VOL. III.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1867.

NO. 18.

HE HERALD EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

At Newberry C. H., By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER. TERMS, \$8 PER ANNUM, IN CURRENCY OR PROVISIONS.

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

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 as wanted. Jan. 23-4-tf.

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 Trues will work at one-fourth

At the same time I would say to all who are indebted to me, that they would find it wery much to their interest to call and settle soon or they will be sued. Feb 13 tf

Wm. H. WEBB, Of Newberry C. H., So. Ca.,

ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st., (West of Broadway,) New York.

The subscriber would state that his connection with the above house enables him to sell his goods at a considerable reduction below present market prices.

• January 9

WANTED. For ENGLISH ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVELY

WOOL,

Or Unsharn Sheep Skins.

Market prices paid in cash, or Cloth ex-

changed. WM. F. NANGE.

Office in rear Grierson's Drug Store, Newberry, S. C.

Notice.

Theodore Gouin and James McIntosh, both of the Town of Newberry, in the State of South Carolina, have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of a General Drug Business, at Newberry, South Carolina, under the partnership name and style of T. Gouin, in which Theodore Gouin is a general partner and James McIntosh is a special partner: to carry on which partnership bus-iness James McIntosh has contributed two thousand dollars, and which partnership commences on this the 26 h day of March, and continues until the expiration of three months after one partner has given notice to the other of his intention to dissolve the partnership. JAMES MCINTOSH. partnership. Dec 27 6

ALLAN MACAULY. J. E. STENHOUSE. STENHOUSE & MACAULY. Commission Merchants,

T. GOUIN.

For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Naval Stores, etc., and for the purchase of Merchandise generally,

66 Pearl Street, New York,

Consignments to us from any point in the South ully protected by Insurance as soon as shipped. aug_1y

S.R. CHAPMAN.

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C.

Will attend to business entrusted to his care. Office at Bookstore.

LEWIS BUTLER.

FASHIONABLE BARBER and HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the gentlemen of Newberry, that he has opened at the old shop, opposite the Court House, and next to Messrs. I. M. Suber & Co., the exercise of his profession. His object is to please the most fastidious taste, the keeping of his shop shall be after the most unexceptionable style.

Shaving, Trimming, Shampooing, and Hairdying executed in the most approved Jan. 23-4-tf.

Special Notice.

This is to certify that Jemime Stewart, a Mulatto girl 12 years old is regularly bound to me for seven years as an apprentice. She was stolen away by one freed woman, Julia Stewart in November last, and hired out by the said Julia Stewart. The said been notified to discharge and send home the said girl. Now: I hereby forwarn all ploying or detaining the said Jemime Stewart under full penalty of the law. April 17 16 St. MICHAEL WERTS.

Military Orders.

We make the following extracts of general interest from General Orders No. 12 and Special Orders No. 23, issued, on Monday last, by General Sickles:

[General Orders No. 12.]

PAR. X. The sale of spiritious liquors by any person or persons to soldiers, sailors, or marines in the service of the United States, is hereby prohibited; and any person so offending, procuring for, or giving away to any soldier, sailor, or marine, any spirituous liquors, will be brought to trial before a military tribunal, and shall fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, nor less than \$50, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months. And any person giving information of any violation of this order, shall, upon conviction of the person accused, be entitled to receive one-fourth of the fine imposed and collected.

Post Commanders will require sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and the police force within their commands, to report to them any violation of millitary orders, and arrest the guilty parties.

PAR. XI. Post Commanders will exercise a supervision over magistrates, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables and police within their commands, and will, whenever necessary for the preservation of order and the efficient discharge of their duties, assume command of the police force.

The Military Sub-Districts of North and South Carolina are

The territory embraced within this command is divided into Posts as follows:

1. The Military Post of Charleston, to embrace the State Districts of Charleston, Colleton, and Berkeley, and the adjacent islands; to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Infantity. Headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Garrison: Headquarters, and Companies A, D, F, and I, 6th Infantry, and Companies D, and F, 40th Infantry.

2. The Military Post of Hilton Head, to embrace the State District of Beaufort and adjacent islands; to be commanded by Brevet Captain James Chester, 1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery. Head-

quarters at Hilton Head. 3. The Military Post of Georgetown, to embrace the State Districts of Georgetown and Horry to be commanded by Brevet Major E. W. H. Reed, Captain 8th Infantry. Headquarters at Georgetown, S. C.

4. The Military Post of Aiken. to embrace the State Districts of Barnwell and Edgefield; to be commanded by Brevet Major L. Walker, Captain 5th Cavalry. Headquarters at Aiken, S. C.

5. The Military post of Darlington, to embrace the State Districts ATTORNEY AT LAW, of Williamsburg, Clarendon, Marion, Darlington, Marlboro and Chesterfield, to be commanded by Captain H. S. Hawkins, 6th Infantry. Headquarters at Darlington, S. C.

6. The Military Post of Columbia, to embrace the State Districts of Orangeburg, Sumter, Kershaw, Richland and Lexington; to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Green, Colonel 6th where he will be happy to wait upon all in Infantry. Headquarters at Co-

> 7. The Military Post of Newberry, to embrace the State Dis-Abbeville; to be commanded by on Europeans. Brevet Major J. M'Cleary, Captain 6th Infantry. Headquarters at Newberry, S. C.

8. The Military Post of Anderson, to embrace the State Districts of Anderson, Greenville and instead of asking it as a gift. Fifty Folk during her absence from me, he has Pickens; to be commanded by years later the same boy passed much he is forced to do for self-bill. A Union man, whose life has ultingly, which had been crossed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. persons, white or colored from hiring, em- Smith, Captain 8th Infantry. the synonym of magnificient char-

of Spartanburg and Union; to be commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Andrews, Captain

8th Infantry. Chester.

[Special Orders No. 23.7

PAR. 1, Special Orders, No. 21, current series, from these Headvost Court within the Military Post of Aiken, S. C., are hereby so modified that no sentence affecting the liberty of any person shall | gress of the United States, after be excused until it is approved by excluding from their seats the further ordered, that white per- ten Southern States, has estabslaughter, rape or arson on the a military government, absolute person or property of persons of and unlimited in its powers! It color, and persons of color charged is well known that these States Military Commission; the accused government. They now have no will be taken into military custo- alternative but unqualified submisdy, and the evidence in the case, sion to the military despotism with charges, forwarded to these thrown over them. It is to be Headquarters.

THE FOLLY OF THE DAY.—There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearances too often at the expense of honesty; and, though we may not be rich yet we must seem to be "respectable," though only in the meanest sense,-in mere vulgar show. We have not the courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but must needs live in some fashionable state, to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial, genteel world, of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for front seats, in the social amphitheatre; in the midst of which all noble, self-denying resolves is trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death. What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. These mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways,-in the rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor; and in the desperate dashes at fortune, in which the pity is not so much for those who fail, as the hundreds of rily swallow the military bill, reinnocent families who are so often involved in their ruin.

[Home Journal.

An intelligent London correspondent of the New York Herald,

A long time ago, a little boy twelve years old, on his way to Vermont, stopped at a country the same little inn as George Peabody, the banker, whose name is 9. The Military Post of Union- pheres.

cation from Hon. B. F. Perry in the Columbia Phænix of last Thursday. It will be seen that this dis-

10. The Military Post of Ches- tinguished politician and consist- not vote a lie! ter, to embrace the State Districts ant Union man differs widely with of York, Chester, Fairfield and the majority of the leading citizens Lancaster; to be commanded by of this and other Southern States. Brevet Major D. D. Lynn, Captain | His views will receive careful at-6th Infantry. Headquarters at tention from the people of this section, and will doubtless influence many in their action:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union quarters, which establish a Pro-; a republican form of government." Section 4, Article IV, Constitution of the United States of America.

Under the authority, the Conthe Commanding General; and it is | Senators and Representatives of sons charged with murder, man- lished in all of the excluded States with like offences against the per- have exhausted their power and sons or property of white persons, resources in a gallant and heroic will be brought to trial before a struggle for independence and selfhoped, and it is generally believed, that the military commanders in the Southern States will exercise their despotic powers wisely and humanely. It is the administration of a government, and not the form of a government which makes it odious and oppressive. A despotism, wisely, justly and virtuously administered, is the most perfect government that can be established. It is the government of God, established by him for the

> government of the universe. Five or six months ago, South Carolina, with all the other Southern States, rejected, with scorn and indignation, the constitutional amendment, which proposed to exclude from office their leading men, and reduce their representation in Congress, unless they permitted universal negro suffrage. Now, it is proposed by the military bill not only to exclude this class of persons from office, but to disfranchise them and exclude them from voting in all elections, and at the same time to enfranchise their former slaves and give universal suffrage to the negro. Strange to say, that there are many persons in the Southern States whose high sense of honor would not let them adopt the constitutional amendment, who are now urging the people to voluntagardless of honor, principle or consistency. I am happy to know that they are secessionists and never were Union men.

The inquiry is, which, then, shall we do? Whilst I have been wriwriting on the 6th of March, says: ting, the telegraph brings the I am inclined to think if we get glorious news that Mississippi things settled in America, and ar- and Georgia have appealed to the range our differences with England | judiciary for the protection of their before the end of this year, that constitutional rights as sovereign the next European mania for spec- States of the American Union. ulation may turn toward the Uni- Would to God that South Carolina ted States, very likely to the pur- stood by the side of Mississippi chase of Southern lands, and grand and Georgia, in this their last noplans of emigration. In another | ble effort to maintain their dignity | year something must be done with and honor as States and the just telligence alone can sustain a rethe vast accumulation of money rights and liberties of their citi- public. When the negro has acnow lying idle here and on the zens. If this last grand, expiring quired intelligence to understand continent. The United States is effort in favor of freedom should in high favor. If we have no fail, then the South will have to to make him feel an interest in the boasts of his success, saying he serious mishap, this will increase. | quietly meet the tyranny of Con-The lavish expenditures of Ameri- gress; but, in meeting, she need be allowed to vote. This principle ber of marriages he has brought cans in Paris and elsewhere, backed not embrace the hideous thing. has been adopted in most of the about, and in getting off some ed to practice patience in what as it is in most cases by unques- When the military order is issued tioned and rapidly acquired wealth, for a registration of voters, let just. But it is wicked to put maids. He has shown a list of delay in procuring your limb. tricts of Newberry, Laurens and is making a serious impression up- every man, not disfranchised, go ballots into the hands of those one hundred and sixty-five names forward and register his name. When the election is ordered for a their employers, or the mischiev- whom, he confesses, have not the convention, it will be the duty of every voter to cast his vote for the wisest, best and most trustworthy men who are eligible to iniquitous than the discriminating listers as candidates for matrimoseats in that convention. This disfranchisement of the military ny. He pointed to one name ex-

ville, to embrace the State Districts | Gov. Perry on the Situation. | then endorse on his ticket, "No | and who after his State seceded, We find the following communi- | Convention." . If he is a patriot and | fed or clothed a son in the Conan honorable man, he cannot de- federate army, is disfranchised! sire the change which the military But the man whose whole life bill contemplates, and he should may have been spent in treason-

void. Hence, the trick of making | stitution of the United States!

But if the people should vote disfranchised! "no convention," what then? The remain as we are under a military tion. Why, then, shall we volunyears, rather than seek new assobe guilty of the baseness of abandoning our friends at the North,

ills to which we are subjected, for principle, then we deserve our not accept the degrading terms now offered, worse will be imposed! | people. Have we any assurance that worse may not be imposed, if we do accept? Like the woman who consented to her own dishonor to save the life of her husband, and was then made to witness his execution! There is no faith in tyrants. Threats of confiscation are futile. Almost every one has been par- justice on the part of our oppresdoned, by taking the amnesty oath | sors, which sooner or later must or by special application. The Southern people may be robbed and murdered, but their property

cannot be confiscated. In order to debauch prominent Southern men, offers have been made in Congress to remove their disabilities, and, it would seem, not without success! Threats to the many, and bribes to a few, is rather than sacrifice their honor, the policy adopted for radicalizing | their rights as States, and the great the Southern States.

With universal negro suffrage and debauched politicians, we may bid farewell to all hope of republican institutions. Virtue and inhis political rights, and property in this business in Fauquier, who proper exercise of them, he should has been successful as to the numous agents of Black Republican ghost of a chance for matrimony emissaries.

He need go no further. Let him or a judge ten or twelve years ago, got her off at last."

able efforts to destroy the Union With the cunning which always and involve the country in a bloody characterizes the tyrant, Congress | civil war, who was a leading memhas enacted that the people them- ber of the Secession Convention, selves shall endorse the call of a and afterwards a distinguished convention, in order to give legal | General in the Confederate army, validity to its acts. Without this hurling his command against the endorsement, the whole proceed- United States forces in a hundred ing might be regarded as forced bloody fields of battle, is not dison the States by the military gov- franchised, unless he had previously ernment, and, therefore, null and taken an oath to support the Conthe people endorse the call of a There are many instances of this lor, to examine the various speciconvention. It is to be hoped character which might be menthat they will not be caught by tioned, showing the injustice and this cunning device, and that they folly of this disfranchisement. It may be able to influence their is believed that neither Gens. Dr. Bly, and his "Anatomical Leg," freedmen to act with them. But Beauregard, Hill, Magruder, or should a majority of the voters be Gen Lee himself, the illustrious than any others exhibited; and I, for a convention, then it is to as- commander-in-chief of the Confedsemble, and not otherwise. When erate forces, is disfranchised. But it assembles, the honor and desti- the humble Union magistrate, who ny of the State will be in its keep- | relieved the distressed of a son or friend in the Confederate army, is

There is not the remotest hope honor and dignity of the States or probability of the Southern will, at least, not be thereby sac- | States being restored to the Union rificed by their citizens. We shall | till after the next Presidential elecrule, till there is a reaction at the tarily degrade ourselves, and give North. It has already commenced | up our dearest political rights for in Connecticut, and will, sooner or a delusion? If dishonor must come, later sweep over the whole North- | do not embrace it. If we are to western and Middle States. Then | wear manacles, let them be put on we shall be restored to our rights by our tyrants, not by ourselves. in the Union, with honor unsullied If a man threatens to kick you. and the right of suffrage un- self-respect would forbid your exchanged. Let us await this Dem- posing your person to him and ocratic triumph, be it a hundred asking him to kick you at once and be done with it. We have ciations with our Black Republi- lived already two years under can tyrants and oppressors, and military rule, in great poverty and distress, and have been cheered all the time by the consciousness who have nobly defended our cause | that we are not a degraded, though for two years past, and sacrificed a conquered people.-We can conthemselves in the struggle for | tinue to live in the same way two Southern rights and constitutional | years longer, or, if need be, ten years, and feel a pride in knowing. If we are unwilling to bear the that we have maintained our honor, and made every effort posthe maintenance of honor and sible to preserve our freedom and constitutional rights. A man who destiny. It is said that, if we do feels that he has dishonored himself, is lost; and so it is with a

> Let us live quietly and peaceably, attending diligently to our various vocations in life-obeying patiently the powers that be; but never think of voluntarily voting away our rights as a State or our honor and freedom as men. Let us trust in a returning sense of come. Have patience, forbearance and long suffering. The Southern States fought four long bloody years for what they believed to be a sacred right proclaimed by all the American people in their Declaration of Independence. Can they not now afford to live four years longer out of that Union, republican principles of freedom? B. F. PERRY.

A WIFE AGENCY .- The Culpeper (Virginian) Observer has this queer paragraph about a "wife agen-

We have lately heard of a gen-

tleman who claims to have been Northern States, and is wise and hard cases in the way of old may seem to you an unreasonable who will be the passive tools of of females in Fauquier, many of but he takes all the names he can Nothing can be more unjust and get, which for five dollars he reg-

protection, and to keep the State been spent in trying to maintain off, saying she had tried before Government from falling into the the integrity of the Union, but who the war, and during the war-both Headquarters at Anderson, S. C. | the synonym of magnificent char- hands of unworthy and base men. | was a member of the Legislature | sides, Fed and Confed—"but I

To the Citizens of this State who have lost their Legs during the recent War.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Artificial Legs for all citizens of the State who have lost their legs during the recent war," approved December 20th, 1866, I caused a notice to be published to all Manufacturers of Artificial Limbs, to exhibit their specimens in the city of Columbia on the fourth Monday in March, and appointed a Board of Surgeons, composed of Doctors A. N. Talley, Robert W. Gibbes and B. W. Taymens submitted.

They unanimously recommended the "Army and Navy Leg" of as combining more advantages therefore, concluded a contract with Dr. Bly, to furnish the citizens of this State with the "Army and Navy Leg," at the price of \$74.65 each, which amount is to be paid by the State.

The cost of Dr. Bly's anatomical ball and socket-jointed leg precluded me from contracting for it, because the sum appropriated by the Legislature was insufficient to have furnished that leg to each citizen; nevertheless, each person who chooses to do so, may, by paying Dr. Bly from his own means, the additional sum of \$75.35, secure this more perfect limb, the cost of which is \$150.

His office will be located in Charleston, and but one trip is necessary to be made there for the purpose of having the !imb properly adjusted to the stump. Before its delivery each leg will be inspected by a competent person. To procure a leg, the following

rules have been adopted: 1. No person other than a citizen of this State is entitled, under the Act of the Legislature, to receive an Artificial Leg.

2. The person applying, must appear before the Clerk of the Court for the District in which he resides, and satisfy that officer that he is a citizen, that he lost his leg during the recent war, and is embraced within the provisions of the Act of the Assembly aforesaid. The Clerk will thereupon give such person an original and duplicate certificate, under the seal of the Court, certifying that the party is entitled to receive a leg.

3. The Clerks of the Courts have had forwarded to them blank forms for measuring the stump. Each citizen will procure two of these on obtaining his certificates. After carefully making the measurements, as directed in the form, he will enclose the original certificate and measurement to Dr. Douglass Bly, Charleston, S. C.

The duplicate certificate he will retain in his possession, until he receives notice that his personal presence is required, at Dr. Bly's office, for the purpose of adjusting the leg to the stump. Upon exhibiting this certificate to the conductors of the several railroads of the State, they will doubtless give him free transportation, going and returning, one time, the Legislature having in the Act requested the Railroad Companies to furnish transportation free of cost, and each conductor will make such endorsement upon the certificate as will prevent it from being fraudulently used again by the same or any other person.

Dr. Bly will notify persons at what time it will be necessary for them to attend at his office in Charleston for the purpose of fitting the leg to the stump.

As two hundred and fifty or more of artificial limbs are to be supplied, considerable time will necessarily be consumed in their manufacture, and you are request-

Dr. Bly advises, that unless some pressing emergency exists, the new leg should not be fitted to the stump during the warm season, and that the patient himself will be most likely to obtain a sattisfactory result by awaiting the return of cool weather.

The Clerk of the Court will be entitled to charge their fees for their official certificate, but it is presumed that they will, under the circumstances, cheerfully render the service gratuitously.

JAMES L. ORR. Governor of South Carolina.