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By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me (Benjamin F. Perry) Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people 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 therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, re-forming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State; and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully. Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all laws of force in South Carolina, prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases, shall be expected of the Federal military authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the nineteenth.

B. F. PERRY.
By the Provisional Governor
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
July 26—32.

Address of Bishop Andrew to the M. E. Church South.

Beloved Brethren.—The events of the last three months have placed our country in greatly altered circumstances. The fortunes of war have brought us again under Federal rule, and it becomes us to act wisely in our new relations. The stars and stripes again wave over us—his now our national flag, and should by us be respected accordingly. Our fond anticipations of a separate nationality have, in the Providence of God, been disappointed, and it becomes us to submit quietly to this providential award. We have maintained a long and bloody struggle; our soldiers have fought bravely, and although forced to submit to overwhelming numbers, yet we have lost no honor, our enemies being the judges.—Now that our armies have been properly surrendered, and our brave soldiers are returning to their much loved homes, it is our duty to acquiesce quietly in what Providence seems to have ordained for us. Let us all report ourselves as quiet, peace-loving, peace-making citizens. Let us, as far as practicable, try to forget the wrongs we have suffered from the Northern people, and henceforth seek to cultivate the spirit of peace and good neighborhood. This is both our duty as Christians and our interest as citizens.—We hope that none of our people will for a moment countenance bushwhacking or guerrilla warfare. These are wrong in principle and practice, and whatever apology men may have made for them during the war, there can be none now. Above all let no person violate his parole by uniting in such enterprises. The oath on which your parole was given was a solemn appeal to God, and it may not be violated with impunity.

There are Federal soldiers stationed among you, and this, perhaps, will be necessary for sometime. Cultivate kindly feeling towards them. So far as I have observed their deportments, they seem disposed to be orderly. Let us not, by our uncivil deportment towards them, provoke them to a contrary course of conduct. Invite them to your churches, that they may mingle with you in the services of religion; for there are, no doubt, many among them who, at home, are members of the church and consistent Christians.

I have noticed with pain that some of our estimable ladies seem to take pains to express in the bitterest terms of reproach their contempt for the "Yankees." Now, this is unwise as well as unchristian. To sum up all in a few words, God seems to have ordained that we shall live together in civil compact with the North as formerly, and the sooner we can bring about a state of kind feelings between the two sections, the better for all concerned.

Finally, let us pray for the country and its rulers, that God may over-rule and direct them both in their legislative and executive acts. This is necessary if we desire to lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty before God.

And now may the God of all grace pour upon us all the abundance of His Spirit to guide us into the ways of truth and peace.

I am, dear brethren, yours affectionately,
JAMES O. ANDREW.

POLITICS.—We see that the wire-pullers at the North are already engaged in concocting schemes wherewith they hope to instal themselves and friends in good, fat offices. Many of these gentlemen; doubtless, have an eye to appointments at the South, but we judge from what we can learn of affairs in Washington that a large majority of office seekers will be disappointed in their Southern anticipations. While the political warfare is being waged at the North, we sincerely trust a scene of words, and speeches, and violent contentions will not be entered upon here. We want quiet. Our people desire to peacefully engage in their accustomed pursuits, without being compelled to take part in an excited and angry political discussion. It is time for us to think of politics when civil law and order shall have been fully and thoroughly restored throughout the State. Of course, we will eventually be called upon to decide many weighty questions, but now is not the time to drag those questions before the people.—*Charleston Courier*, 15th.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—In an imaginary conversation between Petrarch and Boccaccio, from the pen of Walter Savage Landor, there is the following passage: "The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of the fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity of life by the genial pressure of recorded sorrows."

From the Pittsburg Post. A Woman's Opinion.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, and her extreme radical opinions are well known in this city to need any introduction from us. She has been residing in Washington for some time, and we find a letter from her in a cotemporary regarding Mrs. Surratt, which will be read with interest; it shows that she possesses a large amount of womanly sympathy.—Mrs. Swisshelm says:

"It is customary to represent Mrs. Surratt as a monster with an unlimited amount of cunning, and cruelty in her face; but she is simply a representative Southern woman, no better or worse than the majority of Southern women. I know those who have known her as the belle and beauty of her county, the petted, spoiled favorite of friends, the idol of parents, husband and children. Her face, and indeed her whole figure, while on trial, was soft, rounded, tender and motherly. Her large gray eyes alone gave evidence of reserved strength. Her behavior during that long and terrible ordeal was full of delicacy and dignity. She made no scenes, as a weak or vain woman would have done. When her daughter came into Court, and with quivering lip and streaming eye, appeared to be on the point of breaking down, she, with a gesture of command and entreaty, restrained her. During all the long hot days she sat with her heavy mourning veil down, and a large, palm-leaf fan held between her face and the crowds who gathered and crushed and struggled to gaze at her, as if she had been an alligator—hundreds of persons in these crowds making the most insulting remarks in her hearing.

Describing the Court room, the correspondent states:

"Man and woman stood on tip-toe, and stretched and strained, or having gained entrance, stood coolly and made such remarks as 'Where's Mrs. Surratt?' 'I want to see her!' 'Oh, goodness, just look if she isn't pretending to be modest!' 'I wish I could see her face better!' 'Isn't she a devil?' 'She looks like a devil!' 'Hasn't she a horrible face?' 'I hope they'll hang her—tee, hee, hee!' All these remarks, and more such, some of them again and again, and often accompanied by coarse laughter; I heard during the two hours and shall I sat near her, and she must have heard them as distinctly as I did. They were evidently meant for her.

"It appeared to me so cruel and cowardly thus to insult a prisoner in chains that I could not refrain from answering, and several times said: 'She has not a bad face. She has a good face, and if she had not, it is cowardly to insult her!' 'She dropped her fan and looked at me with such an expression of gratitude as I shall never forget. I looked full into her eyes; mine were filled with heavy tears. Several asked me if I was a friend of Mrs. Surratt; so strange did any of the ladies appear to me.'

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Dispatch says that a serious conflict of authority has occurred at Columbia in this State, between the military and civil authorities, in which the "irrepressible negro" figures as the principal. It seems that a negro had been arrested by a civil officer upon a charge of misdemeanor, or some petty offense, we believe, and taken before a magistrate, by whom he was committed to the jail to await his trial before the Circuit Court at its next term. The negro was subsequently taken from the jail by the military and turned over to the agent of the Freedman's Bureau. The civil authorities waited upon Col. Mackey, the commander of the post at Columbia, to protest against this proceeding on the part of the military, and it is reported that they were informed that the civil officers must not in future arrest any negro for a violation of the laws of Tennessee, but must report such violation to the agent of the Freedman's Bureau, by whom the case will be examined, and if it be thought proper, the negro will then be turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to the laws of this State. The civil officers thereupon held a meeting and resolved to suspend the civil functions until the question of authority was settled. They sent a deputation to this city to lay the matter before the Governor, and to call upon him to assert and maintain the supremacy of the civil law. The delegation arrived, but the Governor being in Knoxville, they were brought to "a stand still" for the present.

Subsequently Gen. Thomas ordered the military not to interfere with the civil authorities.

GEN. LEE'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.—General R. E. Lee, having recalled Caesar with his sword, it appears, about to rival him with his pen. He is, according to the Richmond Commercial Bulletin, engaged at present in writing a history of his campaigns. With all the official papers of his operations at his disposal, all the plans of his topographical engineers, all the reports of his brigadiers, general of division and lieutenant generals, all the returns of his officers of the medical staff, the resources at the service of the history of General Lee must necessarily lend it the greatest possible interest. When to all these are added the recollections of the General himself, and of the officers attached on the field to his person, the fullness of his information on the subject, from his point of view, becomes complete. The high capacity, the soldierly skill, the unimpeachable truthfulness of the man who undertakes, with all these sources of full and exact knowledge of the facts, to give to the world a narrative of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia must be held proof positive that he will have made, in the production of that narrative, an invaluable addition to the truth on a subject which promises to be one of the most conflicting testimony in American history.—*New York Daily News*.

A Cincinnati jeweler sent some valuable jewelry to the Burnett house the other day, to accommodate a bland and elegant gentleman whose wife had sprained her ankle, and was under medical treatment at the hotel. The messenger delivered the articles to the liberal customer, who took them into the room to show his "wife." Clerk waited long time for his return—got suspicious—peeped through keyhole—opened door—nobody there. Sold.

A SECRET KEPT.—A French actress, whose youth and beauty appeared inexhaustible—on the boards—never would tell her age. Of course, the more she wouldn't tell it the more curious people were to know it. A woman can't keep a secret! She kept that.

By good luck—as the multitude thought—she was summoned as a witness on a trial, the gossips rubbed their hands and chuckled. 'Aha! we shall know it. She must tell, or go to prison for contempt of court. She won't go to prison; she will, therefore, tell.' The court was crowded with open-eared listeners. In French courts of Justice the witness does not stand in a box to give evidence, but sits on a stool in the middle of the floor of the court in front of the president's desk, and with no barrier or separation between it and himself. The lady was ushered in, raised her right hand to heaven, took the oath to speak the truth, and then seated herself on the witness stool. 'Your name?' asked the president. 'Angelique Toujours-flourie.' 'Your profession?' 'Artiste dramatique.' 'Your age?' 'You might have heard a pin drop, or the hair grow on the bystanders' heads. Every eye was bent on the lady. She was driven into a corner at last!

Foolish Parisian public to think so! Angelique simply rose from her seat, walked straight up to the president's desk, and whispered the secret in his ear. He nodded, made the entry in his private notes, and smiling, continued the rest of his interrogatory as soon as she had resumed her place on the sellette. The public retired with feelings of mingled disgust and admiration. The trial had lost all further interest; and the president was known to be a man of honor and gallantry, who would never let a pretty woman's cat escape from his presidential bag.—*All the Year Round*.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Herald's special says an address to the Democracy of the United States will be published to-morrow, from Charles Mason, Chairman of the Democratic National Association of that District. It is intended more as a platform for the future organization of the party than as a call for immediate concerted action. The address starts out with declaring that at the beginning all Democrats believed that peace and union were compatible, and could be secured by conciliatory measures, and that after the war commenced the great mass of the Democrats acquiesced in it as an unavoidable calamity, to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, believing that as soon as this object was attained, the war ought to cease. It takes strong ground against conferring upon the negro the rights of citizenship, on the ground that they are unqualified by education, and as a race so greatly inferior to the white race as to lower the standard of average intelligence by intermingling.

This is declared to be the white man's Government, and the negroes are a foreign element, which cannot be successfully assimilated. The immediate re-admission of rebellious States to the sacred circle, with all their rights and privileges unbridged, is also urged, on the ground that the Federal Government cannot exist while States composing it are free, another portion virtually enslaved by military government. The address declares unlimited confidence in the wisdom, integrity and democracy of President Johnson, concluding in eulogistic terms.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—This is what the London Spectator says of the end of the world: 'Almost all European writers, whatever their subject, politics or society, now tacitly assume that the human race is to progress forever, or to state their latent idea more strictly, is to advance steadily for an indefinite period towards a nobler life and a higher civilization. The idea of a fixed term of history, which so greatly influenced the middle ages, has utterly disappeared, the semi-religious belief of cataclysm to occur at a distant but visible date, though still entertained, has ceased to be pressed by anybody but Dr. Cumming, and does not influence him. The reverie of the politician is no longer absent from the great minds of the first four centuries—but of a coming millennium, when all mankind shall be allied, and the motive force of the European, and subtle brow of the Arab, and the deft hand of the Mongol shall all be employed together in making earth more lovely and more convenient for its people.'

MURDER.—Dr. Thos. Byrne, residing near Hopeful Church, in the upper part of Burke County, was brutally murdered on Thursday, 13th. He was shot early in the night, and according to the confession of one of the former slaves of his brother Henry Byrne, Esq., the deed was done by a combination of six or seven negroes, who foolishly supposed by killing him they would get the land. Five of the negroes are now under arrest, and will probably suffer the full penalty of the law. [*Augusta Constitutionalist*, 2d.]

They kill pigs by steam in Chicago. A great iron claw, with five fingers, hooks out the pigs which are quarrelling in the pen below, and lifts the porkers to a gibbet near by, and then plunges them again into scalding water. By the machine fifty porkers are killed, scalded, scraped, cleaned, split and hung in rows ready for salting within an hour.

The work on the Pacific Railroad is progressing rapidly. The road will be completed to Topeka, twenty-five miles West of Lawrence, by the 1st of November.

SENTENCE OF BEVINS, THE MICHIGAN FARRICIDE.—David F. Bevins, who, it will be remembered, killed his aged parents, near Adrian, Michigan, to get their property, and his own young wife, about to become a mother, that he might marry a lover in Grafton, Ohio, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary of that State for life—this being the severest punishment known to the law of that State. His love of display did not desert him to the last. He made a speech to the Court, requesting that whenever he died "they would bury him by the side of his mother, with his arm encircling her waist, as it did years ago, etc." The Judge was not moved, however, by this "filial fondness," and proceeded to state to him the circumstances, showing the enormity of his crimes, concluding as follows:

Go from among men into your solitary cell. The walls of your dungeon will yield you at least equal sympathy and commiseration to that exhibited by you to your victims. Mankind is entitled by the verdict in your case, and the consequent protection of law, to be delivered from the danger of further depredations. You are sentenced to solitary confinement in the State Prison at Jackson, during the period of your natural life.

Count Albert de Revel, has, according to a Parisian correspondent of the Athenaeum, been left two thousand a year by an eccentric uncle, on the condition that, within two years, he shall marry a tall, thin lady, of harmonious proportions, with long and thick golden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, a well-made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs, and she is to be full of grace; and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetic languor. Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his £2,000 a year with him.

The Wilmington Herald calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding advertisements for labor are kept in its columns day after day, but one or two have responded, while crowds of men, black and white, are to be seen loafing about the streets. It suggests that if gratuitous rations were stopped there would be less trouble in finding laborers.

The Agricultural Bureau has received reports from different parts of the country which represent that the crops of hay, potatoes, and corn, will be larger than any previous year. The hay crops will be fully one third larger than ever known before. Oats are also reported to be very superior, and a larger crop grown than for years previous.

We have ever found, says an exchange, that blacksmiths by conversing with them, are more or less given to irony and somewhat addicted to vice. Carpenters, for the most part, speak plainly; but they will chide when they can get a chance. Not unfrequently they are dross and often annoy one with their old saws.

A Frenchman once saw a gentleman walk up to an open snuff-box in the hands of another, and take a pinch of snuff, having prefaced the act with the words, "May I take the liberty?" On the next day the Frenchman went into a tobacco shop and asked for a half-pound of liberty!

A fashionable young lady, in male attire, it is said, has been winning the hearts of her own sex, at Saratoga, astonishing the lawyers a Ballston, and hoaxing people generally all round about those regions. Her father came after her, finally, when the deception was made known!

A Blacksmith at Versailles is said to have discovered a composition almost as hard as iron, which can be applied under the hoof without causing the horse the slightest pain and costs seventy-five per cent. less than ordinary horse-shoes.

The Herald's special says Sterling Price, the rebel Missouri general, will probably go to Mexico and engage in silver mining with his brother-in-law and others, who are extensively interested by the purchase of valuable mines in that country.

The hens in one portion of California are having a hard time. It is reported that at Vallejo, where there is a Government artillery ground and the firing of heavy guns is common, eggs cannot be hatched.

A little child being at a sermon, and observing the minister very vehement, in his words and bodily gesture, cried out—"Mother, why don't the people let man out of the box?"

A friend of ours says he is either head or heels in love or else he has got the cholic; and he can't tell which, as he is not certain which he tasted last—kisses or water-melons.

The London Saturday Review says that Jefferson Davis is no more guilty than Washington; or Kossuth, or Garibaldi.—*Harper's Weekly*, 17th ult.

PUNCEY'S MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is immaterial.

A woman eighty years old is in the Rhode Island State Prison for poisoning two husbands.

A writ has been issued for the confiscation of the Spotswood Hotel and several other buildings in Richmond.

Not much cotton will be raised in Florida this year, but the corn crop will be abundant.

Fully ninety per cent. of the inventions lately patented are of labor saving machines.