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DEVOTED TO THE RESTORATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND UNION OF THE STATES.

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Letter from Madame Levert.
The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 24th, gives publicity to the following private letter from Madame Levert, of Mobile, now temporarily stopping in New York:
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Aug. 6, '65.
DEAR FRIEND: I write to tell you of our safe arrival here, at this magnificent hotel. We had a most delightful voyage to New York. There was not a wave sufficient to rock the immense steamer, the *North Star*, or a cloud to dim the sunlight during all the weeks of our sea wanderings.
I find New York full of Confederate officers, (many just out of prison.) They are most kindly treated here. At a superb supper party given to us by Mrs. T. there were five Confederate Generals—Marmaduke and Wheeler among the number—and colonels, majors and captains in profusion.
The Confederates are dined and supplied by the very men they fought against. Every one expresses the highest admiration of the Confederates, and I have not yet heard one word of bitterness against the South. Two publishers called on me, hearing I intended writing "Souvenirs of the War." They made me great offers if I would publish. I have serious thoughts of doing so. I assure you I will do justice to the heroic Southern soldiers. I often feel it my duty to let the world know that the annals of all times do not hold a parallel to the self-sacrifice and heroism of the Southern soldiers. They were cursed in many of their leaders, but nobled in others. I wish you were here to enjoy this delightful hotel and these pleasant days. Major O., of Texas, is here. He says that "Ben Lane is the most gallant man in the world, and the coolest in battle."
Although we have not sent our cards to any one yet, many of our friends have found us out, and throngs have been to see me, inviting us to dinners and parties (supper parties at this season!) and every one manifesting the greatest respect and delight to see us once more in New York.
It is said there is an effort being made by politicians here to get up another revolution in the South. So much money was made during the war that they wish it would begin again. God grant it never, never may.
An old friend to whom my beloved papa rendered some great service in the "long long ago," invited us all to accompany himself, wife and family to Europe, offering to pay all our expenses. I would gladly have gone, but O. and N. preferred to remain here rather than cross the Atlantic again, to stay three months, and we declined. Was not this offer evidence that there is gratitude even in this hard age? I am just as grateful to the excellent friend of my dear papa as though I had accepted his offer.

An Obstinate Planter.
Major W. B. Sargent, in charge of the office of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas, in an official communication to Gen. Howard reports a case where a former slaveholder refuses to recognize the Emancipation Act. It appears that a freedman had made an effort to get something belonging to him from the premises of his former master, a Mr. Bird, and falling to do so made application to the Provost-Marshal of Freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands, for assistance, when a circular of the Freedmen's Bureau, bearing the following endorsement of the Provost-Marshal, was furnished to the colored man:
"The bearer of this circular will be allowed to take from the premises where his family resided everything that belongs to him, and any person interfering with him will be held accountable for the same."
The colored man thus armed, repaired again to the premises of his former master who on reading the circular returned it endorsed as follows:
"The bearer of this circular I consider my property still, having seen no enactment in the Federal Congress nor our State Government authorizing any one to demand him from me, or anything furnished him while with me. When I am perfectly satisfied that the slaves have been emancipated by such authority as is regarded as constitutional by our higher courts of law and equity, then and not till then will I willingly by word or deed make any contract with a slave or regard him in any other light than as property of those who have either purchased or raised him. Of course I do not propose to interpose any force or impede in any way the constitutional authorities of the United States. I am, Captain, the owner of the boy who bears this note."
Bird was afterward arrested, lectured and dismissed, with a fine of \$50. If this Bird of prey persists in setting at naught the laws of his country he will probably receive still further enlightenment, graciously furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau.—*Norfolk Reflecter.*

The Episcopal Church North and South.
We copy from the *New York Tribune* the following article in relation to the reunion of the Episcopal Churches North and South. It is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the Episcopal Convention of Virginia assembled in Richmond recently:
With the overwhelming majority of the Southern Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian are declaring themselves decidedly opposed to an ecclesiastical reunion with the churches of the loyal States. The Southern Episcopalians obviously are favorably disposed towards a reunion—One diocese—Texas—has already, by a formal vote, renounced the authority of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and elected clerical and lay delegates to attend the impending General Convention at Philadelphia. Tennessee has never joined the Episcopal Church of the Confederate States; and the Diocesan Convention which, a few days ago, was in session at Nashville had, therefore, no need of formally rescinding a secession ordinance, but without any reference to the same, chose the usual number of delegates to the General Convention.
The presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, Bishop Elliott, of Georgia—one of the most ardent champions of the rebellion among the Southern Bishops—has also declared himself favorably to a reunion, which, he thinks, will speedily be consummated. He objects, however, to the separate action taken by the Diocese of Texas, and insists that another "General Council" of the Church in the Confederate States be held; that by this Council a committee of bishops, clergymen and laymen be appointed to meet a similar committee to be appointed by the General Convention of the Church of the United States, and that this joint committee mature a plan of union. The Bishop, in the name of the South, demands, as a condition of reunion the acknowledgment of the official acts of the Church in the Confederate States by the General Convention of the United States. The Bishops of North Carolina and Arkansas have declared their assent. A Convention of Georgia has likewise endorsed these views, declared in favor of a reunion with the Church in the North, and authorized the Bishop to send, if he deems it best, the delegates elected by the Convention as delegates to the General Council of the Southern Episcopal Church, to Philadelphia to attend the General Convention of the United States. The Church Intelligencer, of Charlotte, N. C., which claims to be the accredited organ of all the Southern Bishops, except those of Virginia and South Carolina, also announces its support of this plan.
Thus far, only two of the Southern Bishops, those of Mississippi and Alabama, have declared their preference for the continuance of a separate organization of the Southern Diocese; but they will yield to any resolutions passed by the approaching General Council of the Southern Church. That the majority of this Council will endorse the views of Bishop Elliott admits of hardly any doubt.
In the loyal States the prevailing opinion seems to be in favor of receiving back the Southern Bishops and Dioceses without imposing any conditions or asking any questions. Still, there will not be a unanimity on this subject. There will be delegates in Philadelphia who will take the ground that with the views of the Southern Bishops and Dioceses on the rebellion and slavery unchangeable, it will be profitable neither for the churches in the loyal States nor for those in the late Confederacy to show an undue haste in consummating the reunion. At all events, the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia on this subject promise to be of a very interesting character.
The Episcopal Convention of Tennessee was held at Nashville last week. Its action was loyal. The following was among the resolutions adopted:
"That it is the opinion of this Convention to rise above those local traditions which have heretofore obstructed its progress and impeded its action, and, therefore, earnestly request the General Convention to begin right in a diocese where all circumstances seem to concur to produce the happiest consummation of such a beginning."

Hon. Henry A. Wise.
The reader will find a curious but characteristic letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise in our columns to day. It will be read with interest, not only as characteristic of the writer, but that his case is probably that of thousands more. The General feels that he should not sit quietly under the imputation of rebellion; disclaims any treason and rebellion and is prepared to justify his own and the course of his State, by a due reference to the universal principles of the American people, as defined and set forth in the trying times of 1776. In conceding the fact of her conquest by the United States Government, the South admits her weakness, but nothing more. She may also admit her imprudence in engaging in the struggle with a power so infinitely beyond her own. But she does not admit her offense against right and justice and proper authority, when she admits her offense against any power. There is not a man among us, engaged in the war of secession, who is prepared to yield one iota of those abstract principles, rights, privileges, franchises or guarantees, which made him subscribe the act of secession. We were not able to defend and maintain the rights which we do not less fully believe to have been ours. Our argument is held this day to be as valid as in 1860. We have submitted to force, without surrender of opinion. Submission is the word in our case, and we know of none who is not resigned to this condition of submission—none seeks to disturb it; but if the loyalty which is called for means love, or anything beyond submission, it is a mistake to use it in connection with the people of the South.—*Columbia Phoenix.*

The Wealth of the Country.
The recent arrival in this country of a number of English capitalists and men of enterprise, professedly for the purpose of inquiring into its resources, and the opportunities it presents for the investment of capital, is significant of a strong current of interest abroad in the progress of the nation, coupled with a desire to promptly profit by it. The outbreak of the war checked the tendency to the employment of foreign capital in the United States, but the manner in which we waged it, and the triumphant victory which crowned it, deservedly gave our Government and people a reputation for stability and energy far beyond that which they before enjoyed. All through the terrible conflict the march of industry was unbroken; and although our carrying trade and commerce suffered, we were, in some respects, never more prosperous. The strength and glory with which we emerged from the contest, figuratively speaking, turning our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks, astonished the world. Instead of expending the depression which was supposed would succeed the termination of hostilities and the disbanding of the army, we find ourselves in the midst of almost unexampled prosperity, while every branch of industry and enterprise is undergoing further development. No wonder, therefore, that the millionaires of the Old World see fresh mines of wealth opening in the New, and a much more profitable field for the development of capital than any which is offered them at home. It requires little foresight to perceive in the railroad which is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific a perpetual harvest of dividends, as well as the opening wide of the gates of the Orient to commerce with the Atlantic States and the world by way of California. The impetus which would be given to our trade with China and Japan, Singapore and Manila and adjacent islands by the completion of the Pacific Railway, it would be difficult to estimate; but undoubtedly it would be very great. The development of the petroleum resources of the country would be all the more rapid for the introduction of Euro-

What Slavery has Caused.
The following is an extract from the speech of Major General John A. Logan, delivered recently to the people of Louisville, Ky. We hope all those who wish to retain the institution of slavery will read it with care, and then pause and think:
"Our land is swarming with thousands of cripples; some have lost legs, and others lost arms; why do not these men go abroad among the people, and hold up their shattered limbs, and tell the slaveholder, 'This is what your institution has cost me.' While you were basking in the sunshine of safety at home, I was at the front. When slavery took the form of armed rebellion, and soldiers were called into the field to put it down, you found irresistible fascinations in the attractions of home. I did my duty. I return now to my home to drag out a few lingering years, a miserable life, to mock me not. I do implore you to stop this eternal parade before my aching eyes of this most odious institution."
O, that I had the power to-night to bring together all the slaveholders of this land, and have them look on in solemn silence, while the crippled, the widows and orphans that have been made by this war, could pass before them in grand review, and tell their tales of misery and woe that slavery has brought upon them; were their hearts not made of stone, they would melt while gazing on such a scene, and with one voice would say, let the land be at once rid of the curse that has caused such a dreadful scene.
But suppose we have no personal grievances over which to mourn, let us cast one eye down along the banks of the mighty Father of Waters, and then returning, start again at Perryville, and glance along that broad and deep channel over which the red tide of battle rolled, through the gorges of the Cumberland and down along the plains of Georgia, on to the sea. Then pursue it around the Carolinas, to Raleigh, and all over the crimsoned soil of Virginia, and as you count the almost countless graves that lie all along the banks of that river of blood, thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, pause for one moment to contemplate the seas of tears, the paroxysms of unutterable agony, all these must have cost when "somebody's darling" had to fall at every blow, and then tell me if you can, when you know that slavery caused it all, can you still cling to it? It has filled the lunatic asylums with maniacs. It has filled houses of refuge with paupers. It has filled all the land with mourning. It has deluged your land with fraternal blood. It has snapped in twain the tenderest ties of social society. It has caused desolation to reign in princely palaces, where happiness had always held its revels. It has smitten with want and its millions who were born in the lap of luxury.
How can any mortal man, not given over to the demon of selfishness, desire to see such a cause of sorrow and suffering, injury and infamy, hypocrisy and hate, perpetuated among the institutions of his country? I implore you, strike at once, and deal it a death-blow. Let it be proclaimed from the rivers to the ends of the earth, that we live in a land of universal liberty, where the fires of patriotism, being kindled, will glow on as brightly as ever in a Union that has battered down the walls of treason.

Conversations with President Johnson.
A Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* says:
"It is but a short time since a distinguished Senator called upon the President. A delegation of conservatives had just left him. Turning to the Senator, he said: 'I wonder if those persons, who but now passed out, imagine that I forget the power and the party to which I owe my elevation. There was not a man in the delegation that wouldn't have united in offering a reward for my scalp a few years ago, and now they talk to me as if I owed everything to them.' I guess they'll find I have memory."
Again, a well-known editor of a prominent Northern journal said to the President: "The Democracy say you will yet be found with them. That you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain."
"Do they?" responded Mr. Johnson. "Well, sir, you are at liberty to tell all such gentlemen that while, as President, I shall endeavor to drop any partisan character, I certainly am not prepared to do more than pay for those who deservably use me. I think they stand in need of my prayers, and it's all I can do for them."
"Mr. President, we are discouraged," said a committee of freedmen to the President. "Richmond is as much in the hands of secessionists now as it was before Lee surrendered. Nominally free, we are yet the worst of slaves, and we see no hope of redress unless you aid us."
"Gentlemen," answered Mr. Johnson, "you must exercise patience. You are free, and the vainest Virginian shall not only acknowledge your freedom, but your equality, if you are true to yourselves."
"But should and State laws of Virginia, Mr. President?"
"What of the local and State laws of Virginia? Until these, Mr. V.'s come to their senses I rather think United States lawmen will be about the only laws they shall have. Go back to your homes—work hard, do your duty, and I will see that the lowest among you is secured in his right and side to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
As the President uttered the last remark his face glowed with a high resolve, and I never saw manhood more sterling and erect than his every intimation betokened

The Tokens of Peace.
apparent and as cheering as those evidences of the approximating shore, the land weeks; the branches, the berries, and the birds, which assured the weary heart of Columbus. In New England the manufacturers are getting gradually back to the old gigantic work of producing millions of yards of cotton cloth. We have the authority of the *Newburyport Herald* for stating that 1000 persons were added to the population of Great Falls, N. H., in three weeks, by the influx of factory operatives. Advertisements for lands have already brought an increase of 6000 to the population of Lowell, Mass. The wages offered are high; the demand for skilled laborers is pressing; and the number of those who are in need of employment is large. The world has no more pleasant spectacle than that of a community made up of capitalists who are willing to employ at fair wages, and of workers who are willing to sell their strength, industry and knowledge, for an adequate remuneration. If the waste of the war has been to a considerable extent positive, if the country is really by so many millions the poorer for the Rebellion, the alacrity with which we advance to the task of retrieving our wealth shows that we are richer than ever in the real sources of opulence, in enterprise and industry, in practical cultivation and intelligence. Whatever may have been the ill effects of the war, whatever vices it may have engendered or encouraged, it is clear that it has resulted in no permanent depression of the national prosperity. Other nations have emerged from internal strife emaciated and demoralized, and with no assured hope of serenity; but the American people with wonderful elasticity have already resumed the old routine, and already regard the gigantic struggle in which they have been engaged as but an episode in their history.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REPEAL OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.
The repeal by the South Carolina Convention of her bloody and disastrous ordinance of secession of 1860 may have been a superfluous proceeding; that act and all other similar acts being declared void by President Johnson, null and void; but still, accepting this repeal simply as a matter of form, we suppose it was rather intended as an acceptance of the President's views on the subject, than a recognition of the validity of said ordinance of secession. In this opinion we are sustained by the resolution of Mr. Hammond, accepting on the question of sovereignty the decision of the sword and endorsing the policy of President Johnson. The meaning of this proposition is, that South Carolina having fought for the principle and lost it, abandons the right of secession, and her past ideas of State sovereignty, and recognizes the paramount sovereignty of the United States and the indivisibility of the Union.—*New York Herald.*

Going South to Locate.
Very few, perhaps, imagine the number of Union soldiers who, since the close of the war, have located in the South. Many a man, under the garb of a private soldier, carried a keen observation and a shrewd calculation, which enabled him to appreciate the undeveloped resources of the country through which he passed in the march of Union armies. Not a day goes by but that numbers who have carried a musket during the war or served their country in an officer's uniform, having visited their friends at home, and arranged matters to their satisfaction, pass through here bound for some locality in a lately rebellious State.
Only this morning we met half a dozen who, a few months ago, were serving their country under General Thomas in Tennessee. They were now on their way to Northern Alabama, where they propose to locate permanently, having become enamored of the State. They stated that as many more would follow them from their native country in the course of a few months. The South opens up a magnificent field for Yankee skill and enterprise; and we are not surprised to find that some of our Buckeye boys have determined to develop a little of its hidden resources.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Michigan sent one eighth of her population to the war—91,000 men.
The reader will find a curious but characteristic letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise in our columns to day. It will be read with interest, not only as characteristic of the writer, but that his case is probably that of thousands more. The General feels that he should not sit quietly under the imputation of rebellion; disclaims any treason and rebellion and is prepared to justify his own and the course of his State, by a due reference to the universal principles of the American people, as defined and set forth in the trying times of 1776. In conceding the fact of her conquest by the United States Government, the South admits her weakness, but nothing more. She may also admit her imprudence in engaging in the struggle with a power so infinitely beyond her own. But she does not admit her offense against right and justice and proper authority, when she admits her offense against any power. There is not a man among us, engaged in the war of secession, who is prepared to yield one iota of those abstract principles, rights, privileges, franchises or guarantees, which made him subscribe the act of secession. We were not able to defend and maintain the rights which we do not less fully believe to have been ours. Our argument is held this day to be as valid as in 1860. We have submitted to force, without surrender of opinion. Submission is the word in our case, and we know of none who is not resigned to this condition of submission—none seeks to disturb it; but if the loyalty which is called for means love, or anything beyond submission, it is a mistake to use it in connection with the people of the South.—*Columbia Phoenix.*

Great excitement prevails in Niagara county, N. Y., in consequence of the presence there of an individual of such uncivilized habits that he has been termed a wild man. Organized companies have been sent to capture him; but by his extraordinary fecundity he has always succeeded in eluding his pursuers.

It is stated that General Dodge, before his departure for his new command at Leavenworth, closed up the Secret Service Bureau of the Provost Marshal General's office in St. Louis, and forwarded the papers and records, under seal, to the War Department at Washington. Among the documents sent were 3,000 pages of short hand notes, that embrace testimony given, from time to time, by United States detectives.

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