

### THE WHIPPING CASE.

As a matter of general interest and record, we have obtained and published at the request of many readers, copies of the official orders in the above case:

[IMMEDIATE.]  
OFFICER JAIL COMMANDANT,  
Charleston, S. C., February 19, 1866.

Lieut. Frank Geise, 64th N. Y. V. V., Provost Marshal.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Sheriff of the City of Charleston, stating he will appear tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, A. M., at this jail to inflict on civil prisoner Fox, confined here for larceny, the thirty-nine lashes which were awarded him by sentence of Judge of the General Sessions. Your communication of the 17th inst., relating to the prohibition of the same by order of Brigadier-General Bennett, commanding Post, will be carried out to the letter by me. I furnish this information and a copy of this communication for the information of the General.

I am, Lieutenant,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS J. ROBINSON,  
Capt. 54th N. Y. V. V., Comd'g City Jail.  
[A TRUE COPY.]

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
Charleston, S. C., February 19, 1866.

Sir:—In pursuance of a sentence imposed at a recent sitting of the Court of General Sessions for this District, I shall attend to the jail at 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 20th inst., for the purpose of inflicting the punishment ordered to be inflicted by said Court in the following case. You will please notify the prisoner in accordance with the usage observed on such occasions.

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN E. CAREW,  
Sheriff Charleston District.

To keep Charleston Jail.

State vs. Charles Fox—Guilty of Larceny.

SIR:—The prisoner is ordered to be confined in the jail for the term of six months and to receive thirty-nine lashes at intervals of two months at the usual place of punishment.

I certify that the above is a copy of the sentence. (Signed) J. W. BROWNFIELD, G. G. S. and C. P.

OFFICER JAIL COMMANDANT,  
Charleston, S. C., February 19, 1866.

Robinson, Thomas J., Captain 64th N. Y. V. V., Commanding City Jail.

Towards a copy of a communication received from the Sheriff of the City of Charleston, relating to the sentence of civil prisoner Fox, confined here for larceny.

HEADQUARTERS 1st SUB-DISTRICT, M. D. C.,  
Charleston, February 19, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

When the sentence for the infliction of 39 lashes was published, in violation of paragraph XVIII, General Orders, No. 1, Department of South Carolina, I sent for Judge Aldrich, and notified him that I would not permit the sentence to be executed, and requested him to rescind the same, which he declined to do.

W. T. BENNETT,  
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
February 19, 1866.

Respectfully returned. The action of General Bennett, Commanding First Sub-District, is approved.

The infliction of this punishment cannot be permitted. General Bennett will furnish the Sheriff of the District of Charleston with an official copy of the enclosed letter.

By command of Brevet Major-General DIXON,  
M. N. RICE,  
Captain 35th U. S. C. T., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON,  
District of South Carolina,  
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Charleston, S. C., February 19, 1866.

John E. Carew, Sheriff of the District of Charleston.

SIR:—The Brevet Major-General Commanding has been informed that you propose to inflict the punishment of thirty-nine lashes upon a person named Charles Fox, now confined in the District Jail pursuant to a sentence of the Court of General Sessions, Mr. Judge Aldrich presiding.

The officer in command of the jail has been notified not to permit this punishment, and the sentence cannot be executed.

Any attempt by you to execute elsewhere this or similar sentences, will be treated as a violation of General Order No. 1, dated Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, January 1st, 1866, and promptly dealt with as such. Punishment of the lash cannot be inflicted in this city upon any person while the military authorities continue in force.

The Courts of South Carolina cannot have the sanction either expressed or implied, of the military authorities, of a punishment unknown to the laws of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
M. N. RICE,  
Captain 35th U. S. C. T., A. A. Adj. Gen.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS.—We have been informed by Governor Perry that, while in Washington, he had a conversation with the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the conduct of the Treasury agents in South Carolina. Mr. McCulloch assured Governor Perry that he had never authorized any of his Treasury agents in South Carolina to take from the possession of the citizens houses, mules, saddles, bridles or leather, or anything else, except cotton belonging to the Confederate States. He expressed himself as deeply mortified to hear that his agents had been running about over the country and annoying the citizens by taking houses, mules, saddles, bridles, waggon, &c., which had been captured, or which had belonged to the Confederate States or United States, and were now in the possession of the people. He had given no such orders or instructions to any of his agents. He further expressed a determination to ferret out the frauds which some of these agents had perpetrated, and bring them to justice.

We deem this information very important, and hope our brethren of the press will give it free circulation for the benefit of all concerned. It seems to us that every instance of a violation of the laws established by the Secretary of the Treasury should be reported to headquarters. Our citizens should certainly claim all the protection of the United States authorities, and they will realize that they live under a Government both capable and willing to shield them in the peaceful enjoyment of their rights of person and property.—Greenville Mountaineer.

CHOLERA CURIED AS EASILY AS TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Post, who is represented as a high medical authority in New York, delivered a lecture recently at the Medical College in that city. He claims that the cholera is curable as the toothache. His method of treatment, as he explained it, is briefly as follows:

The patient is first attacked by diarrhoea, accompanied by extreme lassitude. He should go instantly to bed, and, in a quiet room, take forty-eight hours, taking at least fifteen grains of calomel to drive the infection from the system. After this has acted freely, a mild dose of laudanum should be given to soothe the patient and prevent further intestinal action. Ice should be applied to the spinal column. Dr. Post claims that this treatment has been applied in thousands of cases, and never failed to result in the entire and rapid recovery of the patient. It is of the very first importance that the patient should not abandon the reclining posture, from the very commencement of the disease until the recovery. All the prominent men in the city are engaging themselves in the study of the cholera, not clinically, of course, as there have been no cases yet in the city.

The last mail from England brings the intelligence that a proposition has been introduced into Parliament, having for its object the repeal of a measure known as the Roman Catholic Oath. This oath has always been obnoxious to the Irish people, and its abolishment will be looked upon as one of the results of Fenian movements.

### THE WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, March 14, 1866.

Look out for the cross, mark.  
Renew your subscriptions.

It will be remembered that each district has the appointment of one student to the University of the South. Those wishing to enter will make immediate application to our members of the Legislature, who have the appointing power.

Mr. Adams of the Southern Express, in the Charleston office, will accept our thanks for favors. This company is doing a fine business, and its officers and agents, pleasant, accommodating and intimately acquainted with their business. Goods will be forwarded by them without the least delay to all points on this road, from Columbia, Charleston or elsewhere.

Minutes Lutheran Synod.

Packages of the Minutes of the Evan. Lutheran Synod, printed at this office, are on hand for the following gentlemen. We take this method of informing them that they may either send for, or let us know what disposition to make of them. Revs. Derrick, Sheely, Lowman, Smeltzer, Kreps, Baley, Margat, Bowles, Eichelberger, Wilken, Aldrich, Schreckhise, Rauch, and the Corresponding Secretary.

Not Dead.

Several weeks ago the Christian Advocate and Weekly Record published the demise of Rev. J. E. Watson, which was noticed in the Herald. The announcement of his death was one of those strange errors that sometimes creep into the press. We are happy to learn that he is not dead. He lives—may he live long—till the millennium comes, or truth overcomes error, and the mists are all cleared away.

Quarterly Conference.

This conference was held in the Methodist Church the 10th and 11th, and was happily presided over by the Rev. Sid H. Browne, the presiding Elder. Its deliberations were harmonious, and the report of the working of this Station, whose charge is confided to the Rev. J. W. Humbert, gave evidence of christian growth and zeal. The revived condition of the Sunday School particularly calls for the expression of much gratification, and the presiding elder leaves this branch of his vineyard with grateful feelings of praise and thanksgiving to the giver of all good. In about ten days he goes as a delegate to the general conference, to take place in New Orleans.

The G. & C. Railroad.

Mr. Perrin, the president of this road informs us that he hopes to shorten the distance by stage, in about ten days, some three miles. Every little makes a mickle, and we are heartily glad of this, but will be heartier in thanksgiving when the fact line can be dispensed with. It will be some time however, before so desirable a consummation will take place, the iron needed for the completion of the road is shipped from the S. C. road with great tardiness, the timber also is hard to get at, and labor difficult to obtain and keep. The company labors under many and serious disadvantages, but they will be surmounted in time, and then travellers can go through without interruption or annoyance. So note it be.

Murder.

On Thursday morning last, some negroes in a field in Lexington dist., and not far from the Court House, hearing an unusual noise, together with the report of a pistol, repaired to the spot, and there discovered a dead body, which was afterwards identified by Mr. John Hair, of Frog Leat, then on his way to Columbia, as that of Capt. Chesley Herbert, of this District, a most estimable christian gentleman. The body was very much mutilated, apparently from blows inflicted with a club, while a ball fired at the back of the head, had passed out near the upper lip. It appears that on Sunday night, the 4th, Capt. H. had a horse stolen from him by a negro. On Monday he started in pursuit, and overtook the thief on Tuesday. On Thursday morning while on his way back with the negro, he was most foully murdered by him. The negro has been arrested and sent to Columbia for trial.

Special Investigation.

Capt. H. A. Shorey, 15th Maine Vol., in company with Lieut. Ziegler, arrived in town last week, having been detailed, by order of Gen. Sickles, to investigate the condition of affairs in Newberry and Laurens Districts. Some serious charges have been preferred against our people, as to the treatment of the Freed people, in effect as follows: "That there are armed bands in the districts, who are harbored, and paid by citizens of influence, for the avowed purpose of committing outrages upon Freed people, by murdering and flogging; that these bands are systematically screened from the authorities; and that no one dares now to report the outrages committed; that in cases where persons have heretofore testified against the perpetrators of these outrages, they have been compelled to leave the Districts, to escape the vengeance of the friends of the accused; that murder and other outrages have been committed upon the Freed people for a price per head," &c.

In case these reports are substantiated, Capt. Shorey's instructions contemplate the removal to Columbia of all Freed people of the two Districts who are rendered insecure by these outrages, the expenses to be paid by an assessment levied by the military authorities upon the citizens of the two Districts.

We trust that our citizens will lend the gentlemen of the commission their influence in investigating these charges that the matter may be settled. And hope that an impartial and just examination will prove many if not all, of these reports greatly aggravated and without foundation.

The UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.—Last week, we spoke of that point in the law establishing the University of South Carolina, which entitles each judicial district in the State to one beneficiary a year in the said institution. These beneficiaries are to be chosen by the legislators, or a majority of them, of the District; and are entitled to receive, without charge, tuition, room rent, and use of library. Under this law, thirty young men may be educated in part. It is one of the duties of legislators to select this beneficiary from their District. Applications for these State appointments must present themselves by the date for delegation for examination, on Thursday the 13th March.

The Bangor "Whip" says: A letter was mailed in one of our post-offices, the other day, that had no postage stamp on it, but in place of the stamp had the following written on one corner of the envelope: "Mr. Postmaster, don't charge no postage on this; the stamp wouldn't stick, so I tore the thing up."

### A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA.—

A Par's correspondent of the London "Star" gives the following account of a terrible tragedy at sea:—Last October, a bark sailed from Mazatlan for San Francisco. A French brig, happened to come up with the bark, remarked that she suddenly changed her course, and made for the Mexican coast. The captain of the brig signaled to the bark, and several all hands were sent, and the bark was run on shore. The captain, suspecting foul play, made for the coast. On landing, he found that the crew of the bark had fled to the mountains. He instantly organized a batnee, assisted by Indians, and meanwhile boarded the stranded vessel. The deck was colored with blood, and here and there were scattered portions of human brains. The crew, on being captured, revealed the following tale: Eight men, five women, and four children took their passage on the bark early in October. It became known on board that they possessed a considerable amount of gold and bank orders. Accordingly, the crew, consisting of three banditti, a Greek and a French adventurer, forced the passengers' cabins in the dead of night, and assassinated the men without having a little amusement after their night work. They waited for daylight. The women are placed on deck with their backs to the poop. The crew fired at them as living targets. One woman implores mercy—she is near confinement. "All the more fun!" cries the Greek. With his dagger he cuts her in two, and whirling the child into the sea, announces his intention of taking out a patent for his new discovery. The other two women are concealed behind a water cask. The Greek, grasping the child by the arm, twists her round his head and shies her into the sea. Three of these wretches have been arrested.

THE SPRING TRADE.—Our merchants in the interior, about replenishing their stocks for the spring season, will perhaps be surprised to find on a visit to Charleston prices of all merchandise much lower here than those in New York or other northern cities. This, too, exclusive of freight, insurance, internal revenue tax, wharfage, drayage, and the numerous other charges attendant on orders and shipments from the North. Our wholesale establishments, particularly on Hayne and Meeting-streets, in the vicinity of the Charleston Hotel, are now packed in every department with extensive assortments of the latest and most elegant styles of goods, selected by their carriers or agents resident in New York for the large district trading houses in that city. The plan adopted by our wholesale merchants with regard to the frequent changes in the New York market, of having regular attendants on public sales, gives them superior advantages both in buying and selling, to warrant the present liberal and remunerative dealings with their home patrons. Our country dealers avoid too the heavy expenses involved in a Northern trip, and have the opportunity of doing good work in the material restoration and prosperity of the metropolis of the State, and the pride of every Southern heart. Our merchants are ready to meet all demands upon them, and are sanguine of a successful and prosperous spring business. We feel assured their expectations will be fully realized. The advertising columns of the Courier will be found an excellent guide to strangers visiting the city on business.—Charleston Courier.

THE SMALL POX.—A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from a tour through the Southern States says it is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which the small pox prevails throughout the section. All the large cities are more infected. In some places the freedmen only are the victims, while in others the whites also are afflicted. Little attention is paid to quarantine in medical treatment. Those who have in disease walk through the streets in the most indifferent and unconcerned manner. No one bids them remain within doors. In two or three places through which he passed one house in every three had the red symbol displayed. Charleston, we all know, is grievously smothered with small pox. In this respect, however, our friends in the States are far better off than our neighbors in the Gulf States. There he had been accustomed to see dozens of cases on the street every day; here he meets three or four.

A SEVERE REBUKE.—The disgusting blasphemy of Mr. Sumner, in likening the typical negro to him who was God on the Cross, before the Senate of a christian nation, was but imperfectly rebuked by Mr. Pennington. Did the House be charged by Mr. Sumner, place themselves in the situation of Pontius Pilate, with the negro for the Saviour of the world, and the people of the United States for Barabbas? Why, sir, I expected him [Mr. Sumner] to go further, and in the next breath say that what with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the States, the negro had been crucified between two thieves, and that now, he proposed an amendment, and a stone had rolled away from the pulchre, and he had been accustomed to sit on the throne of the Almighty and judge the world.

[National Intelligencer.]

THE CHOLERA.—Because little or nothing is said just at the present time concerning the ravages which have been made by the cholera in foreign countries within the past twenty months, and the probabilities of its appearance at our own doors during the coming summer, it is no reason why we should abandon ourselves to a belief that we shall escape a visit from the dreaded scourge. The authorities all over the country cannot act too promptly in preparing for the worst. It is true, we may possibly glide through the summer without being attacked by the cholera, but, in the opinion of medical scholars, previously affirmed and still maintained, we shall not be wholly free from the results of the plague. The authorities of several large cities have already taken measures bearing on this subject, and we may hope their example will be followed by officials throughout the country generally.

REMARKABLE FACTS.—The New York Times says:—This country did more to feed Europe during the years 1863 and '64, than in the three years immediately preceding the late war. The quantity of wheat shipped in the midst of the war was two and three-fourths times greater than before, while the amount of ham and side bacon was increased eight times. This is certainly a remarkable exhibit, when it is remembered that, during these three years of war, we had an average of a million of men in the army, whose producing capacity was for the time lost to the country. A nation that can carry on the most stupendous war of modern times, prosper meanwhile, and greatly increase its exports of provisions, may well astonish the wise ones of Europe. There is no parallel to it in the world's history.

MAXIMILIAN'S FORCE.—We have information from an officer lately in the service of the Emperor Maximilian, in Mexico, to the effect that in January his force was, in round numbers, as follows: French, 30,000; Austrian, Belgian, Egyptian, &c., 10,000; Mexican, 5,000; making a total effective force of about 45,000 men. This force has 120 field pieces, and includes twelve regiments of cavalry. Maximilian has on paper a native force of 30,000 men, under foreign officers, but this has proved entirely unavailable for whatever the attempt has been made to muster them. A nation that can carry on the most stupendous war of modern times, and require the services of all the reliable troops near the rendezvous to watch them.

[Washington Star, 2d.]

Mr. Pollard writes: If General Grant has power to stop the liberty of speech in the press, he also has the power to muzzle the freedom of speech in Congress. He speaks of the newspapers alienating both sides of the question. We best leave to state that in the halls of Congress there is more sedition and dissension ventilated there, and disseminated all over the country, electrically, in one hour, than in one year by all the newspapers in the South. Can't he suppress those fomenters of discord, Sumner and Stevens?

Dresses are cut so low in Paris as to resemble a band about the body.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

SPRING COURT.—The Court of Common Pleas for the District will sit on Monday next. His honor Judge Aldrich is expected to preside.

We failed to mention in our last that Messrs. Duffie & Chapman were the agents here, for that excellent literary sheet, the Southern Field and Froude, by whom subscriptions are received.

ACCIDENT.—Peter Cox, (colored), while turning the crank of a hand car on Saturday night, was violently thrown from the car, two of his ribs and an arm being broken in the fall. He is doing well.

Those fond of baby's and baby houses, will remember that the chances are rapidly filling up for that handsome "baby house" to be raffled by Mr. Bythewood. The house is beautifully furnished and can be seen at his sales room, in rear of Dr. Grierson's drug store.

On a late short visit to Columbia we called upon our old friend Dr. E. Still, formerly one of the largest and most practical druggists in that city, but now owing to the destruction of his place, reduced to a much narrower line of business. His present surroundings are somewhat different in character to the past. We found him in the midst of seeds of all varieties and descriptions, his only business at present, to which is given his whole time and energy. This is the only place we know of outside of Charleston, where anything like a general variety can be obtained, and at such favorable prices, and recommend the Doctor to send buyers generally over the up country. Send in orders early which will be attended to faithfully.

A FOWL ACT.—The facts have come to our knowledge that a killing took place yesterday in this town, but in such a quiet manner that outside of the immediate yard, in which the deed was perpetrated, nothing is known of it. Early on Monday morning I lady visited, with her two little innocent children, the house of her relative. The usual salutations exchanged, a pleasant little chat took place and all seemed well, little did the visitor dream of the deed about to be done and which was even then in contemplation. She was left alone for a few moments. Her thoughts were in a pleasant train. But a moment before her two little prattlers were at her knee, the next she heard—how can we proceed—the cry of oh, ma, the cook's cut its head off. Rushing to the spot, alas, she found it but too true, fluttering on the ground lay the frame of the little pet chicken rooster. Wasn't it awful.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT.—There may be a few who have not, and we therefore call attention to a remarkable ornamental feature which can be seen without the aid of spectacles in the rear of the Court House. The original design may have been the creation of a galloway, and such may still be the purpose of the architect, but as it is surmounted with a bell, we scarce know what to call it. It was designed by and erected under the supervision of our town marshal, Mr. Brig. Gen. Ed. Peterson to whom all the credit must attach. We suggest that it be removed immediately to the front of the building as a more suitable place. The advantage of its present position is only that the traveller can see it as he leaves the cars, before he arrives at the square or his hotel, but in the other place it will show to greater advantage at all times, to all persons, and during court especially, will be a decided feature. An iron railing might be added as a protection against mutilation and pencil scribbling.

NOT A REBEL LEFT.—The reports lately so injuriously and extensively circulated as to the lawlessness, &c., in this District met with a marked denial on Monday last. A hundred witnesses will testify to the fact, that not a rebel is left, yes not one, so-called. A soldier in blue, very much the worse for liquor, and in a condition of remarkable blueiness, with a valor highly commendable threw down the gauntlet to "any rebel" who would step forward to accept of a duel. A rebel who felt disposed to take it up, he could whip any of them, the biggest and the ugliest, had whacked 'em like 'em for four years, and could do it again. It was no doubt kindly meant and a favor intended, and it is surprising that there wasn't a single rebel to be found who could appreciate the favor. Their discipline must either be better than that of the garrison, or they have altogether disappeared, for otherwise it seems hardly possible with such a pressing and pointed invitation the gentleman was not accommodated. It is hoped Gen. Sickles will make a note of this.

A GOOD PLACE.—If you want to while away an idle hour pleasantly, we know of no better place to recommend you to than Mr. Z. L. White's pistol gallery, which must soon be a famous resort to practice in. In a late visit there we were pleased to notice that his stock of fire arms is most complete; his guns and pistols; cartridges, &c., the latest and most improved patterns are there to be found, besides the various parts for the successful repairing of the same, in the working of which Mr. White is quite an expert. Among other things a complete display of fishing tackle, hooks, lines, &c., of the best kind, show to much advantage. The lover of angling can be supplied with the requisites for the sport satisfactorily by him, being a happy amateur in the piscatorial line himself. And then you can find a fine assortment of pocket cutlery, of good make and warranted temper. In fact his stock embraces a very general variety of articles in the above grades, and at prices too which no one can object to. A visit there can do no harm, and will result in pleasure, besides the chance presented of purchasing something you need, or of having repairs made which cannot be done anywhere else in this town.

We don't like to be crabbed and cross, or show an undue temper, but really we are terribly annoyed at times by a certain class of visitors, who having no business of their own, seriously interrupt and interfere with ours. We would most respectfully ask that if they visit our office, that they be quiet, ask as few questions as possible outside of business, keep away from the compositors, who cannot work, and talk, keep their fingers in their pockets and not handle the type. Some few whiffle, talk loud, walk heavily, &c. All this is annoying, very, seriously so. It is not our intention or wish to exclude our friends, and our files of exchanges are open for the benefit of all who wish to avail themselves of their columns. Come in a quiet, orderly manner, and we will be happy to see you, otherwise we will not. Do not loaf in a printing office, any other place would be more suitable, and remember always, as a general piece of advice, which all sensible men will appreciate, that in

calling upon men of business, if upon business, to transact your business, then go about your business, in order that they may attend to their business. So do.

We hail with much pleasure the appearance on our streets of the scavenger's cart, and trust that before the summer cycle comes, the sanitary condition of our town will be perfect. Let the yards and streets be thoroughly cleaned, so that not a vestige of debris remain to invite disease or offend the most delicate cosmopolitan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. references to the card of Messrs. Browne & Schirmer, will show that this firm, to extend and enlarge their usefulness, now occupy a commodious brick warehouse on Main st., Columbia, where they are prepared and will be happy to receive consignments. Particular attention paid to the sale of real-estate, stocks, bonds, &c. They will please accept our thanks for late papers and other courtesies.

We beg leave to refer to the card of Mrs. Ryan and Miss Mortimer. These highly accomplished ladies have opened a school at the residence of Mr. Thos. H. Mortimer, where they will be pleased to receive a few more scholars. Mr. M. will instruct in writing and arithmetic.

By reference to advertisement it will be seen that the G. & C. R. E. is receiving and forwarding freight over the entire route. The rates of freight and passage will be reduced on the above road.

Messrs. Rutledge & Ostendorf will accept thanks for a package of Hecker & Brother's making raising flour, so justly celebrated for its good, light, white and palatable bread, biscuit, muffins, pastry, &c.

John King & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Dealers, 88 Hasell street, Charleston, S. C., Ga., have just received an extensive assortment of Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Grockery and Queen's Ware.

Masons and others will do well to call on Mr. P. S. Jacobs, at Adam Riser's store, and examine his little stock of Masonic, Hebrew and English Books.

Geo. H. Walter & Co., Factors, General Commission Merchants and Forwarding Agents, North Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C., have established a branch in Columbia.

Wallace A. Cline, Practical Carpenter, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness, cheapness and dispatch.

Mr. Jacob Stern is in receipt of a large and choice stock of spring goods, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

Destination—Wm. M. Kinard.  
For C. G. P. & G. S.—E. P. Lake.  
In Equity—H. Long and others, vs. Mary Ann Long and Thos. Ellis.

Mrs. DAVIS.—From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph we learn that this estimable lady has spent for several days sojourning in that city, the guest of Mr. Howell Cobb, but, yesterday, she left, having for the first time since the close of the war, received permission to leave the State of Georgia, where she has been living all the while, notwithstanding the many reports that she and her family were in Canada. But it is her intention to reside in Canada hereafter.

She was treated with great distinction by the citizens, and won all hearts by her lovely and courteous deportment and dignified bearing under misfortune. And wherever she may go, the good wishes of those who made her acquaintance in Macon will go with her.

Mr. Solo Robinson, in a communication in the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*, recommends the following to prevent pitting by the small pox: "Get from the apothecary a little vial full of stuff called liquid cuticle, and as soon as the pustules are fully formed, apply a little of the liquid with a brush or feather to each one. As fast as they get ripe, remove the scab and wipe away the matter clean, and apply the liquid again. If any one of them fill a second time, you must remove the covering and repeat the process. It will smart like fun for a moment, but my word for it, when you recover you will not find a mark on that pretty face of yours to prove you ever had the disease. I am told the article is made of gun cotton, dissolved in chloroform. It forms an artificial skin over the wound just as good as the real one."

The New York Times makes the following proposition to the radicals, which we take to be President Johnson's ultimatum: "The exclusion of loyal men from Congress, in violation alike of their rights and the Constitution, is the main, if not the sole, cause of the present difference of sentiment between them. If the Union majority in Congress had been in its action true to the principles of the Union party, and had not allowed itself to be swayed from those principles by the adroit and reckless machinations of men who have with them no sympathy whatever, this conflict would never have arisen. Whenever that same majority can throw off the influences by which it has been thus misled, and come back to its true and original position, that conflict will end, and all the dangers which now seem to be impending over the Union party and the country will be forever in the dead bosom of the ocean buried."

GIRARD'S SECRET.—Stephen Girard, that whom no shrewder business man ever lived, used to say in his old age: "I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an inviolable rule, too, to advertise in the duller times as well as the busiest, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out as by keeping my business continually before the public it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

TEXAS CONVENTION.—The Convention is reported favoring the assumption of Texas of taxes laid by the Federal Congress in 1861.

A request will be made to occupy the frontier posts to protect the citizens against the Indians. The freedmen of Austin presented a petition to be admitted to vote and thus make their liberty complete. The petition was referred.

Senators and representatives must be a resident of the State for five years.

DIFFICULTY IN EDGEFIELD.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says that two citizens, Edward Coleman and Humphrey Baulwazer, both of whom were intoxicated, had a difficulty at Edgefield G. H., a few days since. It appears that a soldier, who was also intoxicated, interfered, and commenced fighting with Coleman, who he shot in the back of the neck, whereupon Coleman drew a pistol and shot and killed the soldier. Coleman is seriously but not dangerously wounded.

NEW CURRENCY.—We had the small mediums of pleasure of handing a ten cent five dollar bill of the new issue by the State of South Carolina. The bills are beautifully executed, and are dated with the national color for paper currency—green. We hope that the \$200,000 of the issue will afford the people of the State some relief in their present necessities.—Columbia Phoenix.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1866.—The Bill in relation to negroes, Indians and persons of color and mixed blood, known as the Negro Bill, voted down in the Senate last night, was reconsidered and passed to-day by a vote of 25 to 17. The Bill was so mutilated by amendments in the House that its framers preferred its defeat to having it passed in such form.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1866.—A Harwarid letter says the Captain-General has received orders to send five thousand troops to join the Spanish Pacific Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1866.—The steamer *Mary Hears*, from Shreveport bound to New Orleans, was burned on the 28th inst., on Red River. Six hundred bales of cotton were destroyed with the steamer. One Federal soldier was lost.

Reports from various quarters represent the Fenians excitement more than ordinarily intense. They held a meeting in New York on the 4th, which is represented as one of the largest ever held on that continent.

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.—The regular publication of this paper will be postponed a few weeks. Persons desirous of subscribing, will please forward the money at once. Terms \$4 a year.

RALEIGH, March 3, 1866.—The Senate defeated the Negro Bill last night by a vote of 23 to 15, though a motion will be made to reconsider.

MR. EDITOR.—Please state that I decline being a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions. With high regard for their consideration,

I remain, very respectfully,  
WM. M. KINARD.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Zimmerman, Mr. O. A. RUTHERFORD, of Georgetown, to Miss CYNTHIA BROOKS, of this District.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce E. P. Lake, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions, at the approaching election, and oblige.

March 14 MARY VOTERS.

## NOTICE

JACOB STERN, proprietor of the store in the Newberry Hotel Building,—"the second store from the corner," thankful to the inhabitants of the town and district for the patronage so liberally bestowed since he commenced business here, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Since the early part of January he has visited the Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia markets, picking up bargains here and there, of every kind of desirable Goods. He has not yet returned, but a portion of his goods have arrived, to represent his name, established fully for selling Goods Cheaper than the cheapest.

Part of our stock we have received in the following articles:

Ladies Dress Goods,  
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,  
Lace Shawls,  
Silk Mantillas,  
Barege Anglaise Mantillas,  
Mozambique Mantillas,  
Melton Mantillas,  
Melton Jackets—late Fashion,  
Linen Dresses,  
Silk, Linen and Paper Fans,  
Dress Goods of all descriptions,  
Embroidered dresses,  
White striped do. Barege,  
Anglais, Mozambique, Debagas,  
Lawn, Organzies, Dotted Swiss,  
Nainsook, Marcellas,  
Swiss, Victoria Lawns,  
Lace Mitts, Wax Bands, Ruffins,  
Sleeve Sets, Ties,  
Vallets, Leather and Silk Belts,  
Balmoral Skirts,  
Kid Gloves, Shoes, Garters, Slippers, of all descriptions in Leather, Morocco and Cloth.  
The very latest style of Straw Hats, called the Derby Hat.

Gentlemen's Goods.  
In Gentlemen's wear we have received—  
SPRING CLOTHING OF THE LATEST FASHION,  
Spanish Linen Shirts,  
White Linen Shirts,  
Calfco Shirts—something new,  
Goldsmith's Paper Collars,  
Straw Hats,  
Boots, Shoes and Garters.

Piece Goods,  
Cotton and Linen Drill,  
Satinets,  
French Cassimeres,  
Black French Broadcloth,  
Black French Doeskins,  
Black French Drab Dete, &c., &c.

A great many other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

We receive Goods weekly, and our stock will soon be completed.

The latter part of this month Mr. Stern will be home.

March 14 11

Masonic Books,  
MCCLELLAN'S ALEXANDER'S REVENUE, Miscellaneous, Lexicon, Jurisprudence, Monitors and several other Hebrew and English Books, for sale by  
P. S. JACOBS,  
March 14

School Notice.  
MRS. RYAN and MISS MORTIMER have opened a SCHOOL at the residence of Mr. T. H. Mortimer, are prepared to receive a few more Scholars. Mr. Mortimer will teach Writing and Arithmetic.  
March 14

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE DISTRICT,  
District Newberry, S. C.  
March 12th, 1866.

Special Order No. 1.

ON and after this date all persons within this command are hereby prohibited from selling or giving man, woman or children, on any enlisted man of this command, without written permission from the commanding officer of this post. All persons violating this order will subject themselves to such punishment as the officer in command may deem commensurate with the offence.

WILL L. FOUTS, Lieut. Comd'g.  
Dist. Newberry, S. C.