

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors T. F. GRENEKER, R. H. GRENEKER.

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THE HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
Newberry C. H.,
T. F. GRENEKER,
Proprietor.
FOR SIX MONTHS EITHER
BY CASH OR IN PROVISIONS.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square, for
first insertion; \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion.
Marriage Notices, Funeral Invitations, Obituaries,
and Communications of personal interest charged
as advertisements.

W. H. CHAPEE,
No. 205 EAST BAY STREET,
(Opposite New Custom House),
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN
BUTTER,
CHEESE,
LARD, and
LIQUORS.

CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED BY EVER
RY STEAMER OF Goods selected expressly
for the Charleston Market.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Charleston, S. C., Nov 8 1865. 3m.

North, Steele & Wardell,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS
STATIONERY,
UMBRELLA, CUTLERY,
HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c.

No. 167 MEETING ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. B. STODDARD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
165 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOHN KING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
GROCERIES,
FLOUR,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
SEGARS,
CROCKERY, HOLLOWWARE & GLASSWARE,
AND
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
No. 88 Hasel-Street,
Charleston, S. C.

AMERICAN LAND COMPANY
AND
AGENCY,
Central Office No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE PURCHASE,
SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE OF City or
Country Property in the South and West; or in
procuring Workmen, Superintendents, Tenants,
or Partners from the North or from Europe.
Full information furnished upon inquiry of
THURBER, SOULE & CO., Agents,
No. 4 State-street (up-stairs),
Charleston, S. C.

GRIERSON & WALTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
RECEIVING & FORWARDING
AGENTS,
NEWBERRY C. H., S. C.

Cotton and Merchandise of every description
Received and Forwarded to any point. We advance
all Freight and Expenses on Goods con-
signed to our care.
J. W. GRIERSON, W. W. WALTER,
Nov 14 47

EDWARD S. BAILEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
HAS resumed business in the wooden build-
ing, (the old stand,) on Main-street, op-
posite Martin's Hotel.
All work executed with despatch, and war-
ranted, as formerly.
July 24 47

ATTENTION!
The Extensive and Liberal Shoe House,
133 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Now calls the attention of merchants
and planters to the following extensive
Stock, which cannot be purchased by
any other house South of Mason &
Dixon's line,

150 Cases men's, women's and chil-
dren's Boots and Shoes,
100 Cases Men's, Boy's and Youth's
Fur and Wool Hats of all sizes and
qualities,

800 Cases Plantation, Turpentine,
Donaldson Brogans, of the first quality
and well adapted to the FALL TRADE.

Also a full assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.
Similar consignments received weekly
and semi-weekly.

Country merchants will do well to call
and examine my stock before purchas-
ing elsewhere.

E. DALY,
Agent for Manufacturers.
T. C. [n151m]

BEEBE, KEECH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Cotton Goods,
Tobacco, Wool and Hemp,
AND
Southern and Western Produce.

No. 6 South street, New York.
An exclusive Commission business done by
this house. D. R. PHIPPS, Agent, is authorized
to make advances, &c.

REFERENCES.
Bank of New York, Clegham Company, G & S
Crossford, New York. Childs, Plafier, General, N. C.
Fordyce, Ar. Larson & Janner, Savannah, Ga.
Phifer & Allison, Lincolnton, N. C. W. J. Kee-
nan, Unionville, S. C. Garwile & McCaughrin,
and Henry Whitmore, Newberry. L. D. Childs,
Charleston, S. C.

KING & GOODRICH,
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign & Domestic
Dry and Fancy Goods,
141 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

King & Goodrich take this medium of in-
forming the merchants of the country, that
they have opened and are constantly receiving
a stock of goods in the above line, which they
will sell at the lowest cash prices. J. & W.
Knox are to be found with K. & G., and invite
their old friends and customers. [Nov 15 47 3

Metropolitan Enterprise.
GREAT GIFT SALE
OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jewelers' Association,
Capital, \$1,000,000
DEPOT, 197 BROADWAY.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewel-
ry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE
DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not
to be paid for till you see what you will receive.
CERTIFICATE, naming each article and its
value, are placed in sealed envelopes and will
mix. One of these envelopes will be sent to
any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1;
eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10;
and one hundred for \$15.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what
you are going to have, and then it is at your
option to pay the dollar, and take the article or
not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch,
Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any
set of Jewels on our list for \$1; and in no case
can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as
there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the coun-
try; every person can make \$10 a day, sell our
Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewels
ever-known.

Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform
you what you can obtain for \$1. At the same
time get our circular, containing full list and par-
ticulars; also, Terms to Agents.
Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.,
197 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW GOODS!
AT
WHOLESALE.

M. WINSTOCK
INFORMS city and country dealers that he has
just opened at his establishment, over J. G.
Gibbes, near the Court House, Columbia, S. C., a
large and handsome stock of
DRY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
Which he offers at wholesale, at prices as low, or
lower, than they can be bought for in Charleston
or elsewhere—barely adding cost of transpor-
tation. [Nov 15 47 3t

NOTICE.
I will offer for sale at Newberry C. H., on Sale
day next, one HOUSE and LOT, containing
about TWO ACRES, in the Village of Helena,
the property of John Reid, deceased.
JAS. MAFFETT, Exor.
Terms of sale cash. [Nov 15 47 3

A Jaunt into the Country.
BY R. H.
(Continued.)

I said that all the surroundings and appur-
tenances of my friend's house-plant and plan-
tation exhibited order and management; and
it is true, for with all his idiosyncrasies he has
been a successful farmer, and the wonder to
his friends is how he makes so much or rather
made so much upon such worn out lands.
With all his theories and visionary projects
he is shrewdly practical, sharp as a steel trap,
but with much native warmth and goodness
of heart, which has perhaps been obscured by
long contact and attrition with the world, but
which in early life was an attractive feature
in his character, a depth of feeling and senti-
ment rarely found and which in its fresh
bloom was a relief to eyes and hearts hack-
neyed with the conventionalities of a town or
village life. One would scarcely suppose in
looking upon that careless exterior that at the
age of twenty-one he embodied a heart alive
to the most refined feelings and emotions, with
the most delicate shades of sentiment, and
that it was "the glass of fashion and the mould
of form." And, yet, well do I remember him
when he bore himself with the air and mien
of one of Nature's noble sons, and his form
was strikingly elegant which his early love
of dress enhanced with all the fastidious aids
of fashion. His wardrobe was the wonder of all
his acquaintances and he squandered money
with that profuseness which only young men
of a certain class can do. There was no end
of fine boots and shoes in his bachelor apart-
ments, and vests and coats of all kinds and
styles from flashy to genteel. He kept the
finest horses and no one was a better judge
of horse-flesh. He rode better than most or
all of his contemporaries, and he appeared to a
great advantage on horseback especially upon
the beautiful sorrel mare called Fannie, which even
to my untutored eye "was a love of an animal"
to use a feminine phrase. He excelled,
too, in those rural sports of hunting and fish-
ing, and in marksmanship at shooting matches
and his natural shrewdness or sharpness was
not suffered to rust by the kind of associates
and companionship which he met at Liberty
Hall, where they were fully developed in his
contact with the hard, keen wits of the back-
woodsmen who engaged in the practices be-
fore alluded to in a former chapter. Woo to
the luckless wight who unwarily engaged in a
horse-trade with him in after years, or to
the spoony who engaged him in cards or
pitted a cock against his thorough bred in a
fight. But these were the excesses or excre-
scences of youth fostered by his proximity to
the notorious locality before alluded to, the
sowing of the wild oats of youth, whilst
underneath all this there lay feelings of the
tender character, affections of the warmest na-
ture, a love for sisters and brothers and other
relations in proportion, which almost redem-
ed him from these youthful irregularities. He
had great quickness of mind, and his intellec-
tual parts were quite above mediocrity; and
the classics and mathematics at school were
no stumbling blocks to him as to many of his
contemporaries or school fellows. His brow,
which, with his hazel eyes, are his finest fea-
tures, also, is indicative of mind. The latter
is also susceptible of a softness, which if not
habitual to him in later life, was formerly, and
sometimes yet lends benignity to the expres-
sion of his face. But I was speaking of his
mental capacity, and this reminds me of his
application to enter the South Carolina Col-
lege when he was a youth. He rode to Col-
umbia and made application with the most
promising success, but his freedom from re-
straint in his previous life could not brook
the idea of College rules and regulations, so
he turned round mounted his horse and was
seen no more within the College walls. He
studied law, and with every prospect of suc-
cess in that profession still preferred a life in
the country and the occupation which was his
inheritance and "to the manor born," namely
farming or planting. But I have made a long
episode in this somewhat elaborate portrait
of my friend and will now return to the point
of divergence where I had arrived at the
gate of his residence after sunset. It was
situated on a rather elevated point with the
ground sloping away gradually on all sides,
which made the place look high and dry, and
with oaks around the house the place has a
pleasant situation. The house is a plain
country residence with no pretension to ar-
chitectural beauty, being only an ordinary
framed painted house with piazza in front.
This is not the hereditary mansion or rather
the family mansion, which is a mile further
on at the point where four roads meet, a large
red brick house which in its isolated situa-
tion looks almost like a castle; but more of this
anon. The greeting from my friend's wife
was somewhat in character (when to her sur-
prise I walked in with her husband and daugh-
ter, and found her with their youngest pledge
in her arms), "you are the last person I ex-

pected to see." I had deserved this blunt
greeting for my long procrastinated visit after
being repeatedly invited and as often prom-
ising to visit them. This and the natural plain-
ness of speech and manner of my hostess who
never affects any of the "suavities in mode" of
conventional life, or perhaps I should say ur-
bane deceitfulness, was the cause of this man-
ner of welcoming me. I had no reason to
complain of my manner of entertainment dur-
ing my stay, for in the absence of some of the
frivolities and useless elegances of life, there
was every creature comfort and above all strict
neatness and order. At supper and breakfast
there was the very best of butter and milk
with the richest creamy biscuits and fried
chicken, as well as some luxuries and deli-
cacies in addition. At dinner, to these viands,
were added others more substantial, and what
was a treat to me, delicious honey. In the
morning when I rose and lifted the curtain
from one of the windows of my airy upper
chamber to look for the sun I found that
Phoebus had risen on the opposite side, to
where I expected to see his glowing face, or as
it seemed to me in the west. This had always
been the case in former visits in former years
when in this part of the country, but I had
forgotten the circumstance at the time. I was
completely turned round, and did not get
right till I returned home. My hostess still
retains much of the very considerable beauty
of her more youthful days, though a matron
with eight children. She has not yet quite
abandoned the lighter accomplishments of her
youthful days, she sings and plays the piano
with several pretty songs, waltzes and quick-
steps upon her piano, which still retains its
excellent tone as in days of yore. The beau-
tiful Confederate homespun dresses trimmed
with small black buttons, which she and
her housekeeper (a young lady from the sur-
rounding country, who has industry and sense,
neatness and character, as well as some degree
of grace and elegance in person) wore the
morning after my arrival, were almost elegant
in their appearance, and were made so neatly
and fitted so well that they were quite credi-
table to the domestic thrift, industry and skill
of the two ladies. The young housekeeper
employed herself during the day whilst in the
sitting room in winding cotton yarn with a
reel and winding blades, which caused her
figure to appear to an advantage, as it required
her to bend slightly forward, though whether
she was aware of it I cannot say, but I am in-
clined to acquit her of any art in the matter, a
conclusion which is somewhat charitable on my
part on good-natured at least, considering that
the cotton winding filled or covered my clothes
with lint as I lay reading on the sofa or lounge.
After breakfast the children who were old
enough to go to school, took their lunch bas-
ket and satchels to wend their way to the old
field school-house about half a mile distant,
which was built of logs and had by an ex-
tensive piece of woods, the academic groves
presided over by Plato-like by my friend and
fellow-soldier of Spottsylvania (before men-
tioned) whose facility in language is such
a remarkable feature in his character. After
breakfast I too wended my way with the eld-
est boy, (a precocious little Flibberygibbet,
a reproduction of that gnome-like personage
in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Kenilworth,
which, by-the-by, I have heard was taken
from a distinguished personage of our own
State, who once visited Sir Walter but who
did not feel complimented by the author's
sketch of him), to High Point, the foremen-
tioned large, red brick, castle-like building
standing out so prominently, distinctive fea-
ture, seemingly so out of place in that un-
interesting country where one comes so unex-
pectedly upon such a place.

(To be Continued.)

NEGRO'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.—A correspond-
ent of the Atlanta News Era says:

"To show how impractical their notions are
I will cite a few instances which I have seen
or learned from a reliable authority." Though
the farmers are all busy sowing their corn and
pea crop, it is no uncommon thing for the
white working force of a plantation to lay
down the implements of labor and go a fish-
ing hereby openly violating the contract they
have entered into with their employers. One
bandy legged, thick lipped son of the cotton
field thinks he will go to some city, probably
Atlanta, and commence a large commission
business. His wife, who is a splendid field
hand, he aims to send to school one year and
then set her up in the millinery business. One
old woman has a daughter; said daugh-
ter has a nose as broad as the Constitution,
and as flat as the speech of a State politician.
Her lips are like two huge slices of beefsteak
burnt black on one side. Her foot about the
shape of a tenpenny stone, would fill a stout
brogan, No. 20 and have no room to spare,
and to cap the climax, she is as black as the
ace of spades and ugly as a huge nightmar.
Now the indolgent and proud mother of this
beautiful daughter, is anxious to hire a good
piano and music teacher for her child. She
will soon be of an age to 'set out' and it is
desirable that she have at least one popular
accomplishment, I have not drawn on my
fancy for these things. They are facts and
not poetic fables."

The Tribune reports 10,000 clocks in the
District of Columbia, and great personal-dis-
tress. Here is a picture of the sufferings of
these people:
"The most frightful mortality exists, as
many as 80 coffins per week being furnished
by the Quartermaster's Department, most of
whom are for children. It is the opinion of
physicians practicing among them, and of
other close observers, that three-fourths of
these children die from neglect and want. In a
family of a soldier who lost his life in battle,
five out of the ten children have died since
March, 1865, from the above causes. In an-
other, three out of seven children of a soldier
drafted in December last, have starved to
death in the last three weeks."

**HEADQUARTERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 22, 1865.**

DEAR SIR: Not having had sufficient time
to reply especially to your questions of prac-
tical import put to me at Columbia, I will
now, with great pleasure, answer some of
them. First—as to the restoration of lands,
I enclose Circular 15, which explains itself.
The oath, pardon and proof of title, together
with an application, may be forwarded direct
to the Assistant Commissioner, at Charleston,
S. C., or lodged with the nearest Bureau
Agent, who is required to forward them to me.
The proof may be a copy of the title as
recorded, or the affidavits of two or three
citizens as to ownership. Second—As to
lands embraced under Gen. Sherman's Special
Field Order No. 15, of 1865, my orders en-
closed concerning Edisto and to Capt. Ketch-
um, are, I believe, quite explicit. All com-
munications on this subject will be received by
Capt. A. P. Ketchum, at the office of Assis-
tant Commissioner, at Charleston, S. C.
Please publish the circulars enclosed, with this
letter, if you think best. Third—As to
contracts, I enclose Gen. Saxton's Circular
No. 5, of which I spoke to you. Please give
it circulation. An officer will visit the Gov-
ernor next week, and see to the establishment
of the boards referred to in the circular. The
contract extends to leases necessarily, and
may not be of the form specified, it being a
mutual agreement entered into voluntarily by
the contracting parties. The form is given to
save trouble. Every possible effort will now
be made to make contracts, whether for wa-
ges or leases, for the coming year. To this
end no efforts will be spared on the part
of Agents of Supervisory Boards, to secure
mutual confidence and good will between the
employers and the employed. All parties
must endeavor to work together. Hostility,
contention, and bad feelings are deprecated
by me, and I will do whatever I can, possibly
to bring about complete reconciliation. I
think the Supervisory Boards, as organized,
will have an immediate tendency to this end.
Fourth—As to relief establishments, they are
of two kinds—the medical, and those for other
sufferers, as commissary and quartermaster.
It is sought to reduce them as rapidly as pos-
sible. I have been hindered in the prepara-
tion of the communication I promised you,
and, therefore, not having time now, will send
the next from Savannah—particularly the one
with regard to legislation. Very truly yours,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

MR. W. H. THESCOE.

**HEADQUARTERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 19, 1865.**

Circular No. 5.
I. The impression prevails to a great ex-
tent among the freedmen, that on the 1st
of January, 1865, the United States Govern-
ment is to give them lands, homesteads of forty
acres, and that for the coming year it is not
necessary for them to contract with their
former masters, or other employers, for their
labor. To correct this error, all officers and
agents of this Bureau in South Carolina and
Georgia, are hereby directed to give notice to
the freedmen within their jurisdiction, that
such expectations on their part are erroneous,
and that the United States Government has
no lands to divide among them.
To provide for the cultivation of the soil,
give a proper direction and organization to
labor, and insure the raising of sufficient of
the necessaries of life to prevent suffering
and starvation, the freedmen are urged at
once to make contracts for labor for 1866,
the contracts to commence on the 1st of Jan-
uary, 1866, and terminate with the year. To
facilitate the making of contracts, the Assis-
tant Commissioner directs that the Sub-As-
sistant Commissioner or Agent of the Bureau
in each District, shall be associated with two
citizens, residents in the District, each se-
lected to the satisfaction of the respective con-
tracting parties, the three to constitute a
board whose duty it shall be to arrange em-
ployable contracts between the employers and em-
ployees for the labor of the freedmen. In
districts where there are no agents of this
Bureau, the civil authorities are requested to
constitute the board as above, the two citi-
zens choosing a third to replace the agent, to
act as agents of the Bureau for the same pur-
pose. All contracts should be in duplicate,
one for each of the contracting parties; and a
correct copy must be sent to the office of the
Assistant Commissioner.
II. The following form of contract is adopt-
ed as applicable to the labor question, sub-
ject to the necessary modifications to meet in-
dividual cases and peculiar circumstances of
contracting parties:
Know all men by these presents, That
I, _____ of the County of _____ State
of _____ held and firmly bound to the
United States of America in the sum of
_____ dollars, for the payment of which
I bind my heirs, executors and
administrators, jointly by these presents in
this contract: That I, _____ to furnish the per-
sons whose names are subjoined; (freed labor-
ers), quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy
rations, all necessary medical attendance and
supplies in case of sickness, and the amount
set opposite their respective names per month,
during the continuation of this contract;
the laborers to be paid in full before the final
disposal of the crop which is to be raised by
them on _____ plantation, in the County of
_____ State of _____

This contract is to commence with the date
and close with the year _____
Given in duplicate at _____ this day
of _____ 1865
Witness _____
Sup't of District.

Registered at _____ 1865.
When fair and equitable contracts are
made, they must be kept by employer and
employed.
By: Maj. Gen. Ass't Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
**BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
CHARLESTON, S. C., 1865.**

an applicant for the
restoration of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen
and Abandoned Lands, having conform-
ed to the requirements of Circular No. 15, of said
Bureau, dated September 19, 1865, the afore-
said property is hereby restored to possession.
The above instrument to be considered null

and void unless the obligation herewith at-
tached and subscribed to by said
be faithfully and fully complied with.
All differences arising under this instru-
ment and obligation are to be adjudicated by
the Board of Supervisors, constituted by
Special Field Orders No. 1, Bureau Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Char-
leston, October 19, 1865.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Pres-
ident of the United States.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.
Official: _____ Captain and A. D. C.
[OBLIGATION.]

The undersigned,
does hereby solemnly promise and engage
that he will secure to the refugees and freed-
men, now resident on his _____ estate, the
crops of the present season, harvested or un-
harvested; also, that the said refugees and
freedmen shall be allowed to remain at their
present homes or other homes on the island,
so long as the responsible refugees and freed-
men (embracing parents, guardians and other
natural protectors) shall enter into contracts
by leases or for wages in terms satisfactory to
the Supervising Board.

Also, that the undersigned will take the
proper steps to enter into contracts with the
above described responsible refugees and freed-
men, the latter being required on their part to
enter into said contracts within the period of
two months from date, or surrender the right
to remain in the said estate.

Also, that no obstacle shall be interposed
by the undersigned to schools sanctioned by
the Supervising Board.
But nothing in this instrument shall be so
constructed as to relieve the above mentioned
persons from the ordinary judicial conse-
quences of crime and misdemeanor.

Neither the land owners nor the refugees
and freedmen will be obligated by this instru-
ment beyond one year from this date, unless
the instrument be renewed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
**BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19, 1865.**

Special Field Order No. 1.
The Agent of the Bureau on Edisto Island,
will immediately take measures to constitute a
Board of Supervisors for the island, to consist
of himself and two other citizens—one to be
selected by the land owners or their agents,
the second by the resident freedmen or their
agents.

This Board will act in making contracts,
and will adjudicate all difficulties that may
arise between the whites and the freedmen, or
among the freedmen themselves, extending
only to offences committed in which the pen-
alty does not exceed imprisonment at hard
labor for a period of one month, or a fine not
to exceed one hundred dollars. All other
cases of crime will be referred to competent civil
or military authority.

Should a police force be deemed necessary
by the Board, the Bureau Agent will, where-
fore, make requisitions upon the military
authorities. Appeals from the decision of
the Board to the Assistant Commissioner or
Commissioner of the Bureau may be made.
Pursuant to instructions from the Pres-
ident.

O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen. Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
**BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN
AND ABANDONED LANDS, IN THE FIELD,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 19, 1865.**

Special Field Order No. 2.
Captain Alexander P. Ketchum, 129th U. S.
C. T., is hereby appointed Acting Assistant
Adjutant-General, and empowered to issue
orders as hereinafter specified, with regard to
the restoration to former owners of lands set
apart by General Sherman's Special Field Or-
der No. 15, January 16, 1865.

I. He is charged with carrying out the in-
structions contained in Special Field Orders
No. 1, of this date. Also, with the completion
of the transfer of the custody of the Edisto
estates from the Bureau to the former
owners; in accordance with the spirit and let-
ter contained in the accompanying document,
marked "A."

II. He is further charged with extending
S. F. O. No. 1, and the action as to the Edisto
estates to the other estates affected by Gen.
Sherman's order above referred to, with such
modifications as a practicable adjustment of
difficulties may demand. His attention is
called to General Orders, War Department,
No. 145, current series, the spirit of which
will be carefully observed.

All orders issued pursuant to the above in-
structions will be "By direction of the Com-
missioner," except those signed by the Com-
missioner himself.

Pursuant to the instructions from the Pres-
ident of the United States.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.
Official: C. H. HOWARD, Inspector-Gen-
eral South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

DON'T FROWN.—As we often see friends suf-
fering from these very troubles sometimes, we
publish the following cure for them, which
we have heard highly recommended. As soon
as the parts begin to swell, get the tincture
of lobelia and wrap the part affected with
cloth thoroughly saturated with the tincture,
and the felon is dead. An old physician says
he has known it to cure in scores of cases,
and it never fails if applied in season.

Another remedy is vouchsafed for by the Bu-
falo Advertiser, as a certain cure for the im-
possible, it is as follows: Take a pint of
common soft soap and stir in six shakled lime
until it is the thickness of glazier's putty.
Make a leather thumb, fill it with this composi-
tion, and insert the finger therein, and a
cure is certain. This is a domestic application
that every housekeeper can apply promptly.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The Macon (Geo. Ga-
zette) says: In the confusion of the hour
many of the planters have determined to sell
out their lands, and either leave the country
or move to town. They believe everything
is so confused that it will be impossible
to make a crop next year. They are sacrificing
their possessions for a mere song, and doing
themselves as well as their country a great
injury. A few sharpers are buying up these
lands at a very low figure, and will make for-
tunes out of it as soon as the tide of emigra-
tion turns this way. We would advise every
one to be more calm and considerate, and hold
on to their lands. This confusion of society,
disorganized as it is, will not always last.