

THE NEWBERRY WEEKLY HERALD.

Devoted to the Dissemination of General Information.

VOLUME I.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865.

NUMBER 38.

THE NEWBERRY WEEKLY HERALD

IS PUBLISHED AT
NEWBERRY C. H.,
Thos. F. & R. H. Greener.
TERMS \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER
IN CASH OR IN PROVISIONS.
(Payment required invariably in advance.)

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for
first insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion.
Marriage notices, Funeral invitations, Obituaries,
and Communications of personal interest charged
as advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

AT THE
CORNER STORE
OF THE "MARTIN HOUSE"

THE public attention is respectfully invited to
a choice selection of GOODS just received
at the above named Store, consisting of

CALICOES,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN HDKYS,
SPANISH LINEN,
HOSIERY,
SPOOL COTTON,
HOOP SKIRTS,

FANS,
SHAKER BONNETS
G. P. COMBS,
A large assortment of very superior

HAVANA SEGARS.

On hand a large stock of BROWN SHIRTINGS,
and SHEETINGS, JEANS, SODA, ENGLISH
COPPERAS, SUGAR, POWDER, TOBACCO,
&c. &c., all of which will be sold at SMALL
PROFITS FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.
BACON, LARD, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS,
CHK'NS, and other produce will be TAKEN
IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, at the MARKET
PRICE.
J. C. MARTIN.
Newberry, S. C., July 12, '65

Headquarters, U. S. Forces,

Newberry, July 31, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE Brevet Brig. Gen'l Commanding, will
meet the inhabitants of Newberry and
Laurens District, at the time and places below
mentioned, for the purpose of explaining the
rights, duties and obligations of freedmen and
employers. Employers are respectfully re-
quested to notify the freedmen of the time, place
and object of the meeting, and furnish facilities
so that all may attend.

NEWBERRY DISTRICT.
Court House, Saturday, Aug. 5, 11 o'clock, A. M.
Ponchar, Monday, " 7, "
Mabtown, Tuesday, " 8, "
Whitmore's, Wednesday, " 9, "
Longshore's, Thursday, " 10, "

LAURENS DISTRICT.
Martin's Depot, Friday, Aug. 11, 11 A. M.
Laurens C. H., Saturday, " 12, "
Young's Store, Monday, " 14, "
Tumbling Shoals, Tuesday, " 15, "
Waterloo, Wednesday, " 16, "

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen'l C. H. VAN WYCK,
-James DeBois, Captain & A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION,
WESTERN DISTRICT, S. C.,
FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Newberry, S. C., July 15, 1865.

General Orders No. 2.

I. All permits heretofore granted, for the sale
of Ale, Wine, Cider, Brandy, Whiskey or any in-
toxicant or drinks are hereby revoked, and selling
of the same to any person or persons is prohib-
ited.

II. Any person having in their possession
any horses, mules, wagons or any Government
property, will immediately report the same to the
nearest military post and have it recorded.

III. All cotton being transported must be in-
spected by the nearest Provost Marshal, and
marked "Inspected and Passed."

Any person failing to report such property will
be adjudged guilty of violation of Orders, and
punished accordingly.

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK,
Commanding District.
HENRI B. LOOMIS, 1st Lt. & Adj't 56 N. Y. V. V.
& Provost Marshal.

HEAD QUARTERS 56th REGT. N. Y. V. V.
NEWBERRY, S. C., July 31st, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

All contracts between planters and freedmen
will be examined and approved at the Ordinary's
office, at Newberry Court House.

By order of
LIEUT. COL. R. TYLER,
Commissioner of Labor.
HENRI B. LOOMIS,
1st Lieut. and Adjutant.

AUG 23

Government Claims and Applications for Pardon.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with
one of the most able and influential legal
firms in Washington city, for the prosecution,
of Government claims and applications for pardon.
All applications for pardon under the Amnesty
Proclamation must first be lodged with the Pro-
visional Governor, and from thence forwarded to
Washington city for final action by the President.
The intervention of an attorney, both at this
place and Washington city, will greatly facilitate
the transaction and completion of such business.
C. J. ELDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Greenville, S. C.

July 29 3

Lines to our Baby.

Little allspice, pickle, pepper,
Baby, changeable and fickle,
Lying in your nurse's arms,
Safe from everything that harms;
Full of smiles and full of tears,
Full of joys and full of fears,
Are you mortal or divine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little rabbit, cricket, robin!
Baby, whimpering and sobbing,
Sleeping on your mother's lap,
Dreaming, 'whiles of sweetened pap;
Pleased with chirping, pleased with song,
Quieted by nothing long,
Care you most for milk or wine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little monkey, lemon, clove!
Baby, fruit of wedded love,
Seated on your father's knee,
As wide awake as you can be,
Striving, while you clutch the air,
To pull his whiskers or his hair,
Think you not 'rou're something fine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little poppy, seffion, thistle!
Baby, lulled with chirp and whistle,
Nestled in your cradle small,
Like a little waxen doll;
Do you in your slumbers view,
Spirits hovering over you—
Angel spirits half divine?
Tell me little baby mine!

Little cherub, sunshine, star!
Baby, comfort of mama,
Welcomed to this world with kisses,
Crowned with love and earthly blisses;
Dimpled darling, blue-eyed boy,
A future hope, a present joy;
Why thus round my heart entwine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

The Tax Law.

The United States Tax Bill is a subject of much
interest to us all, and one upon which most of
our citizens have had very little chance of in-
forming themselves; hence we publish some of
its most important provisions, that people may
know what they will have to pay, that they may
not hereafter be annoyed by unnecessary appropria-
tion.

"The shall be paid annually upon the annual
gains, profits and income of every person
residing in the United States, whether derived
from any kind of property, rents, interests, divi-
dends or salaries, or from any profession, trade,
employment, or vocation, carried on in the United
States or elsewhere, or from any source what-
ever, a duty of five per centum on the excess
over six hundred dollars, and not exceeding five
thousand dollars, and a duty of ten per centum
on the excess over five thousand dollars. And
the duty herein provided for shall be assessed,
collected, and paid upon the gains, profits and
income for the year ending the 31st December,
next preceding the time for levying, collecting
and paying said duty."

"The most important clause of the law is
the one of general application for the execution
of which it is provided, "That it shall be the
duty of all persons of lawful age to make and
render a list, in such manner as may be pre-
scribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
of the amount of his income, gains or profits
as aforesaid," under oath.

No farmer, manufacturer, mechanic or any
other person will pay any tax at all on his in-
come, unless it amounts to six hundred dollars,
after deducting the necessary expenses for carry-
ing on his business. In addition to this, he is
allowed to deduct his house rent and all
taxes he pays to the General Government, to the
State, county and town, from his necessary ex-
penses, and he pays no income tax at all, unless
his income amounts to more than six hundred
dollars after these deductions are made.

In the event that a man is unable to pay his
taxes, and his property has to be taken away by
the government agents and sold for that purpose,
the law reserves to him the following articles:
"The tools or implements of his trade or profes-
sion, one cow, arms and provisions, household
furniture kept for use, school books and apparel
necessary for a family."

In addition to this, there are many specified
taxes, only a few of which are of general inter-
est enough to our citizens to be noticed in a
short article like this.

Merchants who sell over twenty-five thousand
dollars pay fifty dollars tax; those who sell over
one thousand and under twenty-five, pay ten
dollars tax, and those selling under one thou-
sand are not taxed.

The tax on liquors may be summed up as fol-
lows: Distillers making over three hundred bar-
rels pay a license of fifty dollars; making less
than three hundred, pay twenty-five dollars;
those making less than one hundred and fifty
barrels of apple or peach brandy, pay twelve
dollars and fifty cents. In addition to this, a tax
of two dollars has to be paid on every gallon of
whiskey, and a tax of one dollar and fifty cents
on every gallon of brandy, and every retailer of
liquors must pay twenty-five dollars tax.

Lawyers, physicians, and dentists pay ten dol-
lars tax each. Auctioneers from ten to twenty,
according to sales, and one-fourth of one per cent.
on amount of sales. Cotton pays two cents a
pound; manufactured tobacco forty cents a lb.;
and segars ten dollars per thousand. Carriages
and gold watches from one to two dollars each,
according to value; pianos pay from two to four
dollars, according to quality.

All railroads and stage routes pay a tax of two
and a half per cent on the gross amount of their
receipts, and ferries pay three per cent. All
manufacturers of cotton or wool pay a license of
ten dollars and a tax of five per cent on the value
of goods they make.

The tax of forty cents a pound laid on manu-
factured tobacco was intended to be paid by the
manufacturer, but there is no officer authorized
to collect it. Hence it can only be paid by those
who ship tobacco to other States. The same
may be said of the tax of two cents a pound on
cotton.

The foregoing is the present United States
revenue law—as it now exists; in it there is no
tax on lands at all, but in the place thereof a
tax on the income of all farmers who clear more
than five hundred dollars a year.

There is, however, a back tax on lands to be
collected for one year only, as the law was re-
pealed after one year. This tax is eighty cents
on every hundred dollars worth of land valued
by the tax books of 1860.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Twenty-Thousand Dollars Exception Clause.

President Johnson was waited on July 8, by
Messrs. J. A. Jones, R. A. Lancaster, M. H.
Hozall and J. L. Apperson, representatives of
merchants and others, of Virginia, who wish-
ed him to amend the amnesty proclamation
by taking out the \$20,000 clause. They re-
presented that this feature interfered with the
development of industry by binding up capi-
tal, and in this way oppressed the poor, and
when they attempted to borrow money in the
northern and middle States, they were at once
met by the objection that they had over \$20,-
000; and that if they had, accommodation
could not be extended, so they were unable
to give work to the poor who called upon them.

The President reminded them that the am-
nesty did not cause this distrust; it was the
commission of treason and the violation of law
that did it. The amnesty proclamation left
them men just where they were before. It did
not add any disability; if they had committed
treason they were answerable to the confisca-
tion law, which Congress had passed, and
which he, as President, could not alter or
mend. In the amnesty proclamation he had
offered pardon to some persons, but that did
not injure other persons. Would they like to
have the amnesty removed altogether? Would
they feel any easier in that case?

One of the deputation answered, "No; but
it would assist us very much if you would ex-
tend the benefits to persons worth over twenty
thousand dollars."

The President replied that, in making ex-
ceptions, he had acted on the natural supposi-
tion that men had aided the rebellion accord-
ing to the extent of their means. Did they
not know this?

One of the deputation replied, "No; I did
not know it."

The President—"Why, yes you do know
perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the
South who dragged the people into secession.
I lived in the South, and know how the thing
was done. Your State was overwhelmingly
opposed to secession; but your rich men used
the press and bullicies, and your little army,
to force the State into secession. Take the twenty
thousand dollar clause: Suppose that a man
is worth more than that, now war is over,
the chances are ten to one he made it out of re-
bellion, contracts, &c. We might as well talk
plainly about this. I don't think you are so
very anxious about relieving the poor. You
are very eager to help the poor! Why don't
you take the surplus over \$20,000 you own
and give it to them? In that way you will
help them and bring yourselves within the benefit
of the proclamation. I am free to say I think
some of you ought to be taxed on all over
\$25,000 to help the poor. When I was milita-
ry governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes
on those who had been wealthy leaders of re-
bellion, and it had good effect."

One of the deputation—it so happened that
none of us were leaders. We staid out as
long as we could, and were the last to go into
the rebellion.

President—Frequently those who went in
last were the worst after they got in, but be
that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I
don't say this personally, I am just speaking
of the general working of matters. I know
there has been an effort made by some to per-
suade people that the amnesty proclamation
was injuring them by shutting up capital and
keeping work from the poor. It does no such
thing. If that is done at all, it is done in con-
sequence of violation of law and the commis-
sion of treason.

The President concluded by saying he would
look at the papers presented, but so far had
seen no reason for removing the exception.

New York Items.

The Third Avenue Railroad company run
cars through to Yorkville and Harlem—a dis-
tance of eight miles from the City Hall—for
the low price of seven cents. Some idea may
be formed of the business done by this horse
car institution, when it is known that cars
leave the City Hall and the stables in 61st
street from daylight until 12 p. m., every
three minutes, and from that hour to day-
light again, every fifteen minutes, and they
are always full.

The 1st and 2d avenue railroad have neat
and extra wide cars, called dummies, with a
small engine in one end, which are run on the
route from 61st street out. These cars pre-
sent a singular appearance at a short distance,
as little or no smoke is visible.

Cars are driving omnibuses out in New
York; there being very few except the Broad-
way lines. The numerous railway routes in
the adjacent streets are diminished the pres-
sure and crush in Broadway to a great extent.
No railroad has as yet been laid in that great
thoroughfare below 25th street, although fre-
quent efforts have been made to do so.

Broadway and some of the other principal
streets are now swept by a machine in the
shape of a wagon, with a revolving fan, which
takes up the dust and dirt thoroughly.

Monster pic-nics are the order of the day;
and nearly every morning cars and boats leave
the city, filled to overflowing with live freight.
These parties are sectional to a certain ex-

tent—Sunday school, German turners, spiri-
tualists, free-lovers, etc.—taking different
days for their frolics.

The fashions for ladies strike one very
agreeably. Imagine a nicely fitting colored
gaiter, or "Balmoral" shoe—laced above the
ankle, with a small silk tassel appended; a
neat and very pretty "Balmoral" skirt—of a
grave or gay color, according to the taste
of the wearer—extending a little below the
top of the gaiter; the skirt of the dress hooked
or drawn up by a cord, so as to show three or
four inches of the aforesaid Balmorals; a broad
belt, with a large buckle; a tasty bonnet,
without a crown; an imitation Scotch cap, or
a regular boy's cap, with a feather or bunch
of feathers on one side; the front hair tucked
up in little ridges; the back hair arranged so
as to fall gracefully down on the shoulders, in
a sort of ball—termed a waterfall—completes
a very elegant and attractive toilet.

This "two hundred acres of vanity," as it is
irreverently termed, is being rapidly filled up,
and another piece of "new ground" will soon
have to be added. Miss Canda's handsome
"affair," which cost the modest sum of \$25,-
000, and for years has been considered the
principal attraction of the cemetery, has been
completely thrown in the shade—in price, at
least, \$50,000 and even \$75,000 being no un-
common price for the ornamentation of a
grave. Several of this class have lately been
erected—a vault somewhat resembling a Turk-
ish mosque is now the "lion" of the place.

The Central Park draws thousands of visi-
tors daily—in carriages, brets phatons, so-
ciables, solitaires, and half a dozen other
styles of vehicles; persons on horseback and
on foot. Saturday afternoon is the fashion-
able time for visitors—there being music on the
mall by Dodworth's celebrated band. Mini-
ature lakes, fountains, bridges, delightful
drives, cool retreats, shady nooks, a fine col-
lection of wild animals, comprise some of the at-
tractions of this renowned park.

As a general thing, the feeling toward the
people of the South is very bitter—a great
many persons going so far as to say that the
Southerners have not suffered enough—that
Sherman should have wiped them out com-
pletely. Of course there are exceptions to
this rule. This ill feeling is more generally
noticed among that class of persons who have
never seen a day's service, but have remained
at home making money. The Federal sol-
diers speak far differently of their former
foes—they feel inclined to give them a lift and
help repair the damage that has been done.
That all classes are not so embittered is ex-
hibited in the treatment of the released
Confederate prisoners quartered in the Battery
barracks. Every day, charitable ladies and
gentlemen visit the place, and liberally supply
the poor fellows with good things.

Harper's Weekly Journal and Leslie's Illus-
trated News, of the 22d July, are filled with
horrid pictures, giving all the detailed scenes
in the execution of the wretched creatures
condemned for participation in President
Lincoln's murder. These are self-styled jour-
nals of civilization, and through their me-
dium humanity is taught to gloat over the
writhing agonies of these victims, when mor-
als, Christianity, good taste, and all the sen-
sibilities require that, if death be the neces-
sary penalty of crime, it is evil to the heart
to familiarize mankind to any such spectacle
of human suffering. The sensibilities are to
be kept alive and active by civilization, and
whatever tends to render them callous is
amongst the most fatal influences that could
operate against human civilization. Human-
ity can gain nothing of good by familiarizing
the senses to mortal suffering, unless where
charity and benevolence, art and science com-
bine for its relief. All sensible parents will
revolt at permitting their children to witness
the dying agonies of a victim on the gallows.
It is nearly as bad to place before their eyes
any lively representation of the reality. The
cruel and the horrible are not the proper ob-
jects of art. The Greeks, who were the proper
masters in art, chose for their subjects
only the grand, sublime and terrible—not the
loathsome and horrible. The Laocoon is a
terrible picture, not a horrible one, and the
elements of the sublime in it necessarily ele-
vate the spectator, as he beholds heroism,
bravely struggling in unequal conflict with a
more than mortal foe. Such pictures as these
of Harper and Leslie should be denounced
everywhere as gross outrages upon human
sensibility.

The Herald's special says the Freedman's
Bureau has secured a large quantity of con-
fiscated and abandoned lands in the South
for the special benefit of the negroes. Not
less than 100,000 are now subsisting off the
Government rations in the State of Virginia
alone.

The English armor-plated fleet, on invitation
of Napoleon, is to make a tour around the
French coast. The French armor plated fleet
is to do the same around the English coast.
The combined fleets will be at Plymouth by
the middle of July.

A man in the town of Cape Elizabeth, State
of Maine, a few days since turned his only
daughter out of one of his houses for non-pay-
ment of rent, he having some dozen tenements
to let besides.

Portezby, a Russian village, built on the
side of a mountain, was recently swallowed up
in the earth, great crevices appearing in the
mountain side after a heavy shower.

The Russian telegraph line is progressing
rapidly.

Masonic.

For the information of our Masonic friends
we publish the following summons:

CONVOCAION OF GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER U. S.
A., AT COLUMBUS, O., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER
7, A. D. 2395 A. L. 1865.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GEN-
ERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MAS-
ONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 24th,
A. L. 2395 A. D. 1865

To the Officers and Members of the General
Grand Chapter U. S.; and of the several State
Grand Chapters; and the Subordinate Chap-
ters under the immediate jurisdiction of the
General Grand Chapter, and to "All whom it
may Concern:" I fraternally communicate the
following official summons of the M. E. Gen'l
Gr. H. Priest for a Convocation of the General
Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the
U. S., to be held in Columbus, O., on the 7th
September next. May there be a cordial re-
union on that "joyful day!"

JOHN D. CALDWELL,
General Grand Secretary.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OF THE U. S.,
OFFICE OF GENERAL GRAND HIGH PRIEST,
CHARLESTON, S. C. June 8, 1865.

Whereas, When the General Grand Chapter
closed its labors at Chicago in September 1864,
and it had resolved that the next General
Grand Convocation should be held at the city
of Memphis, Tennessee, on the second Tuesday
in September 1865; and whereas the repre-
sentatives of the General Grand Chapter, in
consequence of the unhappy and discordant
condition of the country could not be con-
vened at that time and place; and therefore,
by due proclamation, in the constitutional exer-
cise of his prerogative, suspend the said
Triennial Convocation of 1865, until the res-
toration of peace and union; and whereas, by
the blessing of Divine Providence, the friendly
relations of all parts of our common country
are now restored, so that it is no longer im-
practicable for representatives from all sec-
tions of the Union to assemble together in
fraternal consultation;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Albert
G. Mackey, General Grand High Priest, in
virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby
summon the Representatives of the Grand
Chapters and of such subordinate Chapters as
may be under the immediate jurisdiction of the
General Grand Chapter, to assemble on Thurs-
day, the seventh day of September, 1865, at
the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, for
the purpose of opening and holding a session
of the General Grand Chapter of the United
States, and therein to deliberate and act on all
matters relating to the good of Royal Arch
Masonry, and the interests of the General
Grand Chapter, and the State Grand
Chapters, as in their wisdom may seem best.

ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D.
(Attest.) General Grand High Priest.
JOHN D. CALDWELL, General Grand Secretary.

SUMTER, S. C., July 23, 1865.—A most dis-
tressing occurrence took place in an adjoin-
ing district, a few nights ago. An old gen-
tleman, residing in the country, who, from
the circumstances, must have anticipated and
prepared for a visit from robbers, hearing
some one on his premises at night, halted
three times, and receiving no answer, fired
his gun with fatal effect at the object of his
suspicions and his fears. Advancing to as-
certain the effect of his shot, with indescrib-
able anguish he discovered the body of his son
in the last agonies of death—a son who had
long been a prisoner at the North, and whose
partial deafness prevented his hearing his fa-
ther's challenge. After a long and wearisome
absence from home, he was thus strangely
killed as he stepped upon its threshold, by
the father whom he loved and longed to meet.
A few moments more and his return would
have given joy and gladness to the entire
household—a household now wrapt in grief
inconceivable by this most terrific and afflic-
ting event. A sad warning to all; for even
in the present unsettled state of the country,
and notwithstanding the comparative impu-
nity with which robberies and murders have
been committed in some neighborhoods, one
cannot be too cautious in the use of fire-arms.
[Charleston Courier.]

The Panama Review gives the following sum-
mary of news from Central and South America:

Chile at peace;
Bolivia quiet;
Peru in a row
Equador in a riot;
Columbia sleeping;
Costa Rica the same;
Nicaragua keeping;
The peace for a time;
Honduras uncertain,
Which way to go;
Salvador's troubles ended,
Guatemala's also.

A Gang of ten men ravished and severely
beat an elderly lady, near Williamsburg, Long
Island, a few days ago. Six of the ruffians
were arrested.

Arrangements are being made for a tele-
graph line through Mexico to Panama and all
the South American cities.

Martial law has been re-established in Nor-
folk, owing to the riotous conduct prevailing
there.

It is stated that the deserted portions of
Virginia are completely overrun with game.

The railroads of Virginia are indebted to
the State about \$50,000,000.