

The Newberry Herald.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors T. F. GRENEKER.
R. M. GRENEKER.

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IN ADVANCE.

NO. 1.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1865.

NUMBER 50.

HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY C. H. GRENEKER,
PRINTERS.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
Advertisements taken at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Long advertisements at special rates. Communications of personal matters charged for advertisement.

Charleston Advertisements.

H. L. JEFFERS & CO.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
General Agents, Commission Merchants,
AND
LAND AGENTS,
OFFICE 118 EAST BAY,
will give prompt attention to the sale of
Cotton and other Produce.
WILL NEGOTIATE

For the shipment of Cotton to the most reliable Houses in Europe and the North. And make liberal advances on the same when in hand for sale or shipment.

WILL BUY GOODS for Merchants and Farmers to order. WILL RECEIVE AND FORWARD GOODS. WILL BUY AND SELL GOLD and SILVER. WILL NEGOTIATE the Sale of Plantations, Lands and Tenements, when placed in their care. And on this subject we beg leave respectfully to say to our friends and the public, that as we were born and raised in the State, and engaged in business for thirty years, and having travelled extensively over the State, and well acquainted with the location, soil and climate, and feeling in the closest degree identified with you, we flatter ourselves that we can be of great advantage to those who wish to sell their lands or plantations. We are now in correspondence with friends who are natives of this State, but recently located in New York, which will give us additional facilities for finding the most desirable purchasers. We therefore offer our services to those who wish to dispose of their lands, etc. To such we say, send us a plain written description of your property; the district in which it is located; whether North, South, East or West, and the distance from the county site; how watered and the character of the streams; number of acres, and how many cleared and in cultivation; and, as near as you can, the number of acres in bottom and upland; and your price per acre, with \$25 to cover expense of advertising; and we will serve you to the best of our ability. IN FACT, give your personal and undivided attention to every interest connected with their care.

I most respectfully beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public for their long and liberal patronage. I thank them. And now, as the late disastrous and fatal war is over, I am again established in this city; and (as it were) commencing anew I therefore assure my friends and the public that my personal attention and energy shall be faithfully given to every interest committed to my care. Hence I most respectfully appeal to all my friends and the public, and solicit a share of patronage. Born and reared among you, and thirty years devoted to business under your own eye, is my reference.
Nov 8 1865
H. L. JEFFERS.

W. H. CHAPPE,
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 EVERY STEAMER of Goods selected expressly for the Charleston Market.

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

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

King & Goodrich take this medium of informing 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 1865

JOHN KING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
FLOUR
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS
SEGARS
CROCKERY, HOLLOWWARE & GLASSWARE
ALSO,
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
No. 88 Hasel-Street,
Charleston, S. C.
Nov 8 65

Charleston Advertisements.

P. EPSTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
READY MADE CLOTHING
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps
AND
NOTIONS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE PLAIN and FANCY CASSIMERES. Also a variety of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, at
372 King-street,
(Two Doors above George-street, East-side.)
We beg leave to call the attention of merchants to our stock.

The Greenville Mountaineer, Anderson Intelligence and Abbeville Press copy three times and forward bills to Herald Office. Nov. 14 65
E. B. STODDARD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
165 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Take pleasure in announcing their resumption of business, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock, which is now complete.
Nov 8 65

AITKEN, NOYES
AND
JOHNSTON,
No. 159 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
CLOAKS and SHAWLS,
DELAINES and PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAIN and PLaid LINSEYS,
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
BROWN & BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
OPERA FLANNELS,
SATINETS and KERSEYS,
TICKS and STRIPES,
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OPERA HOODS,
SCARFS, SHAWLS,
SONTAGS and NUBIAS.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
Nov. 14 65

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c
No. 197 East Bay,
Opposite Frazer's Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HENRY BISCHOFF. C. WULBERN.
Nov 15 65

C. GRAVELEY,
direct importer of
HARDWARE
CUTLERY, FINE GUNS,
Powder and Shot, Agricultural Implements, Bar Iron and Cast Steel,
NO. 52 EAST BAY,
South of the Old Post-office,
Charleston, S. C.
N. B. GRIND STONES and MILL STONES.
Nov 29 64

Office G. & C. R. R.
NEWBERRY, S. C., Sep. 4, 1865.

ALL FREIGHTS will be received at this Depot, and shipped without pre-payment, for other than Way Stations. Freight to Way Stations must be pre-paid as heretofore.
The Company cannot collect other than their own Freight over the Road, nor be responsible for cotton after leaving the cars.
JOHN B. LASALLE,
Gen'l Sup't.
Sep. 6, 37-1865

DR. J. E. DAPRAY,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE on the North side of Main-street, formerly occupied and known as the Law Office of G. G. DeWalt, Esq.
Dr. Dapray is now prepared to perform all operations at the OLD PRICES for CASH or its equivalent. Chloroform administered when desired.
Newberry, June 1, '65.

5,000
5,000 HIDES wanted. To purchase or tan on shares at headquarters: the old Newberry Tannery, by the subscriber.
Oct 18 65
I. BIERFIELD.

Foreign News--By the China.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.
A supplement to the London Gazette contains further additional correspondence between Messrs. Adams and Russell, relative to the departure of cruisers for the rebels from England. Russell repeats the argument that the British Government acted upon precedent, and supplies memoranda showing that steps were taken to prevent and punish breaches of neutrality. Every representation of the American Minister was considered immediately, and referred, when necessary, to the law officers without delay.

THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FORESHADOWED.
It is impossible for the American Government to abandon the claims for the depredations of the Alabama, but it is quite possible for a Government to yield nothing yet do nothing. We must prepare to be told that the United States will abate no jot of its demands, and will reserve the right of enforcing them. But, still, when the temper of the people is calmed, when commerce has had time to renew the links which bind the two nations together, when the memories of war fade into the past, there will be little disposition to dwell on unfortunate but inevitable casualties.

London Times, Nov. 11.
A DISGRACE TO BOTH COUNTRIES IF WAR SHOULD RESULT FROM THE DIFFERENCES.
We confidently dismiss the supposition that the Alabama claims can become a direct cause of war between the two countries, but trust that something will yet be done to bring the dispute to an early practical settlement, for it is one which can in no other way be disposed of. It would be an eternal disgrace if both Governments should confess themselves unable to find any but a violent solution of their differences; but there is a state of nominal peace which has many of the disadvantages of war.

London News, Nov. 11.
THE SHERMANOAH.
The liberation of the captain and crew of the Shermanoah is said to have been unconditional, the British Government being of opinion that there are no legal grounds upon which they could be detained.

LIBERATION OF THE CREW--THE MEN PAID OFF.
We are informed that the order for parole was received by Captain Paynter, of the Donagel, early in the afternoon, and that immediately after it was communicated to Captain Waddell. Captain Waddell then came ashore, and had an interview with some Southern gentlemen, after which he returned to his ship and paid off and discharged the crew. At 7 o'clock, the men left the Shermanoah in the Rock Ferry Company's steamer Dee, and at 8 o'clock, they were landed upon the George's Landing-stage. But few spectators were present to witness the arrival of the crew so renowned for their exploits, owing doubtless to the fact that their parole was not known even to themselves until a short time before their landing. Each of them brought on shore a large quantity of luggage, and they appeared to have no lack of money--facts which appeared to attest that their long cruise has not been unrewarded. The news of their arrival soon spread, and crowds of persons collecting on the stage formed themselves into groups around the sailors and endeavored to draw them into conversation. These attempts, however, rarely succeeded, and when they did, it was evident that the men spoke rather to evade curiosity than to satisfy it. The men, indeed, appeared to be themselves quite in the dark as to their position, and though under the impression that they had done with the Shermanoah for good, and all appeared to labor under a fear of committing themselves or their officers by some rash statement. Some of them eagerly questioned the bystanders as to what the English people thought of the Shermanoah, and two or three of them expressed the greatest surprise that the officers of that vessel should even have been suspected of pursuing their work of destruction with a knowledge of the termination of the war. The men, though exhibiting a marked reticence on matters connected with the discipline of the ship, speak freely of the circumstances which led the Shermanoah to terminate her privateering career, namely, the meeting with the ship Barracouta, which the crew are unanimous in alleging as the first source through which reliable information was received of the termination of the war.

Many of the crew of the Shermanoah are Liverpool men, and these immediately on being landed drove off to their homes. The men declare that they are at perfect liberty to do what they choose, and that their discharge is unconditional. At all events, they have been paid off in American dollars, and many of them will, no doubt, to-day, be on their way to other parts of the country.

Liverpool Courier, Nov. 9.
CAPT. WADDELL'S LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL.
Captain Waddell, in a letter to Earl Russell which is published says:
"In obedience to orders, I found myself in the Arctic and Ochotsk Seas, far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, and in consequence of this awkward circumstance I was engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June. I was ignorant of the reverses suffered by the Confederates, and the total obliteration of the Government under which I acted. I received the first intelligence of the downfall of the Confederate cause on the 2d of August, from the British bark Barracouta, and desisted immediately from further acts of war until I could communicate with a European port, and learn if the intelligence was true. I could not have been sensible that the tales told by American ships were true but merely upon the statement of a British captain I diligently sought for a precedent in law-writers for guidance in the future control, management, and final disposal of the vessel, but found none. Finding the authority questionable under which I acted, I immediately ceased cruising and shaped her course for the Atlantic. I did not feel justified in destroying the vessel, but, on the contrary, thought the ship should revert to the American Government. I, therefore, sought Liverpool to learn the news, and if without foundation to surrender the ship, with the guns, stores and apparel complete, to the British Government, for such disposition as it should deem proper."

Captain Waddell, the commander of the Shermanoah, states that the last vessel he spoke was the Barracouta, from Liverpool for San Francisco, from which he learned that the South was really and truly defeated. On this he at once stowed away his guns and ammunition in the hole, and steered for Liverpool, stopping at no other port. On arriving near the port he took a pilot on board, and finding the news of the defeat of the Confederacy confirmed beyond all doubt, he desired him to take the Shermanoah alongside a man-of-war, if there was one in the river. The ex-cruiser was in consequence placed alongside the Donegal, and a crew from that vessel placed in charge of her, some customs officers also being in charge with them. Immediately after the surrender, Captain Waddell, his officers and crew came on shore. As she came up the river, the Shermanoah excited great attention, the sight of the Confederate ensign she carried being a novelty. As soon as the necessary formalities were concluded, it was believed she would be handed over to the United States Government. According to various reports, Captain Waddell was more than once told while cruising in the Pacific of the termination of the war, but as his informants were the crews of the Northern vessels he destroyed, he refused to give credence to the statement. The crew of the Shermanoah, it is said, suffered much from hunger and three are reported to have died from starvation.

THE VESSEL SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.
The Shermanoah was surrendered to the American Consul on the 10th, who took formal possession, and placed her under Captain Freeman and a crew of his own selection, to convey the ship to New York.

THE NEW MINISTER--SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.
Earl Russell attended the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 6th. In a speech, he paid tribute to the memory of Palmerston. Addressing the last reconstruction of the Cabinet, he said he had received the fullest support from his colleagues, with the remark on its policy that he trusted the country would allow time to consider the course they ought to pursue, and he should abide by the principles of his life. The Government deemed it their duty to consult the wishes of the people, and it would be for Parliament to consider how far those were based on justice. He thanked God the American war was over, and he trusted the republic, now freed from the sin of slavery, would go on and prosper for centuries to come.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
The reception of Russell at the banquet was a practical reply to the detraction which had lately pursued the government. Russell's language could only be used by men who feel the important measures expected of them, and are willing to encourage the hope.

London Daily News, 11th.
The effect of the speech was rather an encouragement to the cause to reform.

London Star 11th.

A Good Precedent.
The published determination of the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, not to place the names of the members elect from the Southern States on the roll of the House of Representatives in Congress, has brought to light through the Cincinnati Commercial a similar incident in Congressional history. From this incident in the historical records of the House, we learn that on the 2d of December, 1839, at the opening of the 26th Congress, Hugh Garland, clerk of the 26th Congress, refused to call the names of the members from New Jersey, because the seats of all the members of that State were contested. For three days there was an excited and wild debate, the House being both unorganized and disorderly. On the fourth day, the clerk was directed to call the roll again, and commencing with Maine, had proceeded according to the geographical situation of the States as far as New Jersey, and was about to say that he would not call the names of members of that State, when John Quincy Adams, who had not had any thing to say about the controversy up to that moment, suddenly took the floor and said, "I rise to interrupt the clerk." Instantly there was profound silence in the hall and Mr. Adams said:
"We degrade and disgrace our constituents and the country because the clerk of the House the mere clerk whom we employ and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the representatives and vicegerents of the whole American people, at defiance and holds them in contempt. And what is this clerk of yours? Is he to suspend by his mere negative the functions of Government and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll. It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily. (Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by a member, who said he was authorized to say that compulsion could not reach the clerk, who had avowed that he would resign rather than call the State of New Jersey.) Well, sir, let him resign." continued Mr. Adams, "and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his all-powerful talents, learning and genius."

Mr. Adams submitted a motion to require of the clerk to call the roll for the State of New Jersey, and there was a general outcry of "How shall the question be put?" All knew the clerk would not put it. Mr. Adams said "I intend to put the question myself." That solved the difficulty. Richard Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang upon a desk, and moved that the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, take the chair, as presiding officer, and officiate until the House be organized by the election of its constitutional officers. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Adams was escorted to the chair. New Jersey was called and the House organized. We trust that if Mr. McPherson should prove to be refractory, and according to his avowed purpose endeavor to usurp the throne, there will be manhood and patriotism enough found among the conservatives of the House to follow the precedent set by Mr. Adams.
Columbia Phoenix.

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Columbia Phoenix.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.--We saw the other day a large dark daughter of Africa seated in a handsome phaeton, drawn by a pair of milk white horses. She looked back with a junior darkie on her lap, whilst a large colored genin was her Jehu. The horses were very white, and the people very dark, and there was an air of comfort, of downright rejoicing pleasure in it that was irresistible. The white horses did not seem to mind it, and the white people on foot rather liked it, and it was refreshing and hilarious, if not grand, gloomy and peculiar. --Augusta Transcript.

From the Abbeville Banner.

At Home, November 25, 1865.
Mr. Editor: Never before in the history of our State has the planting mind of the country been so exercised as at the present. Each neighbor is inquiring of his still further off neighbor, "How do you propose regulating labor on your plantation next year?" This one proposes to interest the laborer by giving him a proportion of the crop; that one thinks as "money made the mare go," it will be the only effectual stimulus to the freedmen, and hence proposes to pay monthly.

I advocate neither of these plans, but prefer a mixture of the two, which simply means to pay in money for the quantity harvested. For instance, for each bale of cotton (400 pounds), each bushel of corn, peas, or small grain, for each gallon of syrup, and pound or hundred pounds of fodder, I propose paying so much, the aggregate being divided *pro rata* amongst the hands, who will in the contract be rated as full, three-quarters, or half hands. Medical attendance and all other plantation expenses to be furnished by the master, but deductions to be made at the expense of the laborer, such as loss of time from any other cause than that created by the master, fines imposed and boarding of children. "Ejection" and discharges to be within the power of the master at all times for disobedience, idleness, or impudence.

Stock will be raised by a servant not counted a field hand, whose pay will depend upon the flock or herd, and the number of pounds of pork butchered. In a similar way is poultry to be grown. No employee will be allowed to raise chickens or cultivate a patch for himself, and by no means to own a dog.

With these explanatory items, Mr. Editor, I give you below my contract for a plantation or farm working seven hands. Of course the same would answer in form and principle for any number of hands:

FORM OF CONTRACT.
This agreement, made and entered into this first day of January, 1866, between John Smith on the one part and sundry freedmen on the other part, witnesseth:
That we (freedmen), whose names are hereunto attached, do agree and bind ourselves to labor faithfully for one year for the aforesaid John Smith, obeying all his orders, consulting and defending and promoting all the interests of his plantation, and rendering it, by our industry, as productive and the ensuing crop as abundant as possible. That we will be obedient, humble, civil and polite to himself, his family, or agent; and for violation of these pledges render ourselves liable to the punishments, or either of them, mentioned below.

In consideration of the service above specified, I, John Smith, do agree to house comfortably, feed liberally, and furnish medical attendance for the aforesaid freedmen, deducting, however, from their wages 50 cents per day for each day lost by one of the laborers from sickness, or any other cause, except that created by me.

I further agree to board and lodge the children (non-workers) of the aforesaid freedmen at a monthly expense of \$2 each, and at the end of the year to pay the field hands, stock-minder and poultry woman as follows: The field hands, for each bale of cotton (400 pounds), \$10; for each bushel of corn or peas, 20 cents; for each hundred pounds of fodder, 20 cents; for each gallon of syrup, 10 cents; for harvesting straw grain, 5 cents per bushel; these amounts to be aggregated and divided amongst the freedmen as rated below, each full hand receiving one seventh of the whole net amount.

The stock-minder will receive for each lamb or calf added to the flock or herd during the year, 25 cents, and 1 cent per pound for each and every pound of pork butchered in the fall of 1866.

The poultry woman will be paid 5 cents for each head of poultry grown.
Any or all the freedmen parties to this contract may be fined a sum not exceeding \$1 for each offence, for idleness, impudence, disobedience, or for maltreating the stock on the plantation, and for repeated offences may be discharged at my discretion, appeal being granted in case of a discharge to a Magistrate or the District Judge--loss of time occasioned by the appeal chargeable to the offender.

All expenses incurred by reason of law regulating labor, approval of contracts, taxes of freedmen, and boarding of the (non-workers) children, will be deducted from the wages of each freedman as he may be severally liable. This contract to continue for one year only.
JOHN SMITH, Employer.

Witness: PETER SPOOKS,
ROBIN HOOD,
Freedmen.
Simpson, X full hand.
Hannah, his wife, X three-fourths hand.
Adam, O full hand.
Charity, his wife, X half hand.
Sam, Lewis, Eli, J. each a full hand.
Molly, --- three-fourths hand.

Mr. Editor, as the subject of contracts and labor is one of vital importance to the whole country, I hope your readers will publish their views on this subject, that the planters may be able to deduce therefrom a complete form of contract.
Should not the State and each District for itself call a planters' Convention anyhow?
Truly,
SALUDA.

SPEAKER COLFAX.--Washington, November 22.--The speech of ex-Speaker Colfax here, requiring new tests from the South, does not meet with President Johnson's approval. The latter remains firm to his own policy. Most of the pardon business is suspended for the present at the Attorney-General's office by order of the President.

Workmen in the lake tunnel at Chicago, forty feet below the bottom of the lake, can hear the engines and paddle wheels of the steamers passing overhead.

Brazil.

The following are extracts from a letter written by a distinguished gentleman:
First--Brazil, in my opinion, a most suitable and desirable country for Southern raised people. Its Government is a mild monarchy, well and evenly administered. The rights of persons and property are sacredly respected, and when invaded, as speedily vindicated as anywhere in the world.

Second--The climate of many portions of the empire is very fine--the thermometer ranging from 80 to 90. Much of the country is mountainous, and the supply of water is very fine, fresh freestone.

Third--There are large tracts of unimproved lands, much of which is vastly rich, and penetrated by good, and in many cases, navigable rivers.

Fourth--The country produces sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee, hides, horns, tallow, medicinal plants, and fine rosewood. The province of Pernambuco raises cotton, sugar, rice. Bahia produces sugar and coffee. Rio Janeiro the woods, coffee and medicinal plants. The Rio Grande is the great district for hides, horns, tallow, etc. Many of the minerals are found in the St. Paul's province, where are situated the diamond, gold and silver mines. A railroad has been constructed, penetrating the country from the great city of Rio Janeiro to the city of St. Paul's, a distance of 150 to 170 miles. The city of Rio Janeiro in 1864 had a population of 600,000. St. Paul's 80,000. The latter has greatly increased in the last five years.

Fifth--I would prefer a settlement on the St. Francisco River, or in the province of St. Paul's. Both are rich and healthy countries, and accessible. The one is in the interior, the other from seventy to eighty miles from the coast. There are other very desirable districts which hold out strong inducements for settlement. There are large tracts of very fine lands in Rio Janeiro, suitable for cotton and especially for coffee, which is the great staple of the country, the empire having exported as much as 8,500,000 bags in a year. Coffee is very easily raised. The third year after it is planted it produces a fair yield, and then progresses, increasing in proportion from year to year. There are fair producing trees fifty years old. The net revenue from each hand was, when I left Rio Janeiro, counted at from four to six dollars.

Sixth--Emigrants should take with them a plain, strong, light clothing, including boots, hats and shoes, to last them a year, also some furniture.

Seventh--The Government grants four hundred acres of land to actual settlers. Some wheat and Indian corn is raised in the country. But the arrow-root, banana and orange yield so abundantly that they furnish large supplies for food. The arrow-root is an admirable article for use. The price of beef ranges from five to seven cents per pound.

Eighth--The entire population in 1856 was about seven millions and a half; of these, four millions, were free whites, three millions were slaves, and five hundred thousand were free negroes.

Ninth--The writ of *habeas corpus*--trial by jury, religious freedom of speech and the press, are all guaranteed by the Constitution, and practically prevail. Many of the people are highly educated, and in the province of Rio Janeiro they have in full operation a pure system of free schools.

FROM WASHINGTON.--Washington, November 23.--It is stated that Mr. Colfax will be on the ground until Congress meets. He will thus have great advantage in manipulating members as they come, in advance, to his interest as candidate for Speaker, and as champion of severe measures against the South.

The Boston Post has it that General Banks, the "little iron man," will be a candidate for Speaker, and the Chicago Times calls upon Mr. Raymond to run on *juste milieu* position advocated by him and carried in the Republican Convention of New York.

In caucus of Republican members it may be found necessary to harmonize views before there will be unity of action for the House officers.

It is rumored here that Dr. Powell, State agent of North Carolina, has gone to that State with a view to prepare the way for the inauguration of Mr. Worth as Governor. It is invariably spoken of here by all North Carolinians as an excellent man, and one little identified with original secession.

General Butler is expected here soon. He will probably play rather a large part in politics next winter, Massachusetts being on a high horse.

It is said that Mr. Colfax is not in the usual confidential relations at the White House. I hear that radical members of the House are moving in concert to prevent the appointment of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections.

The Confederate ram Stonewall was forced by the gale to put into Beaufort harbor on Sunday.
The Stonewall will arrive here in time to be examined by the court martial now trying Commodore Craven for not attacking her, at Ferrol, in March last.

MISSISSIPPI--CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS--MISCONDUCT OF COLORED TROOPS--Jackson, Miss., November 21, 1865.--A Bill conferring certain civil rights upon the freedmen passed the House today. The freedmen are allowed to testify as witnesses when party to the record, but not in cases exclusively between white men.
Governor Humphreys has telegraphed to the President that the colored troops recently attacked and took possession of the passenger train at Lauderdale Springs, insulting ladies, and otherwise misconducting themselves. The officers were unable to control them.
He says the Legislature has been memorialized for the removal of the troops, and are willing to extend to freedmen the right to testify in Court if the troops are withdrawn.
The President replied that the troops would be withdrawn when peace and order could be maintained without them. Measures should be adopted giving protection to all freedmen in the possession of property, which will entitle them to assume their constitutional rights. There is no disposition on the part of the Government arbitrarily to dictate, but simply to advise a policy that is beneficial.
Anna Farrell was thrown from a wagon while riding in Columbus, Ind., and dragged to death by her hoop skirt catching the horse's hoof.