

A Visit to the Holiday House. OR, THE FANCIFUL AND REAL.

BY REV. CRANCHER.

A ride of eighteen or twenty miles on the train, brought me to the station where a delightful riding horse, or rather a charming black pony, Centaur, by name, awaited me; and having mounted him, he bore me off with the greatest alacrity, and with the most charming pace, through sunny lanes, shady dells and breezy uplands, till with an exhilarating canter I rode up to the front of the mansion, and dismounted with my little cicerone, who had ridden behind me. Fair Holiday House, the seat of unobtrusive, but elegant hospitality, with its rambling architecture, its wide and extensive galleries, arcades and verandahs, its smooth esplanade, its shady bowers, its venerable oaks, its park-like grounds, its extensive meadows and corn fields, its graceful avenue and pavilion of symmetrical architecture, its charming prospects, stood before me; and here I was to spend a few days in the sweet retirement of the country, surrounded by the genial influences of nature, in her most varied and pleasing aspects, and the society of refined, elegant and cultivated females. I was welcomed with that unmistakable sincerity which is a characteristic of "the lady chataigne," and was received by the four ladies of the mansion as they sat at their work in the pleasant library, where I was introduced into an arm-chair, which for luxurious repose, might well be called "Sleepy Hollow." I had been commissioned by the two younger ladies, to make certain shopping purchases for them, before leaving town, and as soon as the sable porters had arrived with the boxes, packages, &c., there was the exciting interest of opening and displaying the various articles of my shopping commission; and the four ladies, each in turn, and true to their feminine instincts and tastes, expatiated upon the various merits of brown merino, plaid poplin, India muslin, French hats and Persian gaiters. I was complimented exceedingly upon my correct taste in the selections, which, of course, increased my good humor and added to the enjoyment of the hour. After the exhibition of these feminine treasures, I was told that my apartment was ready, if I wished the refreshment of a forenoon siesta or to have my face and hands, or to change my apparel, after a warm dusty ride on the cars. Upon this hint, I retired along the verandah to the snug chamber, which had always been appropriated to me on former visits, where the neat, comfortable and even luxurious arrangement and appointments of the room seemed even more inviting than usual. The handsome set of cottage furniture, a *la Bavarian*, the snowy dempsy of the couch, with a silken comfort, folded double at the foot of the bed, (to be used in case of a change of temperature,) the large white downy pillows, covered with fine linen and ruffled with fine cambric, the ever and basin of gilt porcelain, the dark crimson curtains, and the silverness of the apartment, made it a snug and inviting retreat. I found that the chamber had already a tenant, who was absent on a visit but whose portmanteau and valise were in the room. This tenant, or guest rather, proved to be a Georgia Captain, who, with other officers of the Confederate Army, from various States, had on a former occasion, claimed and received the hospitality of "Holiday House." This captain had returned to South Carolina, and had made one or two visits to Holiday House and its vicinity. He had been here about two weeks, visiting about in the neighborhood, and making his headquarters there. After I had been in the room about an hour or more, my retirement was interrupted by the arrival of the Captain, who I found to be a genuine type of a certain class of Georgians. He came in with a mixture of boldness and shyness, for the ladies, with their usual fondness, for mystifying and boasting their male friends, and acquaintances, had informed him of the new occupant of the room, but had purposely misled him as to who the occupant was. He evidently had doubts upon the subject, and after a partial opening of the door and looking in, he advanced with some diffidence, whilst I arose from my recumbent posture to receive him. I was not exactly the person he expected to see, but he soon conjectured whom I was; and with a mixture of cordiality and bashfulness came forward to shake hands with me. We were to be room-mates for the few days of my stay, and I set myself to work, with some listlessness at first, to make his acquaintance and to draw him out. I found him to be one of a genus who are somewhat refreshing to meet with after the usual conventionalities of society, and though unpolished and without much delicacy of character, had still a freshness and heartiness of character, and a capacity of physical enjoyment from his robust health, which was rather engaging and exhilarating. He was perfectly at home wherever he went, and was a kind-hearted man. In his manner and voice had been toned down by polish and refinement, and his language improved some, he would have been very presentable in society. But as the leopard cannot change his spots, and he (the Captain) had some very good traits, I was fain to affiliate with him, especially as he professed to my lady friends to have taken a most unusual liking to me, though I had been only ordinarily civil and polite to him. I found him not at all objectionable as a room-mate, for in his personal habits he was very neat and cleanly, though his wardrobe was somewhat bizarre, or rather not in perfect taste. He seemed to be a man of good morals, was not profane, or addicted to any gross vices that I could discover from his conversation. I think his female relations must have exercised a good influence upon him, for there were evidences of it in his conduct and conversation. He evidently liked good female society, though his manners were somewhat brusque. In due course of time, dinner was announced, and we joined the ladies, who passed our room on their way to the dining room, which opened upon the eastern extremity of the verandah. The dining room was airy and pleasant, but being a new room and unfinished, with the beams showing overhead *a la Gothic*, it was a fancy of mine to compare it to the banquetting room in old Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire in England, the old baronial hall which is still a relic of the middle ages, and which I had the good fortune to visit once. The dining room is a pleasant feature of Holiday House, for its appointments are so perfect and the room so airy, that as a summer room, it is delightful. The large extension dining table, with

This is not the real name of the place, but given to it by the writer, in consequence of the pastimes experienced there during a visit last spring, when the house was filled with country people who made amusement the order of the day, during a visit of ten days or two weeks. Should the lady of the mansion, meet with this sketch, in print, the writer hopes she will pardon what might seem a violation of the rules of hospitality, but which is not done in any but the kindest spirit.

its dark polished surface, resembled a gigantic oval mirror. The elegant sideboard with its glittering treasures of plate, ornamented one corner of the room. The soup, at dinner, was rich and appetizing, and was removed by that favorite dish, beef a la mode, which, with a ham and numerous side dishes, composed the second course. 'Le Dessert' was simple, but delightful, peaches and cream, not milk, but 'creme de la creme.' The Georgia Captain showed no awkwardness or want of good breeding at the table, though there is unusual style for the country in the dinner customs at Holiday House; not formality at all, but an evident familiarity with the best and most fashionable dinner usages as though "to the manner born."

[To be Continued.]

Maturity of a Negro Regiment.

The Wilmington Herald, of the 25th, gives the following account of the mutiny that took place at Hilton near Wilmington, on Saturday last:

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, some one discharged a gun in the grounds of Company D, of this regiment, and this being a breach of discipline, Major Wiemann, commanding, went into the company personally to find who was the guilty one. After some endeavor to find the proper man, without avail, he called the company into line and told them they were there to remain until they volunteered to tell who fired the gun. He then went off to his quarters, leaving them standing, but had been there but a short time before he was informed that the company had broken ranks and were very noisy, and disposed towards mutiny. He then ordered Company A of the regiment to fall into line, and buckling on his side arms, he started with them, with the intention of putting the whole company engaged under arrest. Arriving on the front of the company street, he noticed one man who was in the act of capping his gun, and who had already his bayonet on it; he started to him with the purpose of arresting him, when the negro ran, attempting to shoot the major as he did so, and threatening to do so at every step. The major was following him, with pistol in hand, and also attempting to shoot, but from some cause the pistol would not fire, four attempts being made to discharge it without effect. About this time another riotous fellow was noticed, among several others, and some officer was after him, together with the officer of the day, Lieutenant Mellen. Excitement then became high with the mutineers, and they fired several shots at the major, pursuing the riotous soldier, but fortunately missing him, and also firing indiscriminately at the party near Lieutenant Mellen, the officer of the day; the first shot of this discharge entered the lieutenant's body, causing his immediate death, and the second killed a member of the company brought down to suppress the mutiny. Seeing the result of their madness, the ringleaders then fled the camp, and it was again restored to its quietness. A large patrol party was immediately dispatched after them, but none were overtaken. They remained until after midnight, when they returned, and were taken into custody and were yesterday lodged in the military jail in this city. They were six in number. No other disturbance.

CAN COTTON BE PRODUCED BY WHITE LABOR ONLY?

The Richmond correspondent of the New York World taking the affirmative of the question, says:

There can be no doubt that, even in the cotton growing States, it is a great mistake to suppose that lands cannot be advantageously cultivated except on the large plantation plan. Experience has already proved—that what common sense always understood—that far more could be produced by cutting up the lands into small farms, by which many industrious white-families could easily get together from three to six or seven bales a year; leaving it to small combinations to start and reap all the advantages of a cotton-gin and press for the benefit of each number. As to the inadaptability of the white labor to such a climate, that is already an exploded humbug.

A writer in a recent number of the Richmond *Whig*, while discussing the question, makes the bold assertion that nineteen-twentieths of the cotton not only can but has been produced by white labor. If this much can be said of the cotton States, what can the Northern emigrant find in Virginia at variance with all his past experience, unless it may be more fertile lands, and a far more genial and productive climate.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The South Carolina Conference will convene in the city of Charlotte on the 1st day of November. Bishop Pierce will preside.

Those who expect to accommodate the members of Conference may expect them to arrive in the city from the 25th of October until the 31st. Candidates for the Ministry, and Local Candidates for Orders, must please inform me of their intention to come, or homes will not be provided for them. Those who come in private conveyances will call at the Parsonage and will there be assigned to their homes. Those who come by the cars will be met by one of the Committee of Arrangements. It will be difficult to secure homes for ministers' families. They had better ascertain before they come that accommodation can be had, as the pressure for accommodations in the city is now equal to the provision. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

JAS. STACY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

THE FENIANS, &c.

The New York correspondence of a Philadelphia paper gives what he professes to be reliable evidences of the reality of the Fenian movement:

Fact 1st. That negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, each warranted to carry 1,000 men, with the certainty almost that the purchase will be made before the 1st of October.

Fact 2d. That there has been immense purchases of arms from the Government by parties who are supposed to be identified with the Fenians, within the past fortnight, and that propositions for further purchases are now under consideration.

Fact 3d. That one of the bank-note-companies of this city are now engaged in engraving bonds for the new Irish Republic. It matters not who are their employers, but I have no doubt the British Consul and his attaches know all about it.

USEFUL DISCOVERIES.

Two French discoveries of merit have been recorded lately. One which is authentic, enables copper smelters to utilize the pestiferous smoke so perfectly that Mr Vivian, head of the greatest firm in Swansea, says he shall be able to turn out 1,000 tons of sulphuric acid per week, restoring incidentally many thousand acres of land to cultivation. The other, which is less authentic, is a new mode of tanning in turpentine—said to be so rapid that twelve hours will tan a skin, at half the former cost. That is good news for the shoe-wearers and bad news for the Scotch proprietors, who have for years been covering their unculturable hills with young oaks, the bark of which they sell to the tanners.

A Tennessee paper says that Col. Jas. J. Turner, who has been down in Dixie these four years, breaking the law, has returned to Gallatin to practice law.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1865.

Club Rates.

Intending to make the 'Herald' second to no paper in the upper country, we offer the following inducements to getters up of clubs:

Clubs of five, for six months, \$6; and one to get up of club. Clubs of ten, for six months, \$10; and one to get up of club.

By this it will be seen that five persons clubbing together will receive five copies for six dollars instead of \$7.50, and ten the still greater reduction of having it for one dollar, besides an extra copy to the one who with a trifling exertion is fortunate in making up the club. Send in your clubs early. The mails are now beginning to run with something like the old system, and soon there will be nothing in the way, when every body changes a paper regularly without the old uncertainty and annoyance.

Frost.

A slight frost, but not sufficient to injure vegetation, says the Keowee Courier, was observed at Pickens on the 7th.

Members of the South Carolina Convention Pardoned.

Pardon of Members of the S. C. Convention have been signed by the President and forwarded to Gov. Perry for distribution.

Interesting News.

Vice-President Stephens, Secretary Trenholm, Judge Campbell, and Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, have been released on parole by the President, to remain in their respective States, and to appear at such time and place as the President may designate to answer any charge that may be preferred against them.

The Elections.

The Philadelphia returns prove that the State has gone Republican. The vote in that city was the largest ever cast, except at a Presidential election. Morton McMichael, union candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia is elected by over 5000 majority. Cox, the union candidate for Governor has carried the State by 25,000 majority.

Railroad Accident.

We regret to learn, says the Greenville Mountaineer, that Mr. Charles B. Roberts, a citizen of this place and Mail Agent on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, was badly injured on Saturday morning last, by the mail car running off the track near Hodges' Depot. He is now recovering from his wounds, and we trust, will soon be able to resume his trips.

Mexico.

The Mexican correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, states that President Juarez is a fugitive and has taken up his residence in Franklin Texas, on the Rio Grande. He asserts that the Republic no longer exists.

A bonded ware house containing 4,000 barrels of coal oil was recently destroyed in Philadelphia by fire.

Eclipses on Thursday.

An annular eclipse of the sun, the Almanac says, will take place on Thursday, the 19th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock and 18 minutes, a. m., and ending at 11:38. The greatest obscuration will be at 9:47.

How fortunate it is not to occur on Wednesday. But one day sooner and it might have seriously interfered with the candidates, as who could see in that time of darkness where to place their votes or who to establish for.

Great Earthquake in San Francisco, California.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock, on the 8th instant, one of the most tremendous shocks of earthquake that was ever felt in that city, occurred. Buildings rocked to and fro in an alarming manner. The walls of many buildings were cracked and plastering fell from half the houses in the city. The entire front of a four story brick building on third street, fell outward, covering about half of that wide street with fragments. The city hall bell commenced ringing on account of the vibration of the tower. Figures two or three inches wide were opened in the ground in the lower part of the city, and some of the ground was elevated many inches above its former level.

A Right Policy.

We notice, by an extract from the Memphis Bulletin, that the military commander at that post, General Tilson, has taken summary action in reference to the negroes of that District and country.

By an order recently issued he has patrolled out who compels the negro to fulfill his contracts. In this connection the Bulletin says:

"The freedman, as a class, seem to prefer a life of precarious subsistence and idleness in town, to good wages and comfortable homes in the country. Some radical change is consequently necessary to prevent great suffering and fearful mortality among these people in the coming winter. They cannot, however, be justly blamed for their ignorance in not seeing that it is for their own interest and the interest of their children to leave the city. General Tilson, has determined that he will compel them to leave the city, even if it requires military force, and has already conferred with the assistant Commissioner of Freedmen of Kentucky and Tennessee, informing them of his intention in this respect. He intends soon to send a patrol through this city and suburbs, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough tour through the city and learn who have proper employment and are able to support themselves and children, and all who have no employment, or any means or prospect of support, will be notified that within a certain time they must leave the city and find employment; at the expiration of which time, if they do not comply with the order, they will be arrested and labor furnished for them by the Bureau, and they will be forwarded under guard to the place assigned to them. In this connection, we are requested to state that the Government officials will in no case furnish subsistence to any in need, as they did when the negroes were prevented from going to the country by the presence of the rebel armies back of Memphis; that now there is no danger in going to the country; labor can be obtained with ease; none need want, consequently the rule of work or starve will be strictly enforced. Some persons who have paid negroes to work for them have experienced great difficulty in making them work steadily. Some of them no sooner get a few dollars ahead than they think themselves rich, and consequently retire with their fortunes, leaving the contractor, farmer or who ever it may be, do the best they can. General Tilson replies to all such complaints by saying that no negro will be thus permitted to break his contract, but will be arrested and compelled to work at the prices and time agreed for."

LOCAL ITEMS.

COTTON BLANKS AND PERMITS.

Which are indispensable to those purchasing or shipping cotton, can be obtained at this office.

THE WEATHER.

The long, desultory, dry, dusty, heated spell has been superseded. A copious shower of rain fell on Friday night. An ocean of dust is settled, the atmosphere is clear, bracing and delightful, and olfactories are somewhat relieved.

Our worthy postmaster, Mr. Sol. P. Kinard, requests us to return his hearty acknowledgments to those who have materially remembered that he has been (for the last six months) and still is, on duty without pay. Their favors are kindly appreciated. Let others imitate their good example.

Marshall Brothers have in store a large and varied stock of goods: such as fancy and staple dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c. They are determined to cater for the public, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent assortment. They intend to supply this Congressional district with needles, and have \$20,000 on hand for that purpose. By the time this issue is mailed they expect to be in receipt of 500,000 pounds, more or less, choice English Dairy Cheese.

LOOK OUT BOYS.

Get your burnt glasses ready by Thursday morning, to take a peep at old Sol—not our worthy old postmaster Sol—but the sun, which will hide its face between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning. It will be so dark, perhaps, that chickens will go to roost, and dorkies will have an extra chance to deprecate 'n hen houses, therefore it will not be amiss to watch through a glass darkly at other things as well as the sun.

ARRIVALS.

The influx of strangers to our town of late has been large, but in the multiplicity of business, and the many changes-taking place, we have overlooked the fact in a few instances. Not so now, however, as the late arrivals are so important that the public might hold us to account for present dereliction. The names are omitted through delicacy to the host, Dr. W. F. Pratt, who is now doing the honors as he very well knows how. But we advise a call on the Dr. for a renewal of old acquaintances, or formation of new, he will be happy to introduce you. The Dr. does not keep a hotel, has never tried to, but one thing is certain the latest arrivals all stop at his Drug Store. For further information see his advertisements.

The sore and yellow leaf is upon us, a season fraught with charms to the lover of sober, serious realities. But while enjoying the beauties of nature, in quiet rambles, in wood or dell, or by the murmuring stream, perchance with a sweetheart gazing into your eyes, don't forget to carry a little candy or a few apples along to vary the monotony, which will certainly bring on a happiness more than commensurate to the cost. Get them at Dr. Goulin's, if you wish the charm to work successfully. And to quiet your nerves, and soface yourself after returning, smoke one of the Doctor's fine cigars. Herein fall not, young man, 'Jeeves' will be in waiting.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Something new under the Sun, which please look for at Capers & Bros. Drug Store.

Our old friend Bierfeld is in want of a large number of lines. Bring them into him.

A most desirable farm is offered for sale by Rev. H. L. Murphy, which cannot fail to suit some one.

Phelps & Dawson, Com. Merchants, agents at Orangeburg, are prepared to receive cotton or merchandise for shipment.

Michael Weits, offers for sale several desirable vehicles with harness.

Dealers in Tin ware, or persons generally in want of articles in that line can be supplied by sending orders to Mr. F. Duc of Charleston.

Geo. H. Walter & Son, Com. Merchants, have established at Orangeburg and at Hopkins' T. O., and are ready for consignments.

It will be seen that Mr. Andrew Crawford has resumed business in Columbia.

The Forwarding & Commission house of Browne & Schriener, will attend particularly to business at all the Depots on S. C. & G. & C. Railroad.

If you want a horse shod go to Alfred Duckett and have it done cheap and well.

W. H. Jeffers & Co., have erected a large cotton shed at Hopkins T. O. and will receive and store cotton &c.

See Harris' big advertisement. He has every thing for sale. What is not enumerated, can be had on application, at his store.

Squire Samuel Chapman wants somebody to find his little white bull, which has strayed away.

Mr. F. Mayer advertises his new Bakery. We are under obligations to him for a package of bread and cakes. All very nice. Give him a call.

Messrs. Miller & Thompson hang out their co-partnership notice in to-day's paper. They are determined to cater satisfactorily for the Newberry public in the boot and shoe line.

Citation by Ordinary.

Wilson and Ring, though last on the list, are by no means least. They are just in receipt of all kinds of good things, as a glance at their advertisement will show.

Mr. Richardson, a correspondent of the New York Tribune, concludes a letter from Nevada as follows: "Nevada has turned out about sixty millions of dollars in bullion, and is now producing nearly twenty millions annually. Bishop Simpson is convinced that our silver resources are sufficient to pay off a national debt of twenty billions, present each returned soldier of the Union with a silver musket, and then plate all our war vessels with silver thicker than they are now sheathed with iron. It is certain that our ores are practically inexhaustible, and that the silver mining of the United States is in its infancy."

EXPLANATION.

We clip the following item from the Washington National Republican:—Gov. Wise didn't say—"Long before the war, indeed, I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South," but he did say—"Long before the war ended had made up my mind."

It is said that the Minnesota State geologists have discovered gold in the vicinity of Vermilion Lake, in that State, in such quantities as to justify the immediate working of the mines. The discovery has caused considerable excitement, and emigration has already set in to that point.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—I beg a small space in your paper, for a few words to the people, and those who are to represent us in our next General Assembly. The election is at hand. Whom have the people nominated to represent them? I doubt very much whether one dozen men were concerned in the nomination of those who are before us: It is a settled fact, that we are destined to be governed by a party of aristocratic politicians. Plain, practical men are too ignorant for us; we must have lawyers. Very well, go on; we will see again what we will come to. We have gone up the *spout* once, and if we ever get out we will go up again. Some say, well, we will have to take them, we can't get such as we would have. The next thing is, what will be their duty when assembled? Every body knows that there will be business of vast importance before them. They will have to rub out and commence anew, a new code is indispensable. Very well. Now, as plain farmers, of good education, of sound judgment, and practical men, cannot represent us, then let such men as these speak out and give the lawyers some clew as to what kind of legislation, we, the *bone and sinew* of the State need for our protection, and for the general welfare of every body. We are certainly sufferers to a greater degree, than any other class of persons, by the emancipation of slaves. Our slaves were our property. Now, there is nothing left us but our worn out lands, and to cultivate them with hired labor will not pay. What will follow such a state of affairs? Vagrancy and idleness will ruin our State, and the freedmen will commit depredations, that will try the souls of men. Pluto with his whole kingdom will be turned loose upon us Christmas. You, as a Legislative body, should make them—such as breaking open meat houses, corn cribs, gin houses, flour houses, or any other kind of houses, a hanging crime. Let horse stealing be punished in the same manner; and let hog, sheep and cow stealing be punished in like manner for the second offence; and justify all persons in defending their rights and property. You certainly will adopt a better militia system than ever before, and immediately after meeting. You will perceive, that in our shattered, ruined and bankrupt condition, that the only just and equitable way to raise internal revenue, will be to levy a poll tax, of so much per head, on all classes of persons over a certain age, except idiots, and those who are crippled or disabled for life. Quit taxing the industry of the people; this should never be done, but rather encouraged to the utmost. Two brothers set out in different pursuits of business: one was a set and sank nearly all he had; the other was an industrious man, and accumulated property, he had a heavy tax to pay, the set had no tax to pay at all. A capitation upon black and white will not have to be much to raise a large amount; even if it were five dollars per head, it could be paid. Negroes could pay it. If a negro can quit his former master with fifty cents, and within three days buy a pair of five dollar boots, certainly he can raise five dollars or less to pay his tax. This capitation is a just and equitable tax, that no one can grumble at, I care not what his occupation is. All are on the same footing, as the freedman said when he heard Gen. Van Wyck. Some relief should be given to the farmers; their lands should not be sacrificed under the sheriff's hammer; it is all that they have, and it will not pay their debts. Let them sell portions of it as best they can and pay towards their debts, and perhaps by judicious management they will become able to pay all. Guardians are heavy sufferers, and their wards should become common sufferers with all; not build up the wards and sink into beggary and want large families of minor children. There is a medium, and it should be established by the General Assembly, for all such cases. You, who are to be our representatives, don't, for the sake of your suffering constituents, go to Columbia and spend your time in imbibing and smoking fine cigars. Let all trivial legislation escape your minds, such as taxing negro dogs, &c. Your constituents will watch you close. I bid you success.

AGRICOLA.

United States Senator—James B. Campbell.

Editors Charleston Courier:

Upon the Legislature, which will assemble on the 25th of this month, will be devolved responsibilities of the gravest character. Not least among these will be the selection of two Senators to represent this State in the Federal Union. Into this selection no considerations should enter but such as subserv the lofty purpose of promoting the highest welfare of our beloved Commonwealth, her speedy restoration to her ancestral relations with her sister States, and the ensuring to her therein of a complete, perfect and cordial harmony of sentiment and of action.

All pride and prejudices should give way to the accomplishment of the ends so momentous, so permanently vital of her future states—yes, to her very life itself. Who best combines in herself qualities fitted to attain these ends, should be the over-ruling question asked by those to whom shall be assigned the duty of choosing our Senators. When such a man is found, all other considerations should be put aside, and the person so answering selected.

We submit, as one strikingly presenting a combination of the elements we have cited, the name of JAMES B. CAMPBELL, Esq.

To a mind of large calibre, profoundly logical in its structure, with faculties sharpened by the attrition which long political experience has given, he unites a judgement signally sound, a circumspection never surprised, a temper in discussion never thrown from its balance, and that highest attainment of the true statesman,—the faculty of testing all measures, how much soever they may commend themselves in theory, by the standard of what is feasible and practical.

We sincerely believe that the best interests of our State would be advanced by calling Mr. CAMPBELL to the Federal Senate, and so believing, we present his name to those who shall be charged with the duty of selecting our Senators.

RIGHT.

MR. EDITOR.—Upon reading over the communication of one of the people, in your paper, I perceive that a wrong impression may be made by that part of it which says, "first because they were largely instrumental in causing the State to secede, and then did not aid her in her hour of trial, as some expected them to do," &c. This, from its connection and words, would seem to be intended for the writer has never heard that objection brought against him. He raised a company early in the war and remained in service as long as his health would permit, and hence is not liable to this objection. Mr. Editor please make this correction in your next week's paper.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The "Fenian Sisterhood" of Springfield, Mass., have been having a ball.

Reasons for Voting for Maj. J. P. Kinard.

1st. Because he is largely interested in the agricultural success of the district.

2d. Because he has represented the District in the Senate, and is an experienced Legislator.

3d. Because he is an enterprising man, ready at all times to advance the interests of the District.

MANY VOTERS.

We were gratified yesterday morning at seeing in every direction guards taking into custody the many, longed-for, trifling negroes who for so long a time have infested this city. They have been a most intolerable nuisance, and it is hoped measures will be adopted to rid this community of their presence, or put them to labor. There can be no pretext for idleness here; the humblest and most torpid species of the genus African can find something to do that will make him self-sustaining; if he has not brains enough to "get out of a shower of rain" there is employment for him in the removal of rubbish, and men who will gladly and liberally compensate him for the labor. We hope the Provost Marshall will continue to apprehend this class of vagrants, and deal with them so vigorously that they may be made useful.

[Atlanta Intelligencer of the 24th.]

NOMINATIONS.

The following named gentlemen are nominated for the ensuing election:

FOR THE SENATE.
JAS. H. WILLIAMS.
FOR THE HOUSE.
CAPT. E. S. KEITT,
HENRY SUMMER,
BY ARMY FRIENDS AND PLANTERS.

FOR THE SENATE.
MR. ROBERT MOORMAN.
FOR THE HOUSE.
GEN. A. G. GARLINGTON,
HENRY SUMMER,
MAJ. J. P. KINARD.

FOR THE SENATE.
The Hon. Robert MOORMAN is respectfully presented for the suffrages of the citizens of Newberry. He is too well known as a gentleman and patriot, and a man altogether reliable to need any praise from his
MANY FRIENDS.

The following gentlemen are respectfully nominated as candidates for the Legislature, at the ensuing election, as in every way qualified for this particular emergency:

GEN. A. G. GARLINGTON,
MAJ. J. P. KINARD,
MAJ. C. H. SUBER.

The friends of Capt. E. S. KEITT respectfully nominate him as a candidate for the Legislature.

MANY FRIENDS.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Please nominate for a seat in the approaching Legislature JOHN M. CALDWELL MOLLOHON.

The friends of Col. J. H. WILLIAMS respectfully announce him a candidate for the Senate at the ensuing election.

GEO. H. WALTER & SON;
Commis. & Forwarding Merchants,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.,
AND
HOPKINS T. O., S. C. R. R.
Oct 18 43 41

ANDREW CRAWFORD,
HAS resumed the FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. He is prepared to store and sell COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally.
Columbia, Oct. 10, 1865. 43 41

Strayed.

FROM my premises two or three months ago, a small white BULL with black spots. Said Bull has no other marks. A suitable reward will be paid for his recovery or information that will lead to his recovery.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.
Oct. 18-43-3

MARSHALL BROTHERS,
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

Francois H. Duc,
Manufacturer of
TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
And dealer in
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE,
BLOCK TIN, TINNERS' TRIMMINGS,
HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,
Stoves, Etc., Etc.,
No. 242 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct 18 43 31

Forwarding Notice.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

The undersigned agents at Orangeburg, will follow the Road, having an agent, or one of the firm at each terminus, and will be prepared at any time after Tuesday, 10th inst., to receive Cotton or Merchandise for shipment at Hopkins T. O., the next terminus.

Oct 18 43 21. PHELPS & DAWSON.

Farm for Sale.

Offer for sale my land, 285 acres, lying on the Calmes road, 5 miles from Newberry. On the premises are all the conveniences of a well regulated farm.

Terms to suit the times.

H. L. MURPHY.
Oct 18 43 21

For Sale.

1 Six Seat Carriage,
1 Double Buggy with Top, and
1 Single Buggy. All with Harness.
Address me at Newberry.
Oct 18 43 41

MICHAEL WEITS.

NEW BAKERY.

I have just opened a new Bakery Establishment, on main street near the Depot, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Jones, where I will keep constantly on hand nice fresh baked Bread, Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Jumbles, Fruit Cakes, Sponge Cakes, &c. &c.

F. MEYER.
Newberry Oct. 18, 1865.