heroism and success had these grenadiers that they were termed the Infernal Column, and usually constituted the vanguard of the army. The celebrated Massena was one of D' Auvergne's warmest admirers, and it was under him that he fell in battle while the French were endeavoring to drive Suwarrow from Switzerland, in 1800. Napoleon, then First Consul, had just named him "First Grenadier of France." The Republic erected a monument to him on the spot where he fell; while his heart was ordered to be embalmed, and enclosed in a silver box, was carried under the flag of the corps, with superstitious reverence. His name was always called, and the honor of answering to it was assigned to the bravest grenadier: Lathour D' Auvergne. Died on the field of honor!

TO MAKE VINEGAR.—Fill large glass bottles with weak tea, which may be what is left after drinking, add a small quantity of sugar or molasses, and set them in a warm place, say in the window where the sun shines. In a fortnight it will be fit for use, and is as good as cider vinegar.

Late Northern Items.

We are indebted to Mr. L. J. Moore, for a file of late New York papers, including the *Herald* of 26th. From these we gather the following items of news:

A true bill of indictment for treason has been found against Jeff. Davis by the grand jury of Washington, and it is said that as soon as the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured he will be taken from the casemate in Fortress Monroe, where he is now in close confinement, and conveyed to Washington for trial.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, from Fortress Monroe, with Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster Reagan on board, arrived at Boston on the 26th of May. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren.

It has been directed that Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her four children, her brother and sister and Mrs. Clement C. Clay be sent back to Savannah from Fortress Monroe.

James A. Seddon, rebel ex-Secretary of War, and John Letcher, formerly rebel Governor of Virginia, were arrested in that State a few days ago, pursuant to orders from Washington. Letcher has arrived in Washington and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Seddon was put on board the gunboat in James river whereon are also imprisoned the rebel ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, previously arrested. It was believed in Richmond on Wednesday that Gen. Lee would soon be placed in custody of the authorities.

The *New Orleans Times* of the 20th is very positively informed that Kirby Smith has not been killed. Mrs. Kirby Smith is reported to have arrived at the mouth of Red river, and represented the position of her husband as extremely critical, as one party threatened to kill him if he surrenders, and another threatened to forsake him if he continued the struggle.

Information has been received at Washington from New Orleans that, notwithstanding the gasconading of Kirby Smith, it is his intention to march his army across the Rio Grande and tender its services to the imperialist government. This contemplated movement will be prevented. General's Sheridan, Custar and Merrit, of the splendid cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac, have already started for New Orleans.

On the 23d the grand review of 200,000 troops commenced in Washington city. The *Herald* pronounces it "the grandest military display in the world." The weather was most favorable for the occasion. The columns, consisting of the army of the Potomac and Sheridan's cavalry, commenced moving at 9 o'clock. General Meade and staff riding at its head. The line of march of the entire force was from the Capitol through Pennsylvania Avenue and past the White House, where it was reviewed by the President and Cabinet, General Grant, General Sherman and a large number of other distinguished military men, members of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, and other eminent persons. On the 24th there was a similar review of General Sherman's soldiers, consisting of the army of Tennessee and the army of Georgia.

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper. Don't stand around his door and watch for the carrier to drop it, and then consider yourself entitled to the first chance. Men who pay for their paper expect to read it first, notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary. A man who is able to subscribe for a paper and depends on some one else for the news, ought to be watched. He is always very keen after the noose and it will get him one of these days. He is a doubtful character, says an exchange, and will do a great many mean things. He will drink persimmon brandy; eat cold victuals; kill his daddy for a sixpence; cut off his wife's hair and sell it to make up watch guards; rob a preacher; drink garbruth; wrestle with a nigger on Sunday; fish with a pin hook; break into a jail; kill a cat; steal a mile post; pick up little things permiscuous, and, above all things, if you do not keep your eye on him, he will hook your paper.

ORANGES AND LEMONS IN CALIFORNIA.—The attempt to grow oranges and lemons in California is every year becoming more successful. The principal groves are at Los Angeles, where there are half a dozen men engaged in the business. Oranges are grown in other places in the State, but mainly in gardens, and for private use. There were about 60,000 oranges and 30,000 lemons grown last year at Los Angeles; this year, nearly 100,000 oranges and 40,000 lemons have been raised in that vicinity. The oranges grown this year are larger and in every way better than last year's crop, and sold at the grove at \$3 per hundred. The largest growers are two French men at the Mission San Gabriel, whose crop last year amounted to about 25,000 oranges, beside a quantity of lemons.

The Paris journal state that the delay of twenty years imposed by Prince Talleyrand before publishing his memoirs, which he left sealed up, expires this year.

THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.—The camel and the dromedary may be studied to the greatest advantage in Egypt, Arabia, and part of Asia Minor. In those countries there is no animal so useful as the camel, and nowhere is there a more beautiful object than the dromedary, when saddled and covered with its fantastic trappings. The latter is not a creature with two humps, such as the Bactrian camel is supposed to be, but an animal of the same kind as the camel, of more slender proportions, and exclusively used for riding. The camel, on the contrary, is a large and powerful creature, used for carrying heavy burdens. The dromedary may be appropriately compared to the race horse, the camel to the draught-horse—the most beautiful dromedaries belong generally to the pachas and men of wealth. They are then well fed and kept thoroughly clean and they have been known to run from sunrise to sunset, with little or no rest. Draught-camels are frequently joined together in a line, the head of one being attached to the tail of the one before it. Twenty or more thus joined together may often be seen crossing the desert, laden with merchandise and other burdens. The time for herding camels is in the months of February and March. During this season they are both vicious and dangerous, biting even their own masters, and not letting go their hold unless some one is at hand to beat them off.

THE SEAMSTRESS AND THE SEWING MACHINE.—The following comparison of times required to do different kinds of needlework is the result of practical experiments instituted by a sewing machine company in the United States. The fineness of the work must be presumed to be equal in the two processes. Whereas it took 14 hours and 25 minutes to complete a gentleman's shirt by hand, the same was finished by machine in 1 hour and 16 minutes. A frock coat took 16 hours and 30 minutes by hand labor, and 2 hours and 38 minutes by machine. A lady's chemise required 10½ hours to be produced by hand, and one minute over an hour for its production by the machine. A satin waist coat was made in 7 hours and 19 minutes by hand, in 1 hour and 14 minutes by machine. A pair of cloth trousers required 5 hours and 10 minutes by hand, and only 51 minutes by machine. A lady's silk dress which cost the labor of 8 hours and 27 minutes by hand, took 1 hour and 13 minutes by machine; in a merino dress, the comparative gain in time was greater by nine minutes in smaller matters, a silk apron was produced by the machine in 15 minutes, which required 4 hours and 16 minutes by ordinary workmanship; while a plain apron was made in 9 minutes by machine, which consumed 1 hour and 26 minutes by hand. In all the above work, the machinery was driven by the treadle.—Once a Week.

CHINESE INGENUITY.—The Chinese are dexterous menders of broken iron vessels. Their method is described by Dr. Lockhart. The surface of the broken vessels is first scraped clean. A portion of the cast iron is then melted in a crucible no longer than a thimble, in a furnace as large as the lower half of a common tumbler. The iron melted is dropped on a piece of felt, covered with charcoal ashes. It is filed up, and as it extends on the other side it is struck and pressed with a small rod of felt covered with ashes. The old and new surface adhere, and the superfluous metal being removed, the vessels is as good as new.

CAMDEN CURRENCY.—We learn, from the Camden Journal, that the fathers of that town, in council, are about to effect arrangements for issuing a paper currency on a specie basis, for the benefit of that precinct. They will give town certificates of indebtedness, receivable in taxes and municipal dues. This will, no doubt, suffice within the corporate limits, and possibly in the precincts immediately around. We are told that, under the peculiarities of the charter of Columbia, this town cannot borrow money, and cannot, therefore, issue notes payable. The capital city is, in fact, measurably under the immediate government of the State, and will need a special Act when it would do any daring thing in financial matters.

An order from Gen. Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government, to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such an oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which application will be received and forwarded to proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute a claim for Executive clemency.