

The Newberry Herald.

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FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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NO. 23.

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.

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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 Confectionary 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 continuation of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, I return grateful thanks for past kindness. March 20 12 A. M. WICKER.

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COMMISSION AGENT,
Newberry, S. C.,
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Wm. H. WEBB,

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WITH

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NEWBERRY C. H., S. C.

Will attend to business entrusted to his care.
Office at Bookstore. Feb. 6

New Books.

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" " Greek Reader.
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April 24 11. Main street, Newberry.

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., 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, Shampooing, and Hairdressing executed in the most approved manner. Jan. 25-4-11.

[From the Phoenix.]
ENOREE PLANTATION,
NEWBERRY DISTRICT, S. C.,
2d MILITARY DIS., May 18, '67.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I saw in your paper, of the 14th instant, a communication over the signature of "Many of your Constituents," in which my views of our present political situation are requested. I respectfully ask a limited space in your columns through which to reply. In order that we may have a clear and correct conception and understanding of what should be the action of the people of South Carolina with regard to the bills recently enacted by the Congress of the United States for the reconstruction and re-organization of our State Government, it is absolutely and indispensably necessary that we should have a clear, full and thorough knowledge of the principles of that great system of Government under which we live and the position which we at present occupy. Upon an analysis, either analytical or syncretical, the conclusion is irresistible, that ours is a great federal republic, and not a great, grand, controlling national government. It is complex in its system, being compounded of the separate Governments of the several States which compose the Union and the General Government of the Union, called the Government of the United States. That the thirteen original States that founded, organized and projected the General Government of the United States were colonies of Great Britain, each with its own charter and Government, and connected in nowise with each other, except as dependencies of a common empire, is an incontestable fact.

That these identical colonies did, in 1776, declare and promulgate the declaration that they were, and of right ought to be, free, sovereign and independent States," and to establish this declaration as a fact, each one acting voluntarily and for itself, entered into and adopted "articles of confederation and perpetual union," and that they, after a heroic struggle of seven years' duration, were separately acknowledged by Great Britain to be "free, sovereign and independent States," is equally incontestable.

These colonies having been separately acknowledged by Great Britain to be "free, sovereign and independent States," the articles of confederation and perpetual union which had been entered into and adopted by them had fulfilled their main purpose, and being unsuited to the then existing condition of things and the requirements of the times, the problem for solution with the statesmen of that day was what kind of Government to form. Shall there be one or several federal republics, or one great, grand, controlling national government? This was the problem for solution. Having just emerged from a long and exhausting war, and external pressure being great, and fearing possibly a renewal of the contest at an early day, it was decided simply to make "more perfect" that union which had borne them so triumphantly through the late struggle.

That the thirteen colonies had each its own charter and Government, and was connected in nowise with each other, except as dependencies of a common empire, before they entered into and adopted articles of confederation and perpetual union, and that in the adoption of these articles, each one acted voluntarily and for itself, cannot be disputed.

and not the government of a single nation or of individuals aggregated in an entirety. Being a government of States, politically united by voluntary common consent, and not the government of a single nation or of individuals aggregated in an entirety, it is a federal and not a national government. Being a federal and not a national government, sovereignty resides in the people of the several States, and not in the people of all the States aggregated individually in an entirety. It is republican, as the will of the people is expressed and known by and through representatives elected by themselves, and to whom they are responsible for their action. Hence ours is a great federal republic, and not a great, grand, controlling national government. This being the theory of the Government which we have ever upheld and maintained, and the General Government of the Union having been founded, organized and projected for the attainment of a specific end, as set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, and South Carolina believing, in 1860, that the great end and aim for which the General Government of the Union had been founded had failed, interposed her sovereignty, and by an ordinance of secession, withdrew from the Federal Union. After her withdrawal, the Constitution and Government of the United States was no more to her than they were to England or France. She, together with the other States that thought and acted as she had, adopted a new constitution and ran up a new flag, and put forth all of their energies and resources in a bloody war of four years' duration for the establishment of a new union and a new Government. When the armies they had put in the field were surrendered, the union and government they had attempted to establish was abandoned, and general disintegration ensued. At the surrender the generals in the field surrendered no principle, for no principle had been put in their hands; they surrendered their armies and munitions of war alone—the means put in their hands for the accomplishment of an end. South Carolina, however, by the interposition of her sovereignty, and her withdrawal from the Federal Union, imperilled her political existence, and having been vanquished upon the field of battle, lost it, and is now a conquered province of the United States.

The bills recently enacted by the Congress of the United States for the reconstruction and re-organization of our State Government, by reducing South Carolina to the position of a conquered province fully justifies the theory of the Government which we have ever upheld and maintained, to wit: That sovereignty resides in the people of the several States, and not in the people of all the States aggregated individually in an entirety. A sovereign State in the Union cannot be reduced to the position of a conquered province and be in the Union. South Carolina, a sovereign State, is reduced to the position of a conquered province. She cannot, therefore, be in that Union. A sovereign State in the Union cannot get out of it except by her own voluntary exercise of sovereignty. South Carolina was a sovereign State in the Union, and is now out of it. She, therefore, got out of it by her own voluntary exercise of sovereignty. For a State to exercise sovereignty, sovereignty must reside in her. South Carolina in getting out of the Union, exercised sovereignty; therefore sovereignty must reside in her. Wherever sovereignty resides there alone the allegiance of the citizens is due. Sovereignty resided in South Carolina; wherefore the allegiance of her citizens was due alone to her. The conclusion is irresistible that the bills recently enacted by the Congress of the United States for the reconstruction and re-organization of our State Government by reducing South Carolina to the position of a conquered province, exchange from the statute books of our country and the history of our times every trace of a charge of treason and perjury against the heroic and gallant dead and living who fought for the independence of their State and self-government; and it should be a source of sincere congratulation among the friends of civil freedom and constitutional liberty that the Government, by the release from prison of Mr. Davis, has shown a will to carry them to their legitimate conclusion, and has not let the escutcheon of this

great republic go down to posterity stained with the charge that she denied a trial and kept in prison until he languished and died a noble old citizen, because he obeyed the laws of his State and imperilled his life and fortune for her independence and self-government.

The first one of the bills begins by affirming that "no legal State Government exists in South Carolina;" that is to say, South Carolina politically is dead, but geographically she still lives—the word State being two-fold in its signification. The bills then give in detail the *modus operandi* by which political life may be infused into her inanimate form, and she may be raised to her former position of an independent sovereign State in the galaxy of States that compose the Union. Whether or not all the provisions of the bills are as wise and just as a brave and gallant people might have expected from a magnanimous foe and an enlightened statesmanship, is not for us to pause and discuss, but for history to tell, and upon which a coming generation will pass sentence, for it is not alone upon us that they are to make their impress, but upon generations yet unborn. To accept the bills is an impossibility, for to accept implies the right to reject, and as a vanquished people, held down at the point of the bayonet and the edge of the sword, we have no right or power to reject; therefore we cannot accept. The only thing left us is to bow courteously to fate—to submit to and carry out the terms strictly and to the letter.

Just as certain as sovereignty resides in the people of the several States, and South Carolina, by the interposition of her sovereignty, withdrew from the Federal Union, just so certain do the States that remained in the Union constitute the Union, and the Government is theirs, and they have a right to impose upon those that withdrew terms of re-admission. Had the States that seceded and withdrew from the Federal Union succeeded in establishing the new union and government for which they fought, they would have been known among the powers of the earth as the Confederate States, and the States that remained in the Union would have constituted the Union, and they would have been known as the United States. "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." (Art. II, Con. U. S.) The act of ratifying, then, created the Union, and the people severally of nine States was sufficient to do it. There was originally thirteen independent sovereign States, and as the Constitution declares that the ratification of the conventions of nine only of them was sufficient to establish it between the States ratifying, if the conventions of only nine of the States had ratified it, it would have been the Constitution between the States ratifying and the Union would have been created. The other four States, if they desired, could have formed a different government or governments, as each one acted voluntarily and for itself, in its independent sovereign character. Whatever is sufficient to create is sufficient to preserve. Nine States alone was sufficient to create the Union. Nine States alone, therefore, is sufficient to preserve it, and it can never be dissolved except by the voluntary secession and withdrawal, in their independent, sovereign character, of a sufficient number of States, and the establishment of the position they assume, so as to reduce the number of States that remain in the Union below nine—the minimum number sufficient to create and preserve the Union. The penalty of the interposition of State sovereignty and withdrawal from the Federal Union, and the failure to establish the position assumed, is to be crushed politically, and remoulded and re-admitted into the Union upon the terms of those States that remain in and constitute the Union. This is the order through which we are now passing. Just as certain as ours is a Federal and not a National Government—that sovereignty resides in the people of the several States, and not in the people of all the States aggregated individually in an entirety, and that South Carolina, by her ordinance of secession, withdrew from the Federal Union, just so certain was ours a war for independence and self-government, and not an insurrection or rebellion against lawful

authority. Ours being a Government in which the will of the people can be known through their representatives alone, just after the surrender, when the President imposed certain terms, we, supposing them to be the final will and determination of those against whom we fought, as he was their representative and not ours, having been elected to his high position by their suffrages and not by ours, carried them out in good faith and to the letter. In this we have been misled and disappointed. The terms that came to us now, however, come from the people of the several States that constitute the Union through their immediate representatives, and there can be no mistake. Let us take them in good faith as their final will and determination, and let us carry them out strictly and to the letter. Let us not stand and gaze listlessly at the wrecks and ruins by which we are surrounded, but let each and all go to work manfully and courageously, and build up the broken and shattered fortunes of our country, and if possible, make Carolina more resplendent in the future than she ever was in the past. Away with all feuds and bickerings among our people. Let every one who is allowed to vote register his name, and when the time comes, let him vote! Let each and all who are denied a vote unite their influence with those who are allowed to vote, and put in office the best men we can get, and let us establish the best Government possible, for it will be the Government under which we will have to live. Let us act so as to ameliorate, as much as possible, the condition of both races and all classes in the community, and, if possible, advance the civilization of our age. Should the clock of time be rolled back, let not the future historian lay it at our door, and record that we did it. Should the opposite counsel prevail, and wild commotion be added to our already disordered State, anarchy may ensue. Should this awful and dire calamity be in store for us and befall our country, nothing, no, nothing, could be more fatal to civil freedom and constitutional liberty. The Government of the United States is now our Government. We have no other. The United States flag is now our flag. We have no other. Let us maintain and support the one and assist in bearing aloft the other; until the reveille drums of the principles of this great republic are heard by a prosperous and happy people in every part of this beautiful earth which we inhabit, and her high mission upon this earth is accomplished, for she is the highest type and most perfect system of government ever devised by human genius and intellect. While I would pause for a moment and drop tears about the graves of the heroic and gallant dead who fought, and fell, and bled, and died upon the ensanguined plain of their country, whose noble sacrifices will descend to the last syllable of recorded time, and be sung around the graves of the last generation of man, whose hallowed spirits have ascended to high Heaven, where, with wide open gates, their manly souls have been received, and they now hold "sweet converse" with angels around the throne of the Eternal, yet I would shake off the habiliments of the past, and move out into the future with a firm and steady tread, for it is for the living that we are to legislate, and not for the dead.

Trusting that the magnitude of the subject will be regarded as a sufficient excuse for the length of this letter, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ELLISON S. KEITT.

REGISTRATION IN THIS STATE.—Judge Aldrich, in a letter to the *Mercury*, urges that every man in the State who can register his name should do so. He says: "There are other matters to be passed upon by the country, under the military bill, besides who shall be members of the convention. The constitution is to be framed by that convention to be submitted to the people for their approval, and unless the privilege of voting is secured by the registration, the power of the country may be seized by designing and unscrupulous men. My counsel, therefore, is, that it will be a fatal blunder not to secure this high privilege. If a man registers, he is not obliged to vote; if he fails to do so, he will not be permitted to exercise this great franchise.

The cattle plague has again broken out in London.

A Word to Farmers.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* has the following sensible remarks: As it is our privilege to advise, we must have a word or two with our planting friends. We recognize in them the wealth of the State, the financial power and prosperity of the State; and such being the fact, it behooves us, in a modest sort of a way, to have a word with them about their business, their interests, and the general prosperity of the country.

True wealth is not in what we make, but what we save; like reading, not in what we have read, but what we remember; not in what we eat, but in what we digest. So with the prosperity of any people; it is the internal wealth, or domestic wealth, that is felt through every fibre and nerve of our social system. A community of interests is true economy and prosperity.

As it is to-day, what do we see? What money our planting friends got for their cotton is fast leaving the State for corn and bacon; our wealth is but transitory—but borrowed—if we may so express ourselves; for the North-west say it is theirs; and sure enough, they get it by sending us corn and bacon, that we must have, when we could have raised it, had we studied political economy as we should have done. What we have to say to our planting friends is this: Plant enough corn for your own use, by all means. Better plant enough to sell a few bushels to your city, town and village neighbors, who make their living by their professions, trades, &c. Make as much cotton as you please, for cotton is sure money at all times, but do not forget the corn-field, peas, potatoes, and especially your hogs. If you do not or cannot sell provisions, do not come into the market to buy, and thereby enhance the price of such articles, to the hurt of those who live not by farming. But where you can sell, you do good in two ways. First, your farming is an advantage to your neighbor and State. Secondly, you put in your pocket money that would have gone out of the State, if you had not had what was wanted. You are thus enabled to improve your lands, or to invest money in stocks, if desirable.

We must live within ourselves, help each other, keep our money circulating at home among ourselves; build up our homes and towns; invest in home stocks or railroads. Such can be and ought to be done, if you will only be something more than mere cotton planters. But when the country is depleted of its wealth for the necessities of life, that could have been had at home, it is premeditated murder of our own financial happiness and prosperity.

Let this year proclaim the fact that all of our planting friends have provisions to sell, and that cotton must play second fiddle to the corn-crib and hog-pen. When such is the case, the day of our prosperity as a people is dawning, and, if continued in, we will soon stand in the sun-light of unembarrassed and true wealth. Cotton is a good thing in its place, but not when cultivated at the expense of all our provisions—remember that truth, and act accordingly.

CROP PROSPECTS BEYOND THE BLUE RIDGE.—The Greenville *Enterprise* says:

Last week found us on the other side of the blue mountains. Our route from Greenville was through Pickens, by Eastatoe and Jocassee Valley. All the way from Greenville to the foot of the mountain, there appears to be very little difference in the forwardness of vegetation, or in farming operations. Everywhere the farmers seem active and industrious. Fences have been repaired, ground broken up, and corn planted. We were beyond the cotton growing region. None is raised for market in the upper part of Pickens.

Everywhere the wheat prospect is, thus far, unusually good, both on this and the other side of the mountains, and as far as we could hear in Tennessee. We were in a county of North Carolina, adjoining that State. Corn and provisions are plenty in the upper part of Pickens, and still more so beyond the mountains. At Webster, the county seat of Jackson county, corn sells 75 cents per bushel. We heard some persons say that there were neighborhoods in the county where corn was worth only 50 cents.

O'Brien, the Fenian, sentenced to death has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Sad Death of two Children.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* gives the following account of the death of two children who had become lost in the woods. They were twins—a brother and sister—four years old, named Dunbar, residing in Limestone county:

The day was mild and pleasant, and they had been playing between the house and the spring, not far distant, where their mother was engaged in some household duty. How the little innocents were tempted into the forests depths is not known, but darkness came on, and the children were missed and did not return. The country is sparsely settled and no neighbors could be called on to assist in the search until morning. Then the alarm was given, and numbers joined in the vain effort to find some trace of the lost ones. This was continued until the evening of the third day (the searchers then numbering nearly one hundred) when they were discovered in a thicket, about two miles distant from the house, lying side by side, dead. They were the nephew and niece of Capt. Cane, of Dallas, the Governor's private secretary, and he has read us a portion of the letter from his sister, the unfortunate mother, which has sensibly affected us, and from which we have gathered some of the additional details of this melancholy affair, given above. She mentions another fact, which, simple as it is, touched our heart to the core. The shoes and stockings of the little darlings had been taken off and were found near them.—The explanation of this to our mind is plain. When night came on there was a sudden change in the weather peculiar to this region, called a wet norther.—The effect of the cold on the human system is well known. The children became more drowsy as the piercing wind chilled through their tender bodies, until they could resist the influence no longer, and then, in a half unconscious state, thinking they were at home, they pulled off their shoes and stockings, and, as it seemed to them, went to bed. And so, locked in each other's arms, they fell asleep to awake in Heaven.

PROTESTANT DEFENCE OF THE CATHOLIC DENOMINATION.—We copy the following able and well deserved defence, not of the Catholic creed, but of the denomination, from the April number of "The Land We Love":

A late number of Harper's Magazine contains a caricature of the Pope, representing him as an old woman in petticoats, with many ridiculous surroundings. Now we are by birth, education and conviction as strongly Protestant as any one on this continent. But for the honor of human nature, we must hope that there are few of our faith who have the bad taste, not to say the bad heart, to enjoy a burlesque of an old man in his hour of sorrow. We of the South cannot but think that he is thus held up to ridicule because he was the only Sovereign in Europe who sympathized with our people. We cannot but ask, too, why these scurrilous prints were not issued during the war. Was it for fear of disaffecting those gallant Irish soldiers, who led the attack and covered the retreat? When the Convent in Columbia, South Carolina, was to be burned, the Irish troops were left outside the city. When their services are no longer needed, the Head of their Church is mocked.

There are some other facts which we remember, not as Southerners, but as Americans. The first expression of sympathy with our struggling forefathers came from Catholic Ireland. The signer of the Declaration of Independence who had most at stake was the wealthy Charles Carroll, a Catholic. But for the assistance rendered by Catholic France and Catholic Spain, we would never have succeeded in our revolutionary struggle.—La Fayette, the friend of Washington, was a Catholic. To the same Church belonged De Kalb (who fell at Camden, South Carolina), Kosciuszko, Pulaski, (who fell at Saratoga, Georgia), Chastellux, and scores of others. A large number of the confidential friends of Washington were Catholics, and we have no desire to set up a claim to a higher or purer Protestantism than that of the Father of his Country. There have been no purer jurists than Taney of Maryland, and our own Gaston of North Carolina, both of whom were Catholics.