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[COMMUNICATED.]

Only a few days had elapsed, says the Charleston Courier, after the surrender of Johnston, when primary meetings were held in many places in North Carolina, and delegates sent to Washington to confer with the President in regard to the affairs of the State, and the appointment of a military or provisional governor. The result is seen in the late proclamation appointing the Hon. Wm. H. Holden, with instructions to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the holding of a State Convention, composed of delegates selected by that portion of the people who may be entitled to the electoral franchise as defined by the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution of the State, and the presentation of such a Republican form of State government as shall entitle the State to all the guarantees and protection of the General Government.

Georgia and Alabama are moving in the same direction. Meetings have been held in many places, expressing a desire for the appointment of a military governor of that State, and no doubt it will be done as soon as the government are satisfied that it is the desire of the loyal portion of the State.

South Carolina occupies the same relations to the General Government as that of the bordering States, and the same steps are necessary in her case for a return to civil jurisdiction and representation in the National Congress; and, as will be seen in the case of North Carolina, the first step is in the appointment of a provisional governor.

No one understands the importance of such a step better than President Johnston, who served in that capacity in Tennessee during the most trying period of the war. His experience gives him a thorough knowledge of the wants and requirements of a State in the re-establishment of its civil functions.

It would seem that the time has arrived when the citizens of the State should adopt measures for the appointment of a Provisional Governor. With such an appointment will come the gradual re-opening of the Railroads and channels of trade, the establishment of postal routes, and re-organization of the U. S. Courts, and final return of civil authority.

To accomplish these objects there should be a united and harmonious action on the part of the people. The military authorities, we believe, are ready and willing to give all aid and assistance in their power for the forwarding of such a movement, as will be seen at once by the report of a meeting held at Summerville on Wednesday last, which was published in our issue of yesterday morning.

Charleston, as the most important commercial point in the State, should be one of the first to move in the matter. Her future prosperity very largely depends on the speedy opening of the channels of trade and the development of the resources of the State, which can only be accomplished by united and well directed efforts on the part of the citizens.

Let past jealousies be buried, and all meet with one common object, the promotion of peace, fellowship and good will, and the restoration of South Carolina to her true position, in the galaxy of States composing this great Republic. Now is the time for action. "Leave not for to-morrow what should be done to-day."—*Charleston Courier.*

A meeting has been held at Summerville, S. C., one also, we perceive through the Columbia press, at Columbia.

It will be seen, from the above article, that it is necessary for the citizens of South Carolina, if they wish to return to civil jurisdiction and representation in the National Congress, and the appointment of a Provisional Governor from one of the citizens of her own State, to take the same steps as North Carolina, Ga. and Alabama. To accomplish this, primary meetings must be held throughout the State, "indicating that there is a united and harmonious action on the part of the people to be loyal." There is no use in obstinacy, stubbornness and sulkeness. If a few are disposed to act foolish and to "cut off their nose to spite their face," let the balance, who are a large majority and deeply interested in their social, political and commercial welfare and happiness, take the matter in hand and act.

The reopening of the channels of trade, of railroads, the establishment of postal routes, and final return to civil authority all depend on the loyalty and loyal action of the citizens.

Now is the time to act. There is no use for

further postponement. Let the citizens of Newberry come forward, call a meeting, and show a disposition to act in concert with our sister districts.

What farmer, mechanic, merchant, lawyer, or physician feels disposed to remain out in the cold, under military law all the time, with no privileges and while the sister States surrounding us, have acted, and will soon be enjoying the benefit of civil government and law.

Rest assured, citizens, as long as you show no disposition to be loyal, no disposition to concur with the requirements of the U. S. authorities, who, I assure you, are as independent as you are, just so long will the State be under military government, military rule, as at present, with no peculiar privileges as when under civil government. For once display some common sense. S.

Proclamation of President Johnson.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, the President of the United States is by the constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D., 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:—

FIRST—That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

SECOND—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

THIRD—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties

are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

FOURTH—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

FIFTH—That the District Judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included, proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress.

The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

SIXTH—That the Secretary of the navy take possession of all public property belonging to the navy department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all Acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs, having application to said State.

SEVENTH—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Labor Regulations.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T FREEDMEN,
AUGUSTA GA., June 12th, 1865.

The following rules are colored for the hiring and government of colored laborers of Augusta and vicinity, and for the treatment of Freedmen:

Laborers will be allowed and encouraged to make voluntary contracts, either with their former masters, or any other person wishing to employ them. These contracts, when submitted to the General Superintendent of Freedmen, will be examined by him, and if found to be fair and equitable, will be by him approved. But, owing to the extent of country over which his jurisdiction now extends, and the great importance to the people of making a good crop the present season, it will not, at present, be considered necessary by the General Superintendent that contracts, to be binding, should be submitted to him; but if equitable, and based upon the schedule of prices hereafter mentioned, will be considered binding. If the freedmen desire to remain on the plantation of the former master, and he also desires that they should remain, and the workers consent to support the non-workers, the employer shall give to all, wholesome food, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel and medical attendance, and divide among the workers, *pro rata*, what may be due them, if any thing, after deducting the expenses of supporting the freedmen on the plantation. The Government is not, at present, prepared to support the infirm or helpless; therefore, until further orders, no person will be allowed to turn away the infirm or helpless, to become a burden upon the public; they must be clothed, fed and properly cared for when sick, deducting the actual expense from the wages of the able-bodied hands. Should it be proven that any have been so turned away, an assessment will be made upon the persons on whose premises they were living, when this order was issued, for their support, and he will be held guilty of a misdemeanor.

In cases when it is absolutely necessary to make exceptions to this rule, permission must be obtained from this office. The following rates are fixed as the compensation to be given laborers:

FIELD HANDS.		
Male hands,	\$7	per month
Half hands,	3 50	" "
Female hands,	5	" "
Half hands,	3	" "
HOUSE SERVANTS.		
Male servants, 1st class,	\$10	per month
Male servants, 2d "	8	" "
Male servants, 3d "	6	" "
Female servants, 1st class	8	" "
Female servants, 2d class	6	" "
Female servants, 3d "	5	" "

These classes will be determined by merit, and an agreement between the employers and employee. Mechanics and persons having trades, will be allowed and encouraged to make their own contracts.

The money wages for field hands will be paid on the 1st day of October, and 24th day of December; for house servants, at the end of each month; for mechanics, persons following trades and laborers who work by the day, as often as is agreed upon between the parties. All contracts for field hands, will be for the balance of the year. For field hands, house servants, and all laborers excepting mechanics and persons following trades, there must be secured to the laborer, in addition to the pay, just treatment, wholesome food, quarters, fuel and medical attendance. The Freedmen are reminded that

their freedom imposes upon them burdens and duties. They must labor and support themselves, their wives and children; and if they desire to become the owners of land, they must buy them, as other Freedmen are required to do. They must fulfill all equitable contracts; and if any contract is broken by them, without just cause, they will lose all that may be due them. They are free in all parts of the State of Georgia and South Carolina, and their rights as freemen will be protected by the whole military force of the United States government, if necessary. Every act of injustice or cruelty done them, will sooner or later be investigated, and the wrong-doer severely punished. Idleness and vagrancy will not be tolerated; and the government will support none able and yet unwilling to work.

Wages, for a time lost on account of sickness, unless protracted, will not be deducted from the field hands or house servants; nor for any time lost from any fault of the employer, or on account of inclement weather. But both wages and rations will be deducted when sickness is feigned for the purpose of idleness or refusal to work when able to do so, and the offender may be discharged by the employer. Whenever any Freedman is discharged by the employer or his agent, and think himself wronged, or whenever they are maltreated or deprived of any right due Freedmen, they should report the case at this office, and the complaint will be promptly attended to.

But, if the Freedman so discharged, refuse to leave, or prowl about the premises to the injury of any person; or in case any Freedman commits an offence for which he should be punished, or is considered a dangerous person, he may be arrested by competent authority and brought before the Provost Marshal. Whenever a military force cannot be obtained, a request may be made at this office, where it will receive prompt attention.

House servants are informed that they will be expected to remain one half of each Sabbath with their employers, and field hands that they are expected to work each day in the week except the Sabbath.

Complaints have been made at this office, that certain parties refuse to allow wives to leave their premises with their husbands, or parents to take charge of their children. Such persons are notified that Freedmen in this regard have the same rights as white citizens have, and if they interfere with those rights they are guilty of a grave offence, which will subject them to severe punishment.

These regulations subject to the approval of Brev. Maj. Gen. R. Saxton, Commissioner of Freedmen for South Carolina and Georgia.

J. E. BRYANT,
General Superintendent.

BANKING FACILITIES.—Our highly esteemed fellow citizen, James S. Gibbs, Esq., President pro tem of the People's Bank, has been granted permission by Gen. Hatch to remove the effects to the city. It is contemplated, we learn, to re-establish it as a National Bank as soon as all the arrangements can be completed. The various other banking institutions, it is hoped, will follow this good example. Capital is what is now wanted to give confidence and revive business. Our citizens, business men particularly, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. P. H. Kegler, the worthy, enterprising and courteous gentleman who opened the first banking house after the occupation of the city by the United States forces. Mr. Kegler's house at the corner of King and Beaufain streets is now, we are happy to say, an established institution, and has met with the success it so well merited.—*Charleston Courier, 1st.*

ARRIVAL OF NEGRO TROOPS.—The first instalment of negro troops, designed for duty in Augusta, reached there Saturday last, and marched up Greene street to their company grounds on the Arsenal hill. The colored population turned out *en masse* to look at their brethren in arms, who marched with considerable precision, and gave ample evidence of the efficiency of drill and discipline.

Jerusalem is undergoing re-education. Many public improvements have lately been made and the population has been increased by a great influx of Jews who have fled from northern Africa. It is said that the Jews are much concerned about this gathering up the stones and making broad the ways of Jerusalem; they say, "Now we are certain Messiah's coming is very near."

It is said that Major General John C. Breckinridge is trying to get to Europe. But he can have no vocation there. Nevermore will he have a home. What a sad moral there is in the story of that brilliant and most unhappy man.—*Louisville Journal.*

A National Bank is to be established in Charleston—probably in the course of a month. The *Courier* states that "a number of our heavy merchants have expressed their desire to take shares."

The news of the opening of recruiting officers for Mexico in New York and Washington, created humanic sensation in Paris. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand