The Newberry Herald.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.] FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE. [INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. III. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1867. NO. 20.

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
At Newberry C. H.,
By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER.
TERMS, $3 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.

REMOVAL

A. M. WICKER'S

Confectionary and Grocery

STORE.

I take pleasure in calling the attention of my friends and customers to the fact that I have removed into my

NEW BRICK BUILDING

on the corner in front of my old store, and have fitted it up in an elegant manner, and have now on hand the completest and

Best Stock of Fancy Goods and Goods generally to be found Anywhere.

The attention of little folks as well as big ones is called to my beautiful assortment.

Hoping to receive a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, I return grateful thanks for past favors.

March 20 12 tf. A. M. WICKER.

WM. F. NANCE.

Cotton Broker, Banking and

COMMISSION AGENT,

Newberry, S. C.,

OFFICE IN REAR OF GRIERSON'S DRUG STORE

Advances on Cotton to forward to Factors in Charleston, S. C., New York and Liverpool.

Exchange on Charleston and New York in sums to suit.

Jan. 23-4-tf.

Wm. H. WEBB,

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

WITH

ZINN, HEBRON & CO.,

Steple and Tower

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 Wm. H. W.

WANTED.

For ENGLISH ACCOUNT EXCLUSIVELY

WOOL,

Or Unshorn Sheep Skins.

Market prices paid in cash, or Cash advanced.

WM. F. NANCE.

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

dec 12 6m

J. E. STENHOUSE. ALLAN MACAULY.

STENHOUSE & MACAULY.

Commission Merchants.

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 fully protected by Insurance as soon as shipped.

aug 1y

S. R. CHAPMAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C.

Will attend to business entrusted to his care.

Office at Bookstore. Feb. 6

LEWIS BUTLER,

FASHIONABLE BARBER and

HAIR DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the gentlemen of Newberry, that he has opened in the old shop, opposite the Post Office, and next to Messrs. I. M. Suber & Co., where he will be happy to wait upon those 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, Shampooing, and Hairdying executed in the most approved manner. Jan 23-6-1y.

New Books.

Bullion's Greek Grammar.
" " Greek Reader.
" " Latin Grammar.
" " Latin Reader.
Xenophon's Anabasis.
Anthon's Homer.
" " Horace.
Wilson's Readers—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, & 5th.
Southern Readers and Spellers.
Histories, by various authors.
Richardson's Mensuration for the use, and many other [illegible]

General Garlington on the Situation.

From the Charleston Daily News.

Mr. Editor:—Many of my former constituents and other friends have asked my opinion as to the present situation, and our duty in relation to the late action of Congress looking to reconstruction, and I take this method of answering their inquiries, and giving publicity to my views.

Since the surrender of our armies, and the consequent downfall of the Confederacy, I have abstained altogether from the discussion of general politics. My attention and labors, as a member of the Legislature, have been more particularly devoted to the consideration of measures having for their object the relief of our people from their pecuniary embarrassments resulting from the war, the revival of the material interests and prosperity of the State. But, although I have not participated in the discussion of general politics, I have felt, and continue to feel, a deep interest in the subject. I have not been an inattentive observer of the course of political events. I have endeavored to inform myself correctly as to the purposes of those who, during the last two years, have had control of the Government at Washington, and as to the effect of the legislation and the acts of the dominant party, and particularly of the section to which our lot has been cast. And, I must say, that oftentimes my heart has almost sunk within me when I reflect that we have to look to the party then in power to restore the Union, and re-establish it upon the basis of constitutional liberty where our fathers founded it. Under the influence of the following and passions which had become unmanly inflamed during the war, at its close, the extreme men of that party obtained the control of affairs, and gave direction to the action of Congress. And there was just ground to fear that, so long as they guided the councils of the nation, the olive branch of peace and reconciliation would be withheld—there would be no settlement of our difficulties upon fair and just terms. Although our armies had been successful and peace prevailed throughout the Southern States, these extremists showed every disposition still to treat our people as public enemies, whose conquered territory was to be held by military power, and might be controlled entirely by the conqueror. Proceeding upon the assumption, which was false in fact as it is in theory, that by the ordinance of secession, adopted by the people of the South, and all the other acts of the Southern authorities, the States had forfeited their rights and privileges under the Constitution, and had become subjugated territories, the dominant party in Congress for the last two years—

Those agitators threw every obstacle in the way of adopting any scheme of reconstruction. While they rejected the President's plan, they refused to bring forward any plan of their own. This resulted from the division which existed in the ranks of their party—they failed to agree upon a plan. All efforts continued in this unsettled condition until near the close of the last session of Congress, when, as the time was fast approaching for the final calling in requirement of this question of reconstruction. All departments of industry, trade and commerce, began to feel the effects of this disturbed, uncertain and threatening condition of political affairs. The people of the North began to get restive, showed signs of disquiet and even alarm. Congress saw this, felt it, and went to work at last to perfect their measure. The result of their labors is what are generally known as the Military Bill and the Supplemental Bill. These two measures constitute the Congressional scheme of reconstruction.

I hope I proceed to give my views upon the steps proper to be pursued by the people of the South in relation to these measures. I beg to present a few thoughts upon what I consider to be essentially necessary as conditions precedent to a lasting settlement of this question.

It was a want of confidence between the people of the two sections of the Union, an alienation of feeling brought about by a long train of causes, which finally culminated in war between them. And it is this same feeling, aggravated no doubt, by the conflict of arms, and stimulated by the lust of power, which has been most influential in defeating or postponing the restoration of the Union until now. [illegible] been pursued towards the seceded States.

The war was over: it ended by the voluntary surrender of our armies in the field. After this, the people everywhere, throughout the seceded States, submitted to the authority of the United States, and accepted the terms of the amnesty offered to them by the President. Their cause had been lost, and they acknowledged the fact by accepting in good faith the results of their unsuccessful attempt at secession. Resistance to the authority re-established over them was no longer thought of; hopes of peace and tranquility animated [illegible] compelled their minds. That acts of violence, crimes committed by lawless individuals and bands of marauders, followed the cessation of hostilities, cannot be denied. But these were mere incidents attending the close of a war so long and carnage, the mark of which [illegible] athwart the sky as it cleared up after the storm-cloud of war had passed away. It is true that it required a little time for society to shake itself into its new basis, to adjust itself to the changed order of things and during this time there was some civil commotion, confusion and violence, but less, perhaps, than ever followed any great civil war in modern history. The great fact existed—the Confederacy had fallen and the people [illegible] were in the South, as well as in the North, willing to return to their former allegiance, and live in peace and harmony with those whom they had met in battle array, on so many fields. Why were they not permitted to do so? Because those who controlled the legislation of Congress had no confidence in our professions. Because under the influence of the feelings which brought about the war, and were engendered during its progress, they not only distrusted our patriotism, but dreaded political combinations that might be formed after the re-establishment of the Union and the admission of representatives in Congress from these States. Admitting that the relation of conqueror and conquered existed in its fullest extent between the represented and unrepresented States, there was no good reason, or just reason, for keeping upon our backs the heel of military power. On the one side, obedience to, rendered in good faith, it should have been accepted in the same spirit on the other side. According to the law of nations, promises made even to rebels must be held sacred. Congress ought to have kept its promise held out to the people of the South, that the war had not been waged against them for the destruction of their rights and liberties, but for the preservation of the Union. An amnesty in fact, has been published and accepted by the great body of the insurgents. By the same law, when this is done, "all the past must be buried in oblivion," and no one can be called to account for what has been done during the disturbances."

Again, according to the principles of the law of nations, as laid down by the most approved writers, the war between the United States and the States which seceded or attempted to secede, was a *Civil War*. When in a State a party throws off its obedience to the Government, takes up arms and acquires such strength to give effectual opposition to the sovereign power, this is *Civil War*, whether it takes place in a Kingdom or Republic, and the same laws are applicable to the contending parties while engaged in war, and as to their rights when it has been concluded, that apply to separate and independent nations under like circumstances. It follows, therefore, that when the States lately in revolt, had been overrun and occupied, their people were entitled to be treated as the people of an independent and foreign State that had been conquered. What then are the rights of the conqueror over the conquered country, as between independent States? Vattel says that "Some have dared to advance this monstrous principle, that the conqueror is absolute master of his conquest—that he may dispose of it as his property, that he may treat it as he pleases, according to the common expression of *treating a State as a conquered country*, and hence they derive one of the sources of despotic government." He then proceeds to argue the question on principles countenanced by reason and conformable to humanity," and arrives at the principle that "the whole right of the conqueror consists in the power of obtaining the object for which he took up arms, that is, security for the future, and indemnification for the past." In other words, the power and dominion of the conqueror should be exercised for no other or further objects than the support and prosecution of his rights; that everything beyond that would be contrary to reason and humanity, in violation of the great principles of right and justice which nature and the usages of nations have established for the government of mankind. When our war had ended, what was the relative position of the parties, what had been accomplished on the one side and lost on the other? The United States had accomplished all that had been proposed by the war, the attempt to secede had been put down by arms, the Union had been saved. Take even the abolition of slavery as one of the objects of the war, and that had also been accomplished. We, on the other hand, had lost everything save honor. The emancipation of slaves, and other losses incurred during the war had impoverished the people. In this condition of a conquered and impoverished people, what reason was there for retaining us in military vassalage? Did the safety of the United States require it? Were their rights endangered—was the Union in jeopardy still? Was it necessary to govern us by military power in order to secure our people, or any portion of them in the enjoyment of their rights of person and property? These States had their local governments and laws, which immediately after the close of the war had been conformed to the great changes which had resulted from it. The people met in conventions, and changed their State Constitutions so as to adopt them to the new order of things. They abolished slavery forever, and guaranteed the protection of the laws to all classes of people, of every race and color." Law and order—submission to the authority of the United States—prevailed throughout all the States. Had we not the right to expect, under these circumstances, that a generous conqueror would bury the past in oblivion, and accept the pledges of obedience which had been given in good faith by a brave and honorable people? They had been conquered—humbled to the dust; but they were of the same blood and lineage as their conquerors, and entitled to the same confidence in their promises and pledges. Why, then, were they still denied the rights of citizens, and excluded from all participation in the blessings of a common Government which our fathers had established, while all its burdens were imposed upon them? The answer I have already given. It was because those who controlled the action of Congress distrusted our professions—had no confidence in our observance of the pledges which we had given. It was because the feelings and passions which the war had engendered, had not subsided and given free scope to the exercise of reason. These causes, and the desire of the dominant party to retain control of the Government, have retarded the work of reconstruction, and thus far excluded us from all participation in the Government. The removal of these causes, the restoration of confidence between the people of the two sections, acting upon, controlling and directing the legislation of Congress, and pervading all the departments of the Government, is therefore necessary to a restoration of the Union upon terms of equality and justice.

The Congressional scheme of reconstruction, as comprised in the two measures to which I have referred, may be viewed in a two-fold aspect. First. They provide a form of government for the rebel States differing from that which existed at the time these measures were passed. This form of government is the most simple that could have been contrived—a pure military despotism. It is true that all the machinery of the local governments, which had been remodeled and readjusted under the Executive policy, was left in the hands of the military commanders to be used or not used by them, as in their judgement they might think proper. The civil governments then in operation were made subordinate to the military. The Commanding General of each of the five Districts into which the States are divided is vested by these Acts of Congress with power to change at will the laws then in force; to make such laws as he may choose to make; to administer the laws by such tribunals as he may establish; to annul existing forms of trial and judicial proceedings at pleasure, to set aside trial by jury. To him is entrusted the law making power, and the power to enforce the laws by such instrumentalities as he may adopt—all the powers which usually belong to an absolute monarch. This government is to be continued over the people of these States until they are restored to the Union. Secondly. These measures prescribe a scheme of reconstruction, the manner in which the States are to be brought back, or permitted to go back, into the Union. This scheme provides for the registration of voters in each State, and fixes their qualifications, authorizes a convention to be called to adopt a new Constitution, to be ascertained by ballot. The Constitution, when adopted and ratified by a majority of qualified voters is to be submitted to Congress for their approval, and, if approved, their Representatives are to be admitted into Congress who are not disqualified from holding office and who can take the oath required by the Act of 1862—the Ironclad oath as it has been termed. This is a short analysis of the leading provisions of these measures. In considering the question, what course the people should take in reference to these measures, I would in the outset remark, that it is not supposable to be determined under the influence of prejudice or passion. It is a great question of state policy, and to arrive at a proper conclusion requires a calm view of all the [illegible] [illegible] by prejudice or pre-conceived opinions. We should look calmly and dispassionately at our present situation, and to what we may reasonably expect in the future, as the result of the course we may adopt. I have endeavored to do this. I have tried to forget the past: to rise above its feelings and passions, and to deal with this subject as a great and vital practical question, affecting in its results, as we may solve it, not only the present generation, but those who are to come after us; and my mind now rests upon the conclusion that it is our duty to acquiesce in the action of Congress, and to go earnestly to work in carrying into faithful execution these measures which have been adopted for the reconstruction of the Government.

I have not come to this conclusion because my judgment approves the principles or policy of these measures; I cannot believe that they are the best for us that could have been made, or that they are just and free from constitutional objections. On the contrary, I believe that a wiser plan of reconstruction might have been adopted—one more liberal and just to us, and less in conflict with the Constitution. But Congress has thought otherwise, and after long deliberation, has submitted this as their plan, and as the best they could make us, and have thrown upon us the responsibility of taking or rejecting it. The responsibility of this plan does not rest in the least degree upon us. The law making power of the Government from which we are now excluded—in which we are denied representation—is alone responsible for its enactment. By adopting it, Congress has decided for us the question as to the mode and manner of reconstructing the Union. If we do our duty, history will secure us against either the blame or praise which it may attach to the memory of those who have taken part in this legislation. If upon a fair trial, this scheme should fail in its object, the restoration of the States, to which it applies, to their former relations in the Union; if it should lead to the establishment of a permanent military despotism in these States, and to the final subversion of the liberties of the people, we shall have none of the responsibility upon us—our hands will be clean. If, on the contrary, it should be crowned with success and secure to us a restored country, and the blessings of peace and harmony, we may rejoice in the result, but the honor and praise will be due to others. If we reject this plan, if we should not accept this action of Congress as a finality, and as the best measure we are likely to get, what other plan of settling this great and perplexing question can we fall upon?

The plan of President Johnson I have always regarded as the best for us, and the whole country. It was the most natural, simple and easy. It was less objectional on constitutional grounds than the plan of Congress. It was more in accordance with the views which prevailed during the war, and before it was first supposed that it would be agreeable to the North, the very proposed upon the idea that the Union was indissoluble, that ordinances of secession were nullities—amounted to nothing more than proof that in the States which had adopted them there were persons engaged in insurrection—in a rebellion which finally assumed such proportions that it was necessary to recruit to the military power of the Government to suppress it. All his public acts and declarations show this. At no time, and in no manner, by word or deed, did he ever admit that the Union had been dissolved. President Johnson entertained the same views, and after he had come into power attempted to carry them out. He attempted to carry out to a general result the principles which President Lincoln had applied to particular cases during the war. But what the latter succeeded in doing during the war, Johnson failed to do after the war had ended; and it will ever remain a matter of speculation and doubt whether Lincoln himself had he lived, could have carried out his policy after our flag had come down. It has certainly proved a fatal legacy to Johnson and the country. At one time we had reason to hope, if not believe, that under the auspices of the present Executive this policy would succeed. But subsequent events have cast over us the shadow of a hope that, with all his power and patronage, he will be able to carry it out. It is still due to the thanks of the whole country for the stand which he has taken in defence of the Constitution against the encroachments of Congress. But in the conflict with the latter, he and his policy have fallen—it is dead. All that is left him to do is to execute the measures of Congress—their plan. And this is also the only plan left us to carry out. It is that or nothing. Are we prepared to accept the latter alternative?

CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

Circular.

South Carolina Bureau of Immigration.
CHARLESTON, APRIL 5, 1867.

To the Landowners in South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I take the liberty to appeal to your patriotism in behalf of the recently enacted measure of immigration; at least to the patriotism of those among you who entertain the opinion that an increase of population, industry, and capital will be beneficial to the State.

It is well known that European immigration is now mostly flowing to the West, where cheap lands and many facilities, and other inducements are offered. In the new States, public lands are yet to be had at a nominal outlay, and a stranger going there, need not for a moment be at a loss where to locate, thousand of places being always for sale, and registered for his selection.

With us it is different. Although there may perhaps be thousands of places for sale in South Carolina, no one can know where to find them unless they are advertised and registered in some well known and accessible locality. For this the Bureau of Immigration has partly been established. Without any charge whatever to the landowner, his lands that he can spare for sale will be registered and advertised in the best markets in the world. But how can this be done unless you forward the information? Have you no lands to spare? If you have, put on a fair and reasonable price, make the conditions of payment as liberal as you can, describe their location, capacities, and advantages and communicate with this Bureau. It may be said we will sell a portion of our lands reasonable and on fair enough terms, if a purchaser comes. But it must be remembered that no one can know this and, besides, that the stranger will be at a great expense, whilst in uncertainty, looking for lands, of which no one can inform him. Will he not rather go to a section of country where no such difficulties and delays need be encountered? And then again, the European immigrants that are looking for employment, laborers, servants, mechanics of all kinds, etc., where are they to find it? In your villages or your plantations, do you want a blacksmith, wheelwright, millwright, carpenter, cabinet-maker, soldier, shoemaker, tailor, etc.? this Bureau will endeavor to supply you. But you should say so; how else am I to know? It would never do to send such people tramping about the country, without an object. Do you have any good positions for factories, which you are [illegible] yourselves? Why should you not inform this Bureau thereof? state their facilities and advantages, their probable prospect of success and your terms of lease or sale? Do you have valuable mineral lands that you cannot realize for want of capital, why not enable me to endeavor to do it for you? It will cost you nothing. I may not succeed, but it will not be for the want of trying. I would respectfully, but earnestly, urge that this matter receive a prompt consideration. If there are a few men in every District willing to spend a few hours for the general good, let them meet at a convenient place, let them gather such information as they can, and then inform this Bureau what is wanted for their neighborhood, and what can be done; then, to further the intentions of the law, let them say what laborers, servants, mechanics etc., are wanted, or could find employment, and let them fix upon a current rate of reasonable wages for their districts; let them endeavor also to obtain information of such tracts of lands as might be had for lease or sale, describe their quality and value, and whatever else they may deem of importance. I most respectfully, therefore, solicit the co-operation of all public spirited men, more more especially of the members of the Legislature and the editors of public journals. Under the firm conviction that immigration is one of the most vital necessities of the State, and a sure means by which a portion of our former prosperity may be soonest recovered. I even take the liberty, respectfully to solicit the Honorable the Judges to bring this matter to the attention of the public in their charges to the Grand Juries of their Circuits.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. WAGENER,
Commissioner.

South Carolina in the Richmond Bazaar.

The following from the *Enquirer & Sentinel* of Saturday is the first notice we have seen of the contributions of South Carolina to the Memorial Bazaar at Richmond:

THE PALMETTO TREE.

the emblem of South Carolina, next attracts our attention displayed upon the State shield and accompanied by the motto "*Dum Spiro, Spero.*" The tree is formed of palmetto leaves and the canopy of the table is wreathed with similar leaves and garlanded with grey moss. Vases of flowers, bright and odorous, are scattered over the booth in rich profusion, setting off to the advantage the numerous elegant articles, all of which we are informed are to be had for a dollar, this being a prize table. A toilet set of Bohemian glass, some elegant perfumery flacons, a bridal toilet box of white silk and a rich jewelry case are donations from South Carolina, as are also some other articles; but the most of the articles here displayed are contributions from Richmond.

A fine picture of a young girl, a fancy sketch, is also the handiwork of the offering of a young South Carolina lady, and some very pretty artificial work, tastily enclosed with shell-work, are the product of one of Carolina's fair and faithful daughters. A pair of screens, beautifully embroidered in beads and worsted, will attract the attention of the ladies and are presents from Mrs. Gilmour, formerly of Richmond, but now residing in England; and an elegant Canton crape shawl, valued at $100, is also a donation from England. A pair of richly embroidered sofa cushions are a present from Charleston, and are worth more than a passing notice.

AN INFATUEE.—John McDonald, of Detroit, one of Sherman's men, who drank from a spring in Georgia in 1864 and "thought he swallowed something," has just been relieved of a four-inch lizard. He coughed up the intruder at the dinner table the other day. Mr. McDonald's health has been for some time running down, but is now improving.—*Exchange.*

If all of Sherman's men could be relieved of the articles swallowed or otherwise appropriated by them in Georgia, there would be an improvement in the condition of many of the people of this State. But we suppose that Mr. John McDonald's lizard was the only thing that gave any of them subsequent uneasiness. Hope he feels better, and that he will hereafter let Georgia live stock alone.—*Columbus Sun.*

The Abbe Bonn, a converted Jew, is the most popular preacher at the Tuileries,