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Latest News from Abroad.

From an Augusta paper of the 24th Inst. we make the following summary:

In an interview between President Johnson and delegations from the Southern States, the President tells them that "if there are any of them, either the people or the politicians, who have a hope that there may be a gradual abolition of slavery, or a servitude in the shape of the apprentice system, they are in error, that in no contingency can slavery ever be revived. They must dismiss that idea forever; slavery is gone, and never to be built up again. He tells them that if there is any expectation of the assumption of the rebel debt it is absurd; that not a dollar will ever be recognized by the Government. To this they reply that they did not expect or desire to pass it themselves, or ask others to pass it for them. On the question of negro suffrage he refers them to his recently announced sentiments."

Hon. M. P. Conway, radical congressman from Kansas, writes to the N. Y. Tribune as to the views of the people of Virginia, of which the following is an extract:

"In the next place, it is a fact that there are no longer any 'disunionists' in Virginia. The people are all for the union. Having failed in their effort for a separate government, and recognizing that failure as conclusive, they accept the union without reservation, intending to stand by it in good faith. The national government is to be theirs and their children's forever; and to that government, albeit they would not have voluntarily chosen it, they will bear faithful allegiance. This is the exact position of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of Virginia."

The post office at Augusta has been re-opened by the U. S. authorities, and mail matter may be sent to Macon, Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah, any post office in the North, or foreign countries, or any re-opened office in the United States.

In accordance with instructions received from headquarters department of the South, all disloyal persons in the district of Savannah will be deprived of the privileges of the United States mails. Letters, and other mail matter will be delivered only to those to whom they are addressed. No white civilian will be permitted to take a letter from the post office unless they present a certificate showing that he or she has subscribed to the amnesty oath of allegiance; an alien, must show by the proper Consul that their neutrality has not been violated. Privileged persons are strictly forbidden to receive under cover of their address, mail matter intended for disloyal persons.

Indictments have been found in Judge Underwood's Court at Norfolk, against General Lee, Governor Wise, and some fifty others, as the Washington Chronicle announces the Judge's arrival there with the papers. Another paper says that he is seeking the aid of Attorney General Speed in carrying on the prosecution. Gens. Longstreet, Ewell, Corse, ex-governor Letcher and Governor Smith are among those indicted.

The Raleigh Progress says appointments are to be made in every county of "loyal" men, who will make an enrollment of votes, carefully excluding all who were "prominent in their adherence to the rebellion." This enrollment is to be returned to the Provisional Governor, and upon the basis thus established, delegates to a State Convention are to be elected, and the Convention of course will provide the rest.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the rebel confederacy, now at Fort Warren, is allowed to walk in the open air, from nine to ten in the forenoon, in company with an officer. His health is very feeble, and it is feared that the imprisonment is fast undermining his weak constitution. He is kept in a room by himself, guarded by two soldiers. Postmaster Reagan is similarly guarded.

Great Britain has spent seventy-five millions of dollars for her army in one year.

The Plague.

A CURIOUS CHAIN OF PROPHECY.—It would appear that the plague or some other fearful epidemic, has long been anticipated in Germany. The first Napoleon, who was very superstitious, as many great men have been and are, placed great reliance in the predictions of the celebrated Middle Lenorman, well known as a professional prophet, in Paris, for nearly forty years, and also the confidant of his wife.

At the Congress of Aix in Chapelle, held in 1817, when Napoleon was a captive at St. Helena; this same Lenorman attracted much attention among the sovereigns, and succeeded in particularly interesting the Emperor Alexandria, of Russia, who indeed, had a strong tendency to mysticism, and pietism, which was fostered by his friendly intercourse with Madame Krudener, a religious visionary, as well as an avowed seer. Lenorman and Krudener not only "told fortunes" but predicted boldly and largely, as to the events of the nations, and it cannot be denied that their mysterious sentences had weight with the masses particularly in Germany.

In 1833, a small pamphlet was published in Germany, professing to contain a series of prophetic revelations found among the papers of Lenorman, who had died ten years before at an advanced age. It is notorious that the publication excited great attention, and obtained large credence throughout Germany. It announced, among other events, that in the year 1853, there would be a European war upon Russian soil, in which the eagle and the leopard would closely hug the bear, (the elder Napoleon having always declared that the leopard not the lion, was the symbolic animal of England;) that after peace had been restored, the elephant (India) would attempt to trample down the leopard (England,) but would not succeed; that following the war between England, Russia and France, would be an immense emigration from Germany to the West (United States) for many years; that the emigration would prosper in their new home, but a time would come when a civil war would make them desire that they had not left their fatherland; that after the civil war had fearfully raged for four years, peace would be restored and remarkable prosperity ensue, and that about the time the war in the west had ended a fearful sickness, commencing in Russia, would extend across the Baltic, desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and then simultaneously spread to the east and to the west.

A FEARFUL SCENE.—A wild and fearful scene occurred at the Syracuse Depot on Monday. As the cars which made up the Oswego train were standing in the Central Depot, a locomotive, without engineer or firemen, came dashing in from the East and plunged into the last car of the train, driving the whole train like lightning out of the Depot, a distance of twenty rods, wrecking the whole thing.

The mysterious appearance of this wild engine was as follows: The engine had been despatched East, and on approaching the tunnel near Syracuse the engineer saw a wood train approaching from the East. Both engineers reversed their engines and jumped from their machines. A collision took place, smashing the locomotive coming from the East. The locomotive going East had its hind truck thrown off, but being reversed the engine started back towards Syracuse, its speed increasing every foot until it was making a speed of a mile a minute, the hind truck gone and the tender bounding into the air, it dashed into the Oswego train, by which the escape valves were broken off, the steam rushed out, and the tank being broken the water rushed out, the phantom locomotive gave its last gasp. The crash and steam, and cries of affrighted people made up a terrible scene, but, happily, without loss of life, and it is a wonder, as the escaped engine, in its race, crossed eleven streets, and dashed through a crowd of four hundred people.

The cause of all this was that the engine went out on the wrong track, the right track being out of repair owing to the flood.—N. Y. Paper.

AFFRAY ON THE CHARLESTON BATTERY.—From the Courier, of the 19th, we learn that a sensational affair took place on the Battery the previous afternoon, which greatly enlivened the scene, even if it did not add to the pleasures. *Un gentleman d'Afrique*, rejoicing in newly made and richly colored wings, cavorted in some fashion at the expense of a lady of the Caucasian race. The sergeant, with four men on guard at the spot, ordered the sable gentleman to vamoise, and on his refusing to obey, proceeded to arrest him. Whereupon certain brethren came to his relief, and a general melee was the consequence. Brick-bats flew and blood flowed. Private Jesse Rayeur was badly wounded on the head, and sundry black and white civilians and soldiers also received the stab. The appearance of Gen. Hatch upon the scene arrested the conflict, which threatened no small amount of mischief.

The Courier reports another row in Charleston among the colored soldiers—the weapons being brick-bats only. Some of the leading jollies were arrested.—Phoenix.

Early religion lays the foundation of happiness both in time and eternity.

THE WRONG ANIMAL.—Grantley Brockley, the English snob and artist, tells the following exorcising story of Lady Haggerstone's scheme to charm the Regent.

"Her ladyship had at her residence a miniature farm-yard and three little Alderney cattle. When the Prince and his friends had arrived, she came forward from a side wicket a milkmaid, for the purpose of making syllabub for the Prince. She had a silver pail in one hand and an ornamental stool in the other. Lady Haggerstone tripped along, with ribbons flying from her dainty little milking hat, that hung on one side of her graceful head, and the smallest little apron tied below her laced stomach, till she came opposite his Royal Highness, to whom she dropped a really graceful curtsey. Then passing lightly over the beautifully plaited straw, her tucked gown showing her neat ankle, as well as her colored stocking, she placed her stool and pail convenient for use. Leaning against the flank of one of the crossiest looking of the Alderneys, she was attempting to commence her rustic labors, but not having selected the right sex, the offended animal did not seem to fancy the performance, for he first kicked out, then trotted away, nearly upsetting stool, pail, and Lady Haggerstone, who, covered with confusion, made a hasty retreat to her little dairy, whence she did not appear again.

FACTS ON ADVERTISING.—The advertisements in an ordinary number of the London Times exceed 2,500, the annual advertising bills of one London firm are said to amount \$300,000; and three others are mentioned who each annually expend for the same purpose, \$50,000. The expense of advertising the eight editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is said to have been \$15,000.

It is asserted that \$10,000,000 a year are expended in England in extra advertising, by circulars, handbills, and placards. In large cities, nothing is more common than to see large business establishments, which seem to have an immense advantage over all competitors by the wealth, experience and prestige they have acquired, drop gradually out of public view, and be succeeded by firms of a smaller capital, more energy, and more determination to have the fact that they sell such and such commodities known from one end of the land to the other. In other words the new establishments advertise; the old die of dignity. The former are ravenous to pass out of obscurity into publicity; the latter believe that their publicity is so obvious that it cannot be obscured. The first understand that they must thrust themselves on public attention or be disregarded; the second having once obtained public attention, suppose they have arrested it permanently while in fact nothing is more characteristic of the world than the ease with which it forgets.

THE EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—While there is a great deal of talk about the Mexican emigration scheme, the departure of hundreds of persons from the North to cities of the South goes steadily and quietly on, professional men, mechanics, and indeed men representing every department of industry, are hurrying Southward to try their fortunes. Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Mobile, New Orleans and the other principal cities of the South are the chief attraction, but as soon as the war shall have actually closed many of these pilgrims will make their way to the interior. On Saturday we were informed that an advertising firm newly established in this city received \$3,800 to pay for advertisements to be inserted in Southern papers. It is stated that the demand for carpenters in the South is already greater than the supply, while masons, plumbers, wheelwrights and painters are very scarce.—New York Commercial and Advertiser.

SECRETARY TRENHOLM.—Secretary Trenholm left here 6 o'clock Saturday evening, on board the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, for Port Royal. It is believed he is to be confined in Fort Pulaski. The demonstrations of respect and sympathy for this unfortunate but noble hearted gentleman and public spirited citizen of Charleston, since his arrival here, have been universal. The grief among the poorer classes, to whom he has always been a benefactor, was intense. A petition to President Johnson for the special pardon of Mr. Trenholm was drawn up, and has been very extensively signed. Lieut. Sayers, of the 56th New York, accompanied Mr. Trenholm to Port Royal.—Charleston Courier, 19th.

On the 3d inst., the Government steamer Triton Standy, from Fortress Monroe, having on board James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War; Judge Campbell, formerly rebel Assistant Secretary of War and one of the Hampton Roads Peace Commissioners; and R. M. T. Hunter, late one of the rebel Senators from Virginia, arrived at Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, to which stronghold these men were committed to await their trial for treason.—New York Herald, 12th.

Robberies in New York city are getting frequent again. Some of recent occurrence have been of the boldest character, reminding one of the old stories of ancient burglars. A trio of thieves entered a house by the cellar grating one night recently, gathered about a thousand dollars' worth of silver, then spread the table in the dining room, broke into the wine cellar, and had two hours spree ere their noise awoke the inmates. Another trio went to the house of a gentleman and he answered the door-bell in person. The robbers seized him, tied and gagged him in his own front hall, and then leisurely ransacked his premises taking off three thousand dollars in gold and one thousand dollars in greenbacks, coolly retiring from the front door, leaving the gentleman helpless with a polite "good bye old fellow."

The last novelty from Germany is a musical bed, which receives the weary body and immediately "laps it in Elysium." It is an invention of a mechanic in Bohemia, and is so constructed that, by means of hidden mechanism, a pressure upon the bed causes a soft and gentle air of Auber to be played, which continues long enough to lull the most wakeful to sleep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to rise; when the time arrives, the bed plays a march of Spontoni, with drums and cymbals, and in short, with noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers.

MEETINGS.—A meeting of the people of St. George's (Dorchester) was held on the 15th at Ross' Station. Resolutions were passed expressing the desire of the citizens to return to the United States. R. J. Limehouse and D. W. Shuler were nominated as delegates to a convention of the people of the State.

A meeting of citizens of Orangeburg, with the view to reconstruction of the Union, passed the usual resolutions to this effect.

A pleasant story is told of a rather aged lady who has recently married a young and fast man, quitting him at the station when he was going *en voyage* for some private affairs. After an embrace of the most loving character, she put her head into the carriage and said, "Cher Charles remember that you are married." To which he replied, "Chere Caroline, I will make a memorandum of it," and at once tied a knot in his handkerchief.

"Ye who write for a busy age," says a late author, "speak quick, use short sentences, never stop the reader with a long or ambiguous word, but let the stream of thought flow right, and men will drink it like water." A tremendous thought may be packed into a cannon ball, and, like that projectile, cut down all before it. Pack your thoughts close together.

There is a new system of instruction in France, by which people learn to read in a remarkable short space of time. It is called the Leflorian system, from Leflor, the inventor. Twenty four soldiers who never knew a letter of the alphabet learned to read fluently in less than a month, and one of them read at the end of the tenth lesson.

An Easter egg for the Spanish Infanta, was recently made in Paris; it cost 20,000f; it was made of white enamel. On the inside the text of St. Mathew, describing the Resurrection, was enameled, and a cock, who the egg was opened, would sing twelve different airs from favorite operas.

An officer, in garrison at Lille, has given a dinner to some friends, at which the principal dish was the roasted shoulder of a lion, killed by M. Chashad, the flavor of highly pickled wild boar, and was eaten, we hear, with much relish by the guests.

IMPORTANT TREATY.—The Columbian Government has granted in perpetuity to the United States Government the exclusive privilege of using the Panama Railroad for military, naval and other governmental purposes, other nations can only use it commercially.

A writer in the Economist Belge asserts that France alone, during the war from 1791 to 1814, raised and consumed 4,565,000 men. The conscriptions of Napoleon amounted to 2,276,000.

Benjamin F. Wade, James R. Doolittle and Simon Cameron have jointly purchased one of the great cotton plantations of South Carolina.

Speak to old men of the past—to the middle aged of the present—and to the young of the future.

As perfume is to the rose, so is good nature to the lovely. Ill nature renders the prettiest face disagreeable.

In London they have a college for cooks, where diplomas are given to assiduous students.