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[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE]

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The Inauguration of the New Government.

IMPORTANT ORDER.
HEADQUARTERS TO MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3, 1868.
[General Orders No. 120.]—*Ext.*

In conformity with the law of the United States, passed June 25th, 1868, entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress, all officers in the State of South Carolina, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, and not prohibited from holding office in said State by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, will, upon the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature, be inaugurated without delay, taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, and otherwise qualifying, in conformity with the laws of said State:

1. So much of the provisions of General orders No. 79, of May 2, and No. 83, of May 12, 1868, from these headquarters, as designate the time for the officers elected under the new Constitution to enter upon their duties, and requires them to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, being superseded by the law above cited, is hereby revoked.

2. The third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article Fourteen, is re-published for the information and government of those whom it may concern:

ARTICLE XIV.

* * * * *
"Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."
* * * * *

Should the disabilities of any of the officers elect not have been removed, or if they should from any other cause be unable to qualify, the fact will be immediately reported to the Governor of the State, and the present incumbents, if they are charged with any active administrative duties, or with the care of public records, or with the custody of public money or public property, will, in conformity with the law, hold over until their successors be duly qualified.

2. To facilitate the organization of the new State Government, the following appointments are made:

3. To be Governor of South Carolina, Robert K. Scott, Governor elect, vice James I. Orr, removed. To be Lieutenant-Governor, Lemuel Boozer, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill a vacancy.

To take effect July 6, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

4. The District Courts of South Carolina having been abolished, the records of all such courts will be transferred to the custody

of the Clerks of the Courts of the respective Counties, and all unexecuted processes or other unfinished business of the said courts will be returned to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, at the first ensuing session held in each County; and in like manner the records, papers and public property in the custody of the Clerks of said District Courts, shall be turned over to the in-coming Clerks of said Superior Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.

6. For the purpose of organization, the County Commissioners elect of each County in the State of South Carolina, shall on the day provided by the Constitution for them to enter upon their duties, or as soon thereafter as practicable, assemble together at the Court House in each County, and elect one of their number Chairman, who shall thereupon request the retiring Ordinary in each County to administer the oath of office to the said Commissioners; and the said Chairman of the retiring County Court is hereby empowered and required immediately to administer to the said Commissioners, severally the oath prescribed by said Constitution; which oath having been by them then and there taken and subscribed, said Board of County Commissioners shall be deemed duly qualified and inducted into office.

7. Until the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina shall expressly prescribe by law the duties of the Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks of Courts chosen, or authorized to be chosen at the election held in said State, on the 2d and 3d of June, 1868, the officers so elected shall, alter qualification, perform the duties prescribed for said officers by law under the existing Provisional Government of the State.

8. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of Probate elected in South Carolina, shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Ordinaries; and in respect to business appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower, and in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons non compos mentis, shall conduct their proceedings as far as possible in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the practice in like cases, in the Courts of the Provisional Government now authorized by law to take jurisdiction of such business, and records and public property in the hands of Ordinaries, will be transferred to the Probate Judges.

9. In like manner, until otherwise provided by law, the powers and duties of County Commissioners in South Carolina, shall include the powers and duties heretofore pertaining to Commissioners of the Poor, Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Ferries and Cuts, Commissioners of Public Buildings, and Commissioners to Approve the Bonds of public Officers, and in discharge thereof said County Commissioners will be governed as far as practicable by the laws and usages regulating the functions of the offices, the powers and duties of which are hereby conferred upon them.

10. It shall be the duty of each of the Boards of County Commissioners in South Carolina, immediately after their organization, to appoint a Treasurer to act until otherwise provided by law, who shall be required, before entering upon his duties, to enter into bond to the Board, with securities to be approved by the Board, and in amount to be fixed by the Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court for the County; and such Treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all funds belonging to the Board; and for his services shall be allowed a commission, to be fixed by the Board, on all sums

received and paid away, but no commission or other fee shall be allowed on the transfer of funds of the Treasurer from his predecessor, nor from the Treasurer to his successor; nor shall the commission allowed to the Treasurer, exceed the rate of two per cent. on moneys received, and two per cent. on moneys paid away.

11. The Circuit Judges, who shall be chosen by the General Assembly, shall, until otherwise provided by law, be authorized to exercise in suits in equity hereafter commenced, all the powers heretofore pertaining to Chancellors, subject to rules of procedure, to be fixed by Justices of the Supreme Court; and, until the adoption of such rules, the existing rules of chancery practice shall be followed.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

What Will the Democrats Do?

It has been asked, "what will the Democrats do if we help to place them in power?" The question is so well and appropriately answered and so satisfactorily summed up by Gen. W. A. Gorham, of Minnesota, in a late speech, that we insert the answer here:

If the Democracy get power in the Government, they will reduce the tariff tax on all your tea, and what you drink and wear.

They will restore the Union, and turn over all the Southern States' expenses to be paid by the South alone.

We will turn out and abolish 10,000 abolition Freedmen's Bureau office-holders, and save millions of dollars to the people's pockets.

We will bid the South support themselves, and go to raising cotton and sugar, and we will continue to raise produce to feed them.

We will pay the public debt in the same currency we pay you and the same you pay each other, and thus save millions more in the pockets of the people.

If we pay the rich in gold, we will pay you in gold. If we pay you in paper money, we will pay plethoric bond-holders in paper money.

We will enact laws to enable you to buy your goods where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can get the best price.

We will protect labor from the encroachment of capital.

We will leave each State to govern itself, limited only by the Federal Constitution.

We will reduce the army in the South, and send them to the plains to protect the frontier and new routes to the Far West.

We will restore commerce, peace and good-will between the North and South.

We will reduce taxes, both State and national.

We will lessen the office-holders, and release you from taxation to support them.

We will enact laws inside and not outside the Constitution.

We will restore peace at home and maintain your honor abroad.

We will inaugurate a day of moderation, order and good will, instead of hate and ill will, as now taught by Jacobin politicians.

We will give equal rights to all, and grant exclusive privileges to none.

We will substitute calm statesmanship for mad Jacobinism.

We will make pets no longer of negroes at the expense of the whites, nor force suffrage for them at the expense and against the will of those who have created and maintained the Government.

The rich think that people with naught are necessarily naughty.

Tribute to General Lee's Military Genius.

The New York Herald, to make a sensation, says:

"A MILITARY CANDIDATE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY CONVENTION.—There are many men who take the greatest possible interest in the Convention, to be held here on the Fourth, and are exceedingly anxious that the nominee of that Convention should be a soldier—a hero of the great war. In opposing Grant, they say a soldier is necessary. A record of battles fought, difficulties overcome, terrible and trying ordeals gone through, is the most tangible and effective evidence of a man's great qualities that can be put before the mass of voters. There is something in it. We only fear its inequality. For what sort of show do these Democratic candidates make with their records beside the record of Grant? They are nearly all men who proved impracticable, for one reason or another, and at one time or another, though, withal, good fighters, gallant and honorable gentlemen, who did noble services, which the country must ever remember with grateful thoughts. But what is McClellan beside Grant in our story? or what is Hancock? or what is Buell? It is not pleasant to have to name gentlemen who have served so well as these in terms that seem disparaging, yet it must be acknowledged that the achievements of men of this class pale altogether before those of the soldier who finally crushed the rebellion."

But, if the Democratic Convention must nominate a soldier—if it must have a name identified with the glories of the war—we will recommend a candidate for its favors. Let it nominate General Robert E. Lee. Let it boldly take at once the best of all its soldiers, making no palaver or apology. He is a better soldier than any of those they have thought upon, and a greater man. He is one in whom the military genius of this nation finds its fullest development. Here, the inequality will be in favor of the Democrats; for this soldier, with a handful of men, whom he had moulded into an army, baffled our greater Northern armies for four years; and when opposed by Grant, was only worn down by that stolid strategy of stupidity that accomplishes its objects by mere weight. With one-quarter the men Grant had, this soldier fought magnificently across the territory of his native State, and fought his army down to a stump. There never was such an army, or such a campaign, or such a General, for illustrating the military genius and possibilities of our people; and this General is the best of all for a Democratic candidate. It is certain that, with half as many men as Grant had, he would have beaten him from the field in Virginia, and he affords the best promise of any soldier for beating him again.

How to Raise a Calf without Milk.—As it may prove beneficial to some of your readers, I will give you the experience of a friend in raising a calf. The mother of the calf died when it was a week old, and not having milk to give it, my friend made a paste of water and flour, to which he added a little salt, an egg, and molasses enough to sweeten the whole which he then boiled, and when cold fed to the calf. It grew finely on this diet, was fat and sleek all the time, and is now a fine two year old.—*Cor. Rural American.*

A dry goods clerk relates that a stylish young lady requested to see some lavender kid gloves, and was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little puzzled by the variety, she ingeniously asked: "Which of those pairs are the lavenderest?"

A stitch that doesn't save time—a stitch in the side.

To Merchants.

ASHVILLE, N. C. June, 1868.
RESPECTED SIRS: At the solicitation of a number of Farmers in this section, I intend to establish, next Fall, at this place a Depot for the reception and sale of such surplus FARM PRODUCTS as are raised here.

The Counties of Western North Carolina produce, in abundance, as fine Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, Irish potatoes, Onions and Cabbages as in any part of the world; while in Apples we challenge the world to produce equal, in quality or quantity.

For these necessities our Southern neighbors send, annually, many thousands of dollars to the North, not knowing that in these Mountains these productions can be purchased fully as cheap, and of better quality.

By purchasing from us you would do much towards relieving the pecuniary distresses of the people, and encourage our Farmers to cultivate those necessities of life more extensively, and thereby keep a large amount of money in circulation among us, which is now sent North. At the same time a large and profitable trade would be opened between the Mountains and the Merchants South of us.

The necessity of such a Depot as I propose occurs from the fact that a large amount of such products are raised in small quantities here, by impoverished Farmers, who, for want of means, cannot produce, on any one or two farms, sufficient surplus to compensate them for the expense and trouble of sending them so far to market. This difficulty can be overcome only by the establishment of a Depot near them, where the productions of a number of farms can be gathered together, and arrangements made with Merchants at a distance by which their orders may be filled promptly, and for any quantity. This will also insure to the merchants fresh, sound and prime articles.

Should you feel disposed to aid in this attempt to create reciprocal home markets and thereby relieve your impoverished friends and neighbors, you will confer a favor by informing me what quantities and kinds of the above named articles you will be likely to want.

As Asheville is some distance from any Railroad it is proper I should state that all produce ordered from me will be delivered to the Railroad nearest their destination free of charge.

R. M. STOKES,
Editor Asheville News and Farmer.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, (so said the correspondent who furnished the receipt for the Telegraph a year ago,) we speak advisedly on the subject:

"Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar: cork tight, and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further straining or boiling. This makes a most excellent and palatable wine."

How to Raise Winter Cabbages.

[From the Press and Messenger.]
Having been requested by many friends to give them my plan of growing winter cabbage, I have concluded to do so through the columns of the Press & Messenger, that all who wish to enjoy the luxury of fine, large cabbage through the winter at a small cost and trouble, may do so. The main point in raising cabbage for winter, in this climate, is to have them head up late in the fall and early winter. If they head up earlier, while the weather is hot, they are most certain to rot.

The seed must be planted in May or early in June, and it requires much care and attention—not much labor—to secure the plants as late in the season. If not protected from the sun, they will die as fast as they come up.

Prepare a bed in a partially shaded location, if possible; have the ground thoroughly pulverized, and if dry, well watered—lay off the bed in small furrows, six or seven inches apart—sow the seed thick—over them carefully with a rake of the hand, which is better; press the earth gently on them, if the location is much exposed to the sun. The shade must not be too dense or they will run up very spindling and fall down. Have the ground watered every evening, unless the weather is damp.

After they come up remove the shade gradually and continue to water occasionally, if necessary, until the plants are well rooted—work them well and keep all grass and weeds down.

No one who is unwilling to bestow the proper care and attention need undertake to raise cabbage plants at this season of the year. Plants raised in the Spring, and allowed to remain in the bed until the proper time for transplanting, will make good cabbage, but not so good as planted later. The stalk becomes too dry and hard.

They are to be transplanted in the month of August, and in the following manner: Dig holes the depth and width of the spade, three feet apart each way, fill them half full of good, rich, well-rotted manure, first putting in the bottom a tablespoonful of Peruvian guano, if to be had, then fill the hole nearly full with the top soil. All this must be done in readiness for transplanting during the rains in August.

Transplant deep, up to the leaves, in the middle of the holes. By this time the plants will have long shanks, the whole of which must be put into the ground. A very good plan, if it is desired to raise them on a large scale, is to lay off very deep furrows with a turn plow, put in the manure heavily, partially fill them, and transplant them. They must be hoed frequently, once a week is not too often, and always in the morning while the dew is on. All cabbage should be thus hoed. The bottom leaves must not be pulled, or they will not head well. Upon the approach of very cold weather turn them down to the earth, and cover up all the stalk, leaves and all, well with dirt, sufficiently to hold them down, only leaving out the top of the head. Thus managed they will continue to head during the Winter. It may be necessary to put some pine bark or straw over the head, to further protect them if the weather is extremely cold, though I have rarely found it necessary.

Upon the first appearance of the leads bursting to run to seed, cut them all down and put them away in a cellar or any other cool place, and they will keep until they can all be disposed of.

Cabbage are very liable to be eaten up in the Fall by the green worm. They may be caught by breaking off a leaf and putting on

the top at night, when numbers of them will be on the under side next morning. This repeated will soon destroy them all. Fowls let to run among them will soon destroy a great many of them. Cabbage planted my way will head very low, near on the ground, and fowls can reach them.

A sure preventive against cut worm, is to sow salt upon the ground in the Fall or Winter at the rate of three or four hundred pounds to the acre, which is also a good manure.

I usually plant the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The Bergen makes a very large head, but not so firm and hard as the others.

Any one pursuing this plan to the letter, and failing to raise as fine cabbage as ever came from old Buncombe may set me down a humbug.

The above article is copied from the North Carolina Press & Messenger. And while the advice generally is applicable to this climate, and its adoption recommended, yet the substitution of the Drumhead Savoy seed will suit us better, and the seed must be sown in July: So says the Southern Agriculturist, and the authority is good.—*Els. Herald.*

Cut It Short.

A lady who resides in this city and sports herself gaily among the fashionable ton of the metropolis, was anxious to make her husband a present on the occasion of his birthday some weeks since, and a dressing gown, she thought, would be a most useful acquisition to his domestic comforts. So she went and purchased a fine Persian pattern, one well wadded. Not remembering the exact height of her husband, she thought it best to purchase one rather too long than too short, to make sure of its usefulness. The day was wet, her husband returned in the afternoon and she presented him with a new article of comfort; and he fancied it indeed a great comfort after he had put off his wet garments, but it was ten inches too long.

"Oh? never mind," said the affectionate wife, "I can easily shorten it to suit you."

They had a party in the evening in lower Second street and very merry; and every one admired the beautiful dressing gown. After they had gone to bed the wind and the rain made such a noise that the wife could not sleep; her husband, however snored musically. She arose without disturbing him—took the dressing gown and commenced her work, cutting off about the length of ten inches to make it suit her husband's stature, and then went to bed again.

In the morning she was up and early to make some arrangements with her housekeeper, as several friends were expected to dinner that day. Scarcely had the lady left the room, when her sister—a good-natured old lady who lived with them—stepped in on tip-toe, in order not to disturb the sleeper, took the dressing gown, and hastening to her room, cut off about ten inches, as she knew it was too long the night before.

An hour after the gentleman awoke, and was now anxious to surprise his affectionate wife. Ringing for the servant he was told to take the dressing gown to a tailor and have it made shorter by ten inches. The good wife was detained longer than she expected; and scarcely had the dressing-gown returned from the tailor's when she came in the room. Her husband had just risen, and proposed now to surprise his wife and enjoy his comfort. But how surprised was his better half to see her husband in a fine Persian pattern shooting-jacket instead of a comfortable dressing gown!

A warning—mind your own business.

One of our confectioners advertises broken hearts for thirteen cents per pound.