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FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

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## THE HERALD

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### DOMESTIC INFLUENCE.

One of the most interesting aspects in which the operations of nature can be considered, is the silent and retired method in which the most important results are accomplished. We look abroad into the material world, and see earth, air, and sea teeming with wonders, and all these wonders are produced by the action of a few simple laws, controlling and shaping a few simple elements. The same simple and unobtrusive character marks the intellectual and moral world; the influences promoting growth, and determining results are discoverable by their effects, rather than by the parade of preparation or the bustle of action. Of these varied influences, that of the family is certainly not the least deserving of consideration.

Other forms of society may be more complex in their structure, and more imposing in their pretensions, but is there any other organization having more to do with human character and human happiness? The family is to be considered as a nursery of the affections. Man is an emotional being—susceptible of varied feelings affecting to a very great degree both himself and others. Anger in its varied forms of malice, envy and jealousy, torments its wretched subject, and inflicts pain and misery on its unhappy victims—love, in its modifications of sympathy, friendship and benevolence, ennobles and blesses its possessor, and goes forth on errands of mercy, diffusing joy, peace and happiness among men.

The emotions, must therefore, be regarded as a most important element in human character, whether man be viewed individually or socially. They are the springs of virtue or of vice—fountains, whose waters not only cleanse or pollute the heart in which they gush up, but whose streams go forth either to enrich or bless society, or to scatter disease and death. As illustrative of the fact, we have the patriot and philanthropist on the one side, the tyrant and misanthrope on the other. Every agency then, which moulds the heart of man, which casts his feelings and controls his emotions, must be felt in its power for good or evil. Such an agency is the family.

In the creation of material products, while we admire the vast machinery, with its wheels, bands and levers, we should not forget the hidden power which propels the large mass, nor the silent drippings which, lubricating every joint, axle and pivot, give ease and regularity of motion to the whole; so in surveying society, we should not look merely at its frame, work, the individuals members composing it, their action and reaction upon each other, but if we would control and direct that action, we must search out that secret energy which animates this living structure, which stills its selfishness, allays its prejudices, disarms its antipathies and harmonizes all its movements; that secret power is the kindly feelings of the heart. Without such feelings, society would either stand still or rush on in a whirl of strife, until friction or collision would wear out or crush the entire fabric. Nowhere else are those kindly feelings so nurtured as at home. The child is introduced into this charmed circle when the tender mind is most susceptible; in this fact,

not only because the mind is then most sensitive but also because there are no adverse influences to erase the impressions made. All who have had to do with man, in enlightening the understanding, controlling the emotions, or determining the will, know something of the importance of having the mind free from counteracting agencies; this is precisely our mental condition when placed under domestic influence. The germs of intellect are there, but are yet to be quickened into life; the fountain of feeling is also there, but as yet is quiescent, unmoved by a single breath; all the elements of the future being are there, but to be vitalized and developed. And when the infant mind awakes to consciousness, when it looks out on the objects and scenes around it, what first meets its wistful search? the fond embrace of maternal love, the hearty greeting of a father's joy and the thousand little kindnesses of fraternal affection. It is in such circumstances that the first budding of filial feeling shoot forth, and its tendrils will instinctively seek and entwine themselves around the parent stock, to which they will cling with a tenacity that will even death can overcome. Hard indeed must be that heart, not softened by the glow of a mother's love; cold indeed, if not enkindled into a flame by the intensity of that passion which subordinates every other feeling and desire; which labors without weariness, sacrifices without regret, and whose last utterance from "the shadow of death" is a benediction upon its endeared object.

As the child becomes capable more and more of perceiving and appreciating this unceasing care for its welfare, will not confidence, gratitude and love, "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength?" It is under the influence of such appliances, so well suited to mature such feelings, that man is trained up for society and fitted for the relations and duties of life. The family may be considered as furnishing checks or restraints to the evil and debasing propensities of our nature. Man, it is true, should act from higher motives, than any supplied by the relations of this life merely, however dear and sacred those relations may be. He certainly fails radically, who fails to feel the moral power of those relations which bind him to God and to act in accordance with them, still it is better that he should be induced to do right, even from defective motives, than that he should do wrong. So frail is human nature, so many and dangerous are the temptations assailing us, that it is well that a sense of obligation to God should be strengthened and sustained by a regard for our fellow-men and especially for those whose claims upon us are second to those only of God himself. Now the family supplies such motives—motives not indeed sufficient to secure us against every assault but whose influence is to shield and fortify us. This is done negatively by keeping individuals away from those resorts and occasions which seduce by their allurements or overcome by their violence. How important is this fact! how many have fallen victims, fallen irretrievably, who in an evil hour have gone forth to seek companions and pleasures which have ensnared and beguiled them to ruin? "Lead us not into temptation!" How pitiable is that man and particularly that youth who has no home or for whom home has no attractions? where is his haven of safety amid the breakers of life, what affections shall moor him firmly when tempests and waves are howling around him? Tossed and driven by warning elements, it is well, if soon he is not stranded a moral wreck and a moral pestilence. But home is

the discharge of its duties, in the relish of its pleasures, in the ties of its relationships creates an influence which strongly resists the temptations which we may have to encounter, after all the retirement and circumspection consistent with the claims of society. Unworthy is that son and father too who does not feel that he has not only his own individual reputation and personal interest to preserve but who does not also feel that every link in his loved domestic circle binds him to honor and to virtue. The son who can dash from his lips all the joys which parental love treasures up for him, who can blight every fond hope centering in him, who can crush every cherished affection clustering around him, evinces a callousness of feeling and a recklessness of consequences which must brand him as the lowest of his race.

If then home with the safeguards which it places around a youth cannot protect him from danger, if the barriers which it throws up cannot shut him in from infamy and ruin, then "vain is the help of man."  
JOHNNIE.

### Probability of Emigration Southward.

The following editorial article, which appears in the Baltimore Sun, of the 11th instant, shows conclusively that the quiet dignity and untiring energy of the Southern people are producing their natural effect; and that a reaction of feeling is commencing which will not only restore us to all our constitutional rights, but give us, in addition, that capital and labor without which our natural resources cannot be advantageously developed.

Every day brings fresh evidence that the people of the Southern States have set themselves to work to rebuild the waste places, and to develop the arts of peace with the same energy which they threw into the struggle of arms, and the same fortitude with which they bore the crushing disaster of war. Their stand has been taken with regard to the constitutional amendment. They have rejected it with unanimity, and having done so, they wait with no hesitating attitude to drive any bargain of political compromise, but leave the governing majorities with whom present power resides to their own counsel, while they turn their hands with diligence to the work which lies at their own doors. The overfling prosperity which invited luxury and repose before the war induced the mistaken belief that the people of the South were deficient in the sterner virtues which combat adversity and wrest plenty and prosperity from reluctant nature. There never was a greater misconception. Instead of the listlessness of despair having overtaken them, the truth is drawing upon the public mind that quiet fortitude characterizes their present political exclusion, and their alliance with the anxieties and cares of misfortune is but a bridal which will give birth to hopes and efforts which will crown the land with plenty, and its towns and cities with triumphs of industry and the arts. Heretofore emigration has set with a steady current from the older States of the South to the West and Northwest, nor was there any compensating emigration from Europe. One principal cause of this disastrous course of migration was the system of large landed proprietorship. The small farmer felt himself out of place amongst the large land owners, and those who wanted land to cultivate with their own hands could not find in the market parcels small enough for the compass of their means. The alternative was to emigrate to those States where the landed distribution was more general and equal. But circumstances have changed all this. The impossibility of con-

centrating large bodies of laborers necessitates the subdivision of the lands of the Southern States. Land is and will be in the market, abundant and cheap, in parcels of any size, from the market garden to the farm of forty and eighty acres, and larger or smaller, as the wants of the community may determine. Capital being unable to monopolize labor, it will no longer monopolize land, which, without labor is of comparatively little value. The greater fertility of the lands of the South, the larger profit which the productions of its staples yields than those of the West and Northwest, will necessarily attract the agricultural industry of European emigrants, and will, in time, create a reflux current of migration from the Middle and Western States, where land is already becoming comparatively high and difficult of acquisition. The policy of granting the lands for public enterprises, or selling them, at a minimum in small tracts, or bestowing homesteads upon actual settlers, at nominal prices, which was carried out in the Northwestern States so happily, from the circumstance of the General Government being the universal proprietor of the territory, has been the great secret of the rapid development of those States. The necessary subdivision which will take place of the large plantations of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, it is fair to suppose, will exert, to more or less extent, a corresponding influence upon the course of population.

There is another circumstance which has not been generally estimated in connection with this subject: that the nature of the soil and the character of the staples of the South will give employment to children and females in many rural occupations for which their strength is inadequate in higher latitudes. For example, in the culture of Cotton there is need of many more hands to gather the product than to cultivate the plant. This is labor of the lightest sort, in which fingers will accomplish a great deal more than manly strength. The whole family of the farmer can profitably aid in gathering the crop; the child of twelve years of age will perform as much or more of this work than the man, and for this reason the returns of a farmer who is the head of a family will be far beyond the profits of the grain or grass grower of the Northern States. Experience has shown that the culture of Cotton is for this reason proportionately far more successful with small farmers than upon the large plantations. Perhaps the system of small farms compares with that of large estates more advantageously in respect to the culture of Cotton than any one agricultural product. This is well known to the people of the Cotton districts, although we believe there is a very general impression elsewhere that the profitable cultivation of Cotton requires large outlay of capital and labor.

The foregoing are but very few of the considerations which justify the belief that a current of emigration will soon be directed towards the lands of the South, and that the ravages which the war has made will be obliterated within a brief space than has been anticipated, and the population more than compensated for the diminution it has borne.

### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AN ADDITIONAL CLASS OF FLOUR TO BE CALLED FAMILY FLOUR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the inspection of flour," ratified on the twentieth day of December, in the year of

our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to provide for the inspection of flour, and to repeal an Act amending the same," ratified on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, be and the same are hereby amended, by adding a class of flour to those established by the said Acts, to be distinguished by the designation "Family." And it shall be the duty of the Inspector of flour to place the brand "Family," on all barrels or sacks of flour ascertained to be of a quality better than that entitling the same to the brand "Extra," and that the Inspector be allowed not more than two and a half cents per package for inspecting.

Approved December 19, 1866.

### AN ACT TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE DONATION MADE BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS TO THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES WHICH MAY PROVIDE COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the funds arising from the lands donated by an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," approved July second, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and also by the subsequent Acts extending the same, when realized and paid into the Treasury, under the joint resolution of this General Assembly, shall be invested by the Treasurer, in the name of the Trustees of the University of South Carolina, and under their direction in such securities as are required by the said Act of Congress; and the said securities are hereby declared to be a fund devoted to the endowment, support and maintenance of a college or school in the said university, where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in the manner most approved by modern science and experience.

II. The said Trustees shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to organize the said college or school, and make by-laws for its government; they shall have power to make such alterations in the building of the University as may be requisite, and as soon as the funds shall be transferred to them, they shall appoint such additional Professors as the income of the fund will permit.

Approved December 19th, 1866.

### From the Carolinian.

#### Mrs. Donald Rowe.

Who can read the following appeal without responding to that sympathy which a noble, tireless and self-sacrificing lady bestowed upon the poor Confederate soldier at the time when he was in trouble. How many thousands in every State, who had occasion during the war to travel over the South Carolina railroad, must remember the female good Samaritan whose form seemed ever present among the sick, wounded and afflicted. How many a burning brow has been cooled; how many a feverish thirst and craving appetite, has been assuaged by the bounty of one who devoted her time, fortune and energies to the soldiers of the Confederacy. And now that she is in trouble and is about to be reduced to poverty, and from no cause of her own, who that reads these lines will not hesitate to lay at her feet, a memorial of those by-gone days, that shall

be at once a tribute to the tender charities of a true woman, and a relief to her wants. If we know the men of South Carolina, they will not forget Mrs. Donald Rowe, in her misfortunes, and though it be a mite, they will contribute from their means for the purpose hereinafter set forth. It will be seen that this appeal has been made by her friends, not by herself, and the name of the editor of this paper having been mentioned, he will most cheerfully take charge of, and forward funds that may be contributed. Why cannot our gallant soldiers in the different Districts club together, and if they have not money, send cotton or any other production, for which there is a ready demand in the market?

### To SOLDIERS AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

Misfortune has fallen heavily upon Mrs. Donald Rowe, of Orangeburg, the great friend and nurse of soldiers during the late war. The property of her husband is advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on the next sale day, and she will be left without house or home. Many of the soldiers who have been relieved by her kindness have expressed a desire to assist her in this hour of her distress. She labored for no pay during the war, and now asks for no remuneration for services, but we feel that it would be a lasting reproach upon the country, to allow her to be turned homeless upon the world. We therefore propose to purchase the plantation for her. Two thousand dollars have already been secured for this purpose, and we earnestly solicit contributions from all who are willing to assist in this noble work. Send your money as speedily as possible. Remit to Mr. Leonard Chapin, Charleston, S. C., Rev. W. G. Connor, Orangeburg, S. C., or Mr. F. G. DeFontaine, Columbia, S. C. All papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor by copying this.

### English Interests in the South.

English capital and English commercial interests have already, since the close of the war, secured the larger part of the carrying trade between our Southern States and European ports. The steamship lines running between New Orleans and the commercial centres of England and France, are by no means the only evidences of this, though they are the most noticeable. Within a few weeks past, the cotton exports (this year's crop) have been moving direct to Europe in usual volume. The signs of the times are that this English activity in the South, after obtaining control of the foreign commerce of that section will be turned toward the establishment and control of manufactures there. We have heard recently of not a few ventures of English capital in the direction of cotton and other manufactures. There are some attractions toward South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are also reported by the agents of English houses to hold out specially inviting opportunities. The cotton tax, which has proved a heavy discouragement to cotton planting, acts as an inducement to cotton manufacturing in the south; for cotton escapes the tax altogether when manufactured in the collection district in which it is raised and the difference of three cents a pound constitutes a serious item, one way or the other, in setting the price of goods per yard.

We are glad to hear of the investment of English capital in Southern manufactures of this and other kinds. It will aid in developing the South, improving its condition and encouraging its people; and if it enriches the investors and managers, we can certainly find no fault. We think, moreover, if the enterprising peo-

ple of the North would direct their attention somewhat to these practical enterprises in the South, instead of occupying themselves entirely with its small political affairs, they would do a wise thing, beneficial to all parties, and of special importance to our future interests in our own country.  
[New York Times.]

### Negroes Leaving.

The negroes are leaving this State in large numbers. Most of them are moving westward. The Atlanta, Georgia, papers state that an average number, of at least one thousand, pass through that city every week, seeking their fortunes in the great West. Some sixteen hundred have recently passed through Columbia, on their way to Florida—and some six hundred left from the vicinity of Columbia. We observe that many of the freedmen have left our District and this town for parts unknown. We are sorry to have to state these facts; but it is only what might be expected. If the Legislature had given as much attention to the claims of the negroes of South Carolina, to retain them at home on the spot where they have always lived, and which they had a right to expect, instead of making appropriations to aid foreigners to come here and virtually to drive negroes away, that body, we think, would have acted more wisely. The negroes were here already, and would have remained with us, under proper management and encouragement. They are much better adapted to our climate, and would naturally enter more readily into the spirit and wishes of their former owners than foreigners ever could or would. We contend that the negroes have not yet had a fair trial. At the moment of being divested of the pressure and obligations of slavery and clothed with the rights and privileges of white men, but destitute of education, could it be expected that he would be able, or even willing, to exercise the moral and industrial habits of his superiors? We believe that their necessities, under the humane teachings of their employers, would soon correct their habits of idleness and vagrancy. The negroes are deporting themselves much better than people expected; and they will continue to do so, if they receive just and liberal dealing from their employers. From the experience of those who have tried the system, it is said, that the best method of obtaining their labor is, to let them have comfortable cabins to live in, and hire them by the month—under certain stipulations for their wages. There is no time to lose, for it is time the plow was running. Let us all go to work and do better. Knowing the characteristics of the freedmen—let us cultivate his friendship—let us win his confidence by acts of kindness and forbearance—give him all he is entitled to, and by way of assisting his affections and his fidelity, give some attention to the little wants of his wife and children in small matters, but especially when they are sick. It is in our power to bind the freedmen to us as with hooks of steel, if we would fulfil the great law of "doing unto others as we would have others to do us."—*Carolina Spartan.*

### SHOPPING INCIDENT.

The other day, a lady was examining the fine shawls and cloaks upon the life-size frames in a certain store, and finally found a silk cloak that pleased her very much. She raised it up, examined it carefully, and was at the conclusion very much astonished to find that she had been making free with the dress of a lady customer who very quietly stood, as still as a lay figure, till all the trimmings of her dress had been well examined!

Home Industry will prevail and must prosper.