VOL. III.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1867.

NO. 10.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

At Newberry C. H., TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, IN CURRENCY OR PROVISIONS.

Payment required invariably in advance. Marriage notices, Funeral Invitations, Obitus, and Communications subserving private rests, are charged as advertisements.

Miscellaneous.

W.B. McKellar, SURGEON DENTIST.

Would most respectfully state to the public that he has moved in his new rooms over Captain McFall's store, on Main street, and can at all times be found ready to do any and everything in his line for cash.

Mr. Edwin Jones will work at one-fourth

are indebted to me, that they would find it very much to their interest to call and settle soon or they will be sued. Feb 13 tf

A CARD.

URGED, by the many changes which distress the community-among which is the fact that we have to pay cash for every thing purchased-we are compelled to publish the following terms and conditions upon which we propose to practice medicine,

" prescription at office or in the street - - - - - - - 1.00 " obstetrical cases (simple) - - 20,00 consultation - - - - - - 10,00

milage-per mile (day) - -(night) - - 1,00 Our terms are CASH. The above stated reason, alone, forces us to insist upon this. It is our intention to present bills, at the termination of every case, for services rendered and no visits nor attention can be expected from us afterwards, until the amount of such bills is paid.

> O. B. MAYER JAMES McINTOSH G. W. GARMANY.

Dec. 12th, 1866.

WM. F. NANCE. Cotton Broker, Banking and COMMISSION AGENT,

Newberry, S. C., OFFICE IN REAR OF GRIERSON'S DRUG STORE Advances on Cotton to reliable houses in Charleston, S. C., New York and Liverpool. Exchange on Charleston and New York in sums 83 wanted. Jan. 23-4-tf.

WANTED. For EXCLISH ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVELY

WOOL,

Or Unshorn Sheep Skins. Market prices paid in cash, or Cloth ex-

WM. F. NANGE. Office in rear Grierson's Drug Store, New-

Exchange

On Charleston AT PAR, in sums as wanted Checks On New York in sums of \$100 and upwards, remitted promptly to order.

Liberal Advances Made on Cotton and other produce con-

Charleston, S. C., New York, and Liverpool.

Plantation Supplies

On liberal terms.

WM. F. NANCE, November 28 tf LEWIS BUTLER.

HAIR DRESSER, RESPECTFULLY announces to the genthe old shop, opposite the Court House, and next to Messrs: I. M. Suber & Co., where he will be happy to wait upon all in the exercise of his profession. His object is to please the most fastidious taste, and

the keeping of his shop shall be after the most unexceptionable style. Shaving, Trimming Snampooing, and Hairdying executed in the most approved Jan. 23-4-tf.

S. R. CHAPMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C. Will attend to business entrusted to his care. Office at Bookstore.

C. H. KINGSMORE

Is still at the old stand, Prepared to Take Ambrotypes & Photographs, adopted the amendment to the

Cabinet & Life size Portraits, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Con- to the fair sex, exclaimed, with From Life or any kind of Picture. He will gress, and known as Article 14, enthusiasm, "three thousand lavisit the country or a neighboring town to and when said article shall have dies hanging on the lips of a sinpaint Portraits. A cloudy day as good as Jan 16 | become a part of the Constitution | gle man !"

ernment or adequate protection admitted therefrom on their takfor life or property now exist in ing the oath prescribed by law, the rebel States of Virginia, North | and then and thereafter the pre-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, ceding sections of this Act shall Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced that no person excluded from the in said States until loyal and Re- privilege of holding office by said publican State Governments can proposed amendment to the Conbe legally established; therefore, stitution of the United States shall

State shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the stitution for any of said rebel military authority of the United States, nor shall any such persons States, as hereinafter prescribed, vote for members of such convenand for that purpose, Virginia shall | tion." constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas United States, any civil governthe fifth district.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he

ty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of General Upsetting of Titles in and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, under

this Act, shall be null and void. SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this Act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this Act, except in so far as they may

conflict with its provisions. SEC. 5. That when the people of any of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twentyone years old and upwards, or whatever race, color or previous condition who have been resident in said State for one year previous FASHIONABLE BARBER and to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or tlemen of Newberry, that he has opened at for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualification herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitu- thing done in the legislatures or to ladies' drawers and children's tion shall be ratified by a majority | courts, or in any other depart- | pantaletts-an ornamental appurof the persons voting on the ques- ments of these governments, are tenance to be buttoned to the gartion of ratification who are quali- void. The judgments obtained in ment which may be readily refied as electors for delegates, and their courts are void; the criminals when such constitution shall have confined in their prisons, by senbeen submitted to Congress for tence pronounced in the State examination and approval, and courts, are entitled to immediate last summer, and his wife shortly Congress shall have approved the discharge. There must be a gensame; and when said State, by a eral jail delivery. These are the vote of its Legislature elected necessary consequences of illegal only went away to teach his wife under said constitution, shall have | State governments.

Constitution of the United States

of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to repre-The New Reconstruction Bill. sentation in Congress, and Sena-Whereas, No legal State Gov- tors and Representatives shall be be inoperative in said State.

Then follows Wilson's amendment to this section: "Provided Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel | be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a con-

Mr. Shellabarger's amendment makes section 6: "That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to Congress of the ment that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the sede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisionbe entitled to vote, and none others who are entitled to vote section of this Act. And no persuppress insurrection, disorder and ment who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment."

the South.

The view we took yesterday, that the Shellebarger amendment to the District bill endangered all titles made in the South since the advent of the rebellion, is endorsed by the New York Journal of Commerce, as follows:

Much as we desire to see once more the harmony of the executive and legislative departments of the Government, and injurious as their disagreement is to the business interests of the country, we cannot believe it to be the duty of the President to give his sanction to this bill. If it must assume the form of law, let it stand before the country as the law of Congress without the approval of the Executive department. It seems to us impossible that it should ever re ceive the sanction of the judiciary.

For the present we shall do little more than make a few comments upon the preamble to this bill. The preamble is in these

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be

legally established: therefore. 1. "No legal State governments exists in the rebel States of Virginia," &c. If there be no legal State governments, then every-

An editor describing a lecture

Our Duty.

We would have been gratified if we of the South could have ignored politics altogether; but that was, and is, an impossibility. We could not, and cannot avoid taking an interest in political affairs which concern us so closely as do those of the United States. Our fate is in the hands of the Northern people; and whatever they do in regard to the South or to the Union, must effect that fate for good or for evil. Hence, while our people very wisely abstained from all interference or active participation in political affairs, could not shut their eyes to events that were transpiring around them; and neither could the press of the South observe silence on the subject. It is its duty to keep the people posted in regard to everything that concerns them, and in the performance of this duty, it became necessary not only to state what was going on, but to endeavor, by calm and considerate argument, to endeavor to soften the aspiration of the hour, and turn aside the wrath of our enemies. This United States, at any time to duty, the press of the South, with abolish, modify, control, and super- but few exceptions, has fully and fearlessly performed; and because it has failed to accomplish anyal governments all persons shall thing of good, it does not necessarily follow that it has erred.

Now, however, a change has ta-SEC. 3. That it shall be the du- under the provisions of the fifth ken place; and we can no longer do good in the discussion of polison shall be eligible to any office ties. A fate more severe than under such provisional govern- that of Ireland, or Poland, or Hungary, seems to await us; and we can only fold our arms in partial resignation, awaiting that time when a just Providence will lead us out of the land of bondage to peace and security. Avoiding everything that can exasperate our rulers, yielding a prompt obedience to military orders and regulations, and devoting ourselves as far as possible to the development of our resources, we may lessen to some extent the weight of the burthen which has been imposed upon us. For we must remember that it's not alone men who have to suffer, but innocent women and children; and, for their sakes, we must make our condition as easy as possible. Perhaps something may soon arise to relieve us of the burthen, and restore the Union, as it ought to be. Let us be prudent, patient and hopeful.

[Augusta Press.

No LITIGATION .- In these days of excessive litigation it is refreshing to learn that there is at least one community where there is comparatively little suing. We learn from a friend that this is the case at Anderson. There have been only about one hundred and thirty cases entered there thus far, and apparently there is little disposition to enter more. The Sheriff and Clerk are represented as lounging in front of the Court House, and the lawyers as sitting in their offices enjoying their otium cum dignitate. All honor to Anderson! her people have shown themselves worthy of all commendation. - Greenville Mountaineer.

PAPER PANTALETTS .- Among the new devices of the day are paper panteletts for ladies. A company has been organized at Mechanics Falls, Me., to manufacture borders placed when soiled.

A Chicago husband disappeared after obtained a divorce. Now he has reappeared, saying that "he a lesson," and as the pair have been remarried, it is fair to assume that she has learned it.

The largest county in Texas-Presidio-is equal in area to four such States as Massachusetts.

AGRICULTURAL.

We publish the annexed accoun of the trial of a steam-plow, which took place at the grounds of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Association, of New Orleans. Mr. Max Eyth, late engineer in chief to the Pacha of Egypt, exhibited the machine, manœuvring it after the manner of the Egyptians, and clearly proved the utter inability of a freedman to turn up mud at all, in comparison with this wonderful invention. The planters present at the trial are said to be 'enraptured" with the steam-plow so that we may expect to hear of a speedy decline in the price of mules and the wages of freedmen, in that section. Says the Crescent:

"The plow moves between two engines with such ease and celerity, guided by one man, that the work of forty ordinary plows, with all the necessary hands and accompaniments, can be performed in twenty-four hours, and every moment of favorable weather may be improved with such promptiude and certainty that no time is lost in preparing the soil for whatever crop may be designed. The advantages of this wonderful improvement need only to be seen to satisfy all who are interested in agriculture, of its adaptability to our soil, and the economy and practicability of its working on a large or small scale. It is such an enterprise as should interest every planter and merchant in the State, and promises yet to revolutionize the system of Southern agriculture. We can ill afford to let planters of idea entertained by some South-Egypt, who have tested this machine, surpass us in enterprise for sheep to flourish, is entirely in the culture of our great staple, and with the advantages of the steam-plow, we may vie with the world in wealth and productive-

Sheep vs. Other Stock. The following briefly enumerates some of the advantages of keeping

Tney make the quickest returns for the investment in them, being ready to eat at three or four months old, and yielding a valuable fleece at one year old, and

perhaps a lamb also. Their subsistence is cheaper than that of any other domestic animals-grass and stock fodder being all they will require at any

They supply the family at al seasons, with the most wholesome and the most delicious meat, of the most convenient size for family

They present valuable products in two forms, their wool and their flesh, both of which are adapted to home consumption, and for sale, and both of which are adapted to either domestic or distant markets.

The transportation of them to market alive is cheaper than of any other live stock (not blooded) of the same value, and the same is true also of their wool compared and give up the exploded idea that with other and similar agricultural

Wool may be more easily and safely kept in expectation of a richer. better market, than any other and similar product, as it is less liable to fire, insects, rats or rotting.

pays much in the way of interest as rich as we would soon be, at the same time, which is not

Fattening Swine.

fattening their swine till October. This is not the best system of hog management. Hogs that are to be slaughtered about the first of December or January, should be well fed, with scrupulous regularity, three times every day. It is not best to "stuff" fattening swine in the former part of the season. unless they have attained a desirable size. Hogs should be kept growing rather than to allow them to almost subsist on grass, till within two months of the time when they are to be slaughtered, and then crowd them by heavy feeding. The quantity of feed should be increased from week to week, as the animals will take a larger amount. Furthermore, it is infinitely better to have all kinds of grain ground quite fine before it is fed out. It is also an excelent practice, when feeding fattening swine, to provide three vessels, each one to contain about as much as is fed at one time. Then let the meal be softened by soaking in water about twenty-four hours before it is fed. A still better practice is to scald meal of all kinds previous to feeding it .- New York Times.

The Baltimore Transcript, speaking of the great increase of the trade in wool in the United States, says :- "The Southern States are better adapted to sheep husbandry than any portion of the world, and we would specially commend this branch of enterprise to the attention of their people. The erners that the South is too warm without foundation. Any part of Maryland or Virginia is admirably adapted for sheep raising. The whole South has a most decided advantage over other parts of the United States for the production of wool, in soil, climate and abundance and variety of grasses. The winter feeding of the most favored part of the North averages one hundred and fifty days, and costs, under the most favorable circumstances, 27½ cents per pound while in the Southern States it is not necessary to feed in winter, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. The Southern States, including those west of the Mississippi river, embrace an area of four hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or two hundred and eighty-eight million square acres. The attention to sheep husbandry need not impair the cultivation of the great Southern Staples.

Orleans Picayune, in remarking upon the policy of devoting less provisions, says:

In the name of common sense let our planting people grow their own corn, and make their own bread and meat. Do this first "cotton is king." And when home wants are supplied then grow cotton, and the country will grow

If the whole South could be induced to adopt a self-sustaining policy by making their own food An investment in them is self- and raiment, and give the balance Minnesota Legislature it is proposed to enlarging, and rapidly so, by their of their time to the culture of cotannual increase, while their wool ton, no people on earth would be

A season is past, and another true of many, if of any similar crop of cotton has been added to the records; but as far as its visi-Sheep, here, have but one ble effects can be seen on the wealth enemy, the dog, and his brother, of the Southern country, it had as ignoramus legislator; who, not well not have been made. A milhaving the capacity to compre- lion bales have been counted, hend the whole subject, and to worth a hundred millions of dol- raising it, yet to come out, is terrible, explain it to his constituents, al- dollars. But it has gone-gone lows the dog to run at large unres- glimmering to help other people, trained by law, and thereby this and to enrich other pockets. There inestimable value is almost entire- is nothing left of it. No more ly lost to the State. - Maryland money is in the South than before it was gathered. Some may ask, of all ladies of fifty years and upwards,

where is it? We point them to the huge heaps of freight and Many farmers do not commence produce daily landed at the wharf, and which, the moment they touch the shore, are whoeled away to the railroads and coast steam.

> CROPS AND MANURE. - The Southern Cultivator, now published at Athens, and the best Southern agricultural journal, advises its readers not to attempt to cultivate land unless it is well manuered.

ers to feed the farming people.

This is sensible advice, and the editor goes on to show facts and figures, which we condense into a few lines. It will cost as much to plant and cultivate ten acres of poor land as it does the same extent of good soil, and the same hands that manage the poor soils can do as much on the better lands.

The Cultivator advises its readers to invest a few dollars in fertilizers, and thereby make two or three hundred per cent. on the investment. A judicious application of these manures would bring in a good return and show a pleasing balance on the credit side of the ledger when the annual balance

KISSING THE WRONG MAN.-The Petersburg (Va.) Express tells the

following good story: A modest young gentleman from the country, while passing along one of our streets yesterday, met two young ladies-to him perfect strangers. He evidently resembled some handsome and favorite cousin of theirs, for as soon as they laid eyes on him, they gave him a very cordial greeting, expressed themselves as very glad to see "cousin John," and extending two pairs of very tempting lips in token of their sincerity. It was not until the kisses had been given and received that the fair ones discovered their mistake, though the gentleman in question saw it from the beginning. Yet was he so overcome by his unexpected fortune that it was some time ere he recovered his presence of mind. It's an ill wind that blows good to nobody; what "cousin John" misssed in this instance somebody else got:

[Augusta Phess. The Memphis Avalanche notices the case of Col. Harbut, formerly of the Confederate army, who is now dying in the City Hospital, in Memphis, from the effects of having swam the Mississippi in escaping from a band of jayhawkers. After the war, he returned to him home, at Waverly, Missouri, contrary to the advice of his friends, as he had been outlawed by the radical Legislature. He reached RAISE PROVISIONS .- The New the spot to find his dwelling a smouldering ruin, it having been set on fire, and his children havattention to the cultivation of cot- ing been burned alive in it. While ton and more to the raising of he was gathering their remains, he was set upon by a party of over 100 men, from whom he barely escaped in the manner stated.

> IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST .- It is stated that the coming spring will witness a larger emigration from Northern Europe to this country than has ever before our curred. In view of this fact the legislature of several of the Northwestern States are discussing propositions looking to some action that shall secure to them some of the benefits of this immigration. In the Indiana Legislature a bill has been introduced for the appoint. ment of a board of emigration, consisting of five members, for this purpose. In the print a hundred thousand pamphlet in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, setting forth the inducements which that State presents to such emigrants. The Madison (Wisconsin) Journal urges similar action by the Legislature of that State.

COTTON AND CORN. -The New Orleans

Cotton is low. Its net return to the planter, after paying tax, freight, commission and expenses, is not more than it was before the war, and the expenses of Is not this enough to satisfy us that it is to our interest to raise more corn and

The Petersburg (Va.) Leader created an excitement the other day by announc-ing its intention of publishing the names