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THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE]

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Our Farmer's Wives.

Next to being a minister's wife, I should dread being the wife of a farmer. Sometimes, indeed, the terms are synonymous. Raising children and chickens, *ad infinitum*; making butter, cheese, bread, and the omnipresent pie; cutting, making and mending the clothes for a whole household, not to speak of doing their washing and ironing; taking care of the pigs and the vegetable garden; pickling myriads of cucumbers; drying fruits and herbs; putting all the swags through the mangles, whooping-cough, mumps, scarlet fever and chicken-pox; besides keeping a perpetual river of hot grease on the kitchen table, in which is to float potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips for the ravenous maws of the "farm-hands."

No wonder that the poor things look harassed, jaded and toil-worn long before they arrive at middle age. No wonder that a life so hard and angular should obliterate all the graces of femininity—when no margin is left year after year, for those little refinements which a woman under any pressure of circumstances naturally and rightly desires, and lacking which, she is inevitably unhappy and coarse-moored.

Now your farmer is a round, stalwart, comfortable animal. There is no baby waiting at his pantaloons while he ploughs or makes fences. He lies down under the nearest tree and rests, or sleeps, when he can no longer work with profit. He comes into his dinner with the appetite of a hyena and the digestion of a rhinoceros, and goes forth again to the hay-field till called home to supper. There is his wife, and too often with the same frowny head with which she rose in the morning, darting hither and thither for whatever is wanted, helping the hungry children or the farm-hands. After the supper is finished comes the dish-washing and milking, and the thought for to-morrow's breakfast; and then perhaps all night she sleeps with one eye open for a baby or a sick child, and rises again to pursue the same unrelieved, treadmill, wearing round the next day.

Now the uppermost idea in the minds of too many farmers is how to get the greatest possible amount of work out of their wives. A poorer policy than this can scarcely be. They treat their cattle better. If they are about to be presented with a fine calf or colt, they take pains that the prospective mother is well cared for both before and after the event. The farmer who would not do this would be considered extremely short-sighted. Their cattle are not allowed to be overworked, or underfed, or abused in any way. Now, pray, is not a farmer's wife as valuable an animal as a cow, or a horse even looking at the practical side of it? Is it not as important to have a sound, healthy mother of children as to have a healthy mare or cow? You may say that no woman should marry a farmer who does not expect to work. I say, in reply, that a woman was never intended to split or carry wood, or to carry heavy pails of water. And yet how many farmers can we count who ever think of the women of the house, in regard to the distance or proximity of the wood or the water in relation to the kitchen? While too many grudge to these overworked women that

labor-saving apparatus in every department of their work which would prolong their lives years to a family of growing children. Then, to grudge such an industrious wife decent raiment wherewith to make herself and her children neat and comfortable, is a shame. To oblige such a woman to plead like a beggar for the dollar she has earned a thousand times over in any family but his own, should make him blush. Look at our farmers' wives all over the land, and see if, with rare exceptions, their toil-worn, harassed faces do not endorse my statement. Every mother should have time to talk with her children—to acquaint herself with their souls as well as their bodies—to do something beside wash their faces and clothes. And how are these hurried, weary women to find it? Of what avail is it to those children who come up, but who are not brought up, that another meadow, or another barn, is added to the family inheritance, when the grass waves over the mother's tombstone before their childhood and youth is past? or when they can remember her only as a fretted, querulous, care-burdened, overtaxed creature, who was always jostling them out of the way to catch up some burden which she dare not drop, though she drop by the way herself?

[FANNY FERN.]

How to Make Money at Farming.

The question of labor is beginning to assume a proportion of considerable importance. Hither to the farmer has offered the laborer one-third of the produce of the soil as hire, and many find themselves making nothing at it, while on the other hand, the freedman is complaining that "he can't live at the third." Nor can he live on the third of the produce of a poorly managed and bad conditioned farm. The only help for it, in our own opinion is:

- 1st. Not to plant one foot of land that is unmanured.
- 2d. To hire only as many laborers, and to keep only as many horses as are absolutely necessary.
- 3d. To pay the laborers, not in the produce of the farm, but in money.
- 4th. To hire labor by the month.
- 5th. To feed stock on clover, oats, turnips, &c., and about 20 bushels of chopped corn, per annum.
- 6th. To make use of the implements of the present age, and exercise a wise judgment in the selection and rotation of crops.
- 7th. To rent all surplus lands at a fair rate, to industrious whites or freedmen, requiring them to furnish their own mules, plows, &c.
- 8th. To make use of white labor, as far as possible.
- 9th. To practice the strictest economy, especially in the use of liquor, tobacco, &c.
- 10th. To farm in person, not by proxy.

Mr. Editor, if any one of your readers will adopt the above method of farming, I will guarantee them:—

- 1st. Surplus money at the end of the year.
- 2d. Satisfaction with the gifts of Providence.
- 3d. Health, pleasure and profit.—Farm and Garden.

The Macon Telegraph speaks of a visit to Middle Georgia of an eminent and official gentleman from Italy with reference to the selection of a favorable country for an Italian settlement and the culture of the silk worm.

Asheville (North Carolina,) has a new cheese factory. It makes, daily, 260 lbs. cheese, milks 180 cows, employs 15 hands, and fattens 50 hogs on the whey from the vats.

Gov. Orr's Message.

The message of Governor Orr to the State Legislature, is one of the most able documents ever submitted to this people, and with the accompanying reports and statements, exhibits, in a clear and comprehensive manner, the present condition of the different departments of the government.

In his recommendations Governor Orr is frank and plain, and he has evidently been prompted by a proper desire to render a faithful account of his stewardship, while, at the same time, he points out to the inexperienced legislators who temporarily direct our affairs the shoals upon which they are most likely to be wrecked. The views of Gov. Orr concerning taxation are reasonable and just, but it will be a shock to Republican property holders to learn that the late convention absorbed \$110,000; that the sitting Legislature will cost \$140,000; that the city and county jurors, under the new constitution, will cost \$99,000 against \$42,000 under the old plan; and that the total amount to be met by the State in the coming year, including the Legislature, the deficit for this year under General Canby's order, and the interest on the State debt due October, 1868, will be no less than \$1,057,638, without one dollar being appropriated for free schools.

Governor Orr advises a State loan, denies the State liability for the notes of the Bank of the State, urges that the Legislature take measures for defeating the attempt of persons representing a small portion of the bonds of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to sell the road to the prejudice of the State and all other creditors, and warmly advises immediate action for securing the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, whose importance he well explains.

Governor Orr explains the position of the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum, and passes to the University, which he recommends shall be appropriated exclusively to the whites, while the Citadel, in Charleston, may be converted into an educational institution for the colored people. White immigration, he says, should be encouraged by all available means within the command of the Legislature and the people. It is recommended that the State House be completed, and that a residence be furnished the Governor or his pay be increased. The codification of the criminal law and the adoption of a uniform system of punishment for crime and the restriction of the death penalty to murder and arson and other crimes of the greatest gravity, are recommended. The Governor offers more valuable advice as to the responsibility of sheriffs, the sale of land for taxes and the selection of jurors. He has no doubt as to the constitutionality of the homestead exemption law, and urges that a stay law be evaded.

The whole message is luminous, cogent and thoughtful in an eminent degree, and will be an enduring record of the thoroughness with which Governor Orr has considered the wants and necessities of the State.—*Charleston News.*

A Mexican correspondent gives the details of a plan of annexation of the Northern States of Mexico to the United States, in which the Governments of England, France, Mexico and the United States are concerned. All holders of claims against Mexico, of whatever nationality, are to be satisfied. The only hope of their payment lies in the United States, and the interference and assumption by our Government of all the vast indebtedness of Mexico, in consideration of the transfer to the United States by Mexico of her Northern tier of States. It is confidently expected that this will be the result of the enforcement by England of a vigorous blockade of Mexican ports.

Terrible Scene at an Execution.

A horrible spectacle was presented in Salisbury, North Carolina, on Friday, the 26th ult., at the execution of Rufus Ludwig, for the murder of his wife, after being married to her only eleven days:

He smoked a cigar on his way to the scaffold, and seemed not to care for the fate that awaited him. In the midst of the prayer he called on one of the crowd for a chew of tobacco, which he took and put in his mouth. After a hymn had been sung, Ludwig arose to make a speech, and rambled on disconnectedly for several minutes with the evident intention of gaining time. At length the sheriff forced him upon the platform, when a most extraordinary and exciting scene ensued. He at once made a wild plunge forward, with the intention of leaping off the platform on the farther side, and with the evident purpose of making a break and a desperate endeavor to push his way through the crowd and escape his impending doom. Nothing could be more hopeless than such an effort. But Ludwig had ceased to reflect; he only felt the animal instinct of self-preservation. He succeeded in throwing his feet and legs off the platform, but the two officers having hold of his arms and shoulders held fast, and pulling him backward fell, with the upper part of his back still on the platform, his legs and part of his body projecting over the edge. Several of the nearest officers of the guard at once rushed to the assistance of the sheriff and laid hold of Ludwig's legs, endeavoring to shove him backward on the platform. But the prisoner struggled with almost super-human strength. With all the vigor of his powerful and muscular frame, nerved by despair, he wrestled with fate. For a long time he uttered no word, but with convulsive and rapid movement of arms and legs strove to wrench himself from the grasp of the eight or ten men who now had hold of him. A thrill of awe and horror ran through the immense assemblage, and it awayed to and fro like a forest shaken by a mighty wind. But those whose duty it was to act remained calm and cool. The noose was two feet above his head as he lay, and powerful efforts were used to push him up to it. At the end of more than five minutes he exclaimed that he would stand up and be quiet if they would release their hold, but this was evidently said only for the purpose of inducing them to relax their efforts, for he showed no sort of disposition to relax his own exertions. The officers persisted in placing the noose over his head, and as he felt that inevitable fate now had him, he is said to have muttered a curse, which was overheard by some of those nearest him. It took several minutes to pinion his hands and feet, he meanwhile lying on his side and choking to death as fast as possible, for the rope was stretched by his weight. By the time his arms and legs were tied he had become motionless, the cap was put over his face, and the officers sprang off and knocked out the prop. In fifteen minutes thereafter the spirit of Ludwig was at the bar of God.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns that the violent rains in several of the Eastern and Northeastern counties of North Carolina have destroyed the growing crops entirely. The country is said to be flooded. The rains are regarded as the most violent which have occurred in the last fifty years.

A fond mother in Cincinnati broke her arm while spanking a disobedient infant the other day.

South Carolina.

General Wade Hampton heads the delegation. He was one of the most prominent Cavalry Generals on the Southern side during the war. He is unquestionably the leading man in South Carolina, and fills more nearly than any other the place left vacant by Calhoun in the hearts of the white people. He is extensively engaged in planting in South Carolina and Mississippi.

Col. Charles H. Simonton is a distinguished lawyer of Charleston. He commanded the 25th South Carolina Volunteers during the war, and was the speaker of the last White House of Representatives.

Ex-Governor Benjamin F. Perry was a leading Union man at the breaking out of the war. He was the only member of the South Carolina delegation who remained in the Charleston Convention after the secession of his colleagues. He was District Judge under the Confederate Government; appointed Provisional Governor of the State by President Johnson, in 1865, and chosen United States Senator by the last white Legislature, but refused admittance by the Senate.

Honorable James B. Campbell, a prominent member of the South Carolina bar, a native of Massachusetts, and an old Union man, but many years a resident of the State. He was chosen United States Senator by the last white Legislature, and rejected by the United States Senate, on account of his colour.

Ex-Chancellor J. A. Inglis, of the South Carolina Court of Chancery. Removed by the military authorities.

Ex-Judge A. P. Aldrich, of the Court of Common Pleas; removed by the military authority. Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Charles M. Furman, ex-President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Col. John S. Preston, a distinguished public speaker, and widely known as a liberal patron of art. Brother of the late Senator W. C. Preston. General J. B. Ker-shaw, late Major-General in Confederate Army.

General Millidge L. Bonham, ex-member United States Congress, late Brigadier-General Confederate Army.

General M. W. Gary, commanding Hampton Legion during the war.

Hon. Armistead Burt, a former distinguished member of the United States House of Representatives. Was in Congress many years before the beginning of the war.

Ex-Chancellor J. P. Carroll, of the Court of Chancery, removed by military authority.—*World.*

TAKING A SPIRITUAL INVENTORY.

—Occasional retirement, self-inquiry, meditation and secret communion with God are absolutely essential to spiritual health. The man who neglects them is in great danger of a fall. To be always preaching, teaching, speaking, and working public works is unquestionably assign of zeal not according to knowledge. It often leads to untoward consequences. We must take time for sitting down and calmly looking within and examining how matters stand between our souls and Christ. The omission of this practice is the true account of many a backsliding which shocks the church and gives occasion to the world to blaspheme. Many could say, in the words of the Canticles. They made me keeper of the vineyards, but my own vineyard have I not kept.—*Rev. J. C. Ryle.*

The young lady who sang, "I wish somebody would come," has had her desire gratified. Eleven country cousins have arrived and intend to stay all the summer.

A Curl Cut Off With An Axe.

"Do you see this lock of hair?" said the old man to me.

"Yes; but what of it? It is, I suppose, the curl from the head of a dear child long since gone to heaven."

"It is not; it is a curl of my own hair, and it is now nearly seventy years since it was cut from this head."

"But why do you prize a lock of your own hair so much?"

"It has a story belonging to it, and a strange one. I keep it thus with care because it speaks to me more of God and His especial care than anything I possess."

"I was a little child of four years old, with long curly locks, which in sun, or rain, or wind, hung down my cheeks uncovered. One day my father went into the woods to cut up a log, and I went with him. I was standing a little way behind, or rather at his side, watching with interest the strokes of the heavy axe, as it went up and came down upon the wood; sending off splinters with every stroke in all directions."

"Some of the splinters fell at my feet, and I eagerly stooped to pick them up. In doing so I stumbled forward, and in moment my curly head lay upon the log. I had fallen just at the moment when the axe was coming down with all its force."

"It was too late to stop the blow. Down came the axe. I screamed, and my father fell to the ground in terror. He could not stay the stroke, and in the blindness which the sudden horror caused he thought he had

had killed his boy.

"We soon recovered—I from my fright and he from his terror. He caught me in his arms and looked at me from head to foot, to find out the deadly wound he was sure he had inflicted."

"Not a drop of blood or scar was to be seen."

"He knelt upon the grass and gave thanks."

"Having done so, he took up the axe and found a few hairs upon the edge. He turned to the log he had been splitting, and there was a single curl of his boy's hair, sharply cut through and laid upon the wood."

"How great the escape!"

"It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge at the moment when it was descending on my head. With renewed thanks upon his lips, he took up the curl, and went home with me in his arms."

"That lock he kept all his days as a memorial of great good fortune. That lock he left me on his death-bed."

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE CROPS.—The Cincinnati Price Current of the 1st instant thus speaks of the wheat harvest and other crops:

Wheat has been harvested pretty generally, in all the States south of the Ohio river, and also in the southern portion of Illinois. The yield is not very heavy, but the quality is pretty generally highly spoken of. In portions of Indiana the weevil has been doing considerable damage, but this does not extend over a large district. The accounts from the entire Union, with an exception here and there, as regards the crops are generally favorable more generally so than has been the case for many years. The indications, of an abundant corn crop are quite favorable, and should this be the case, a large increase in the pork crop may be looked for the coming season, because the supply of stock hogs will be unusually large; for not only was the supply left over from last season large, farmers not having fattened them because of the high price of corn and the comparative low price of pork, but the increase since then has been liberal, so that the number now in the Western States, it will be seen, must be unusually large.

The Legislature.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Senate convened at 12 M. yesterday.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, B. F. Whittemore offered a joint resolution covering the proposed XIVth Article of the Constitution of the United States, which after a brief debate, was passed by a vote of 23 yeas to five nays. The resolution went to the House for concurrence.

The drawing for seats was then made, with the following result:—*Long Term—Four Years.*—Corbin, Arnim, Allen, Buck, Bieman, Hayne, Hayes, Leslie, Montgomery Owens, Rainey, Rutland, Randolph, Rose and Wright.

Short Term—Two Years.—Cain, Cohglan, Duncan, Hoyt, Tillson, Maxwell, Nash, Reid, Rogers, Sims, Swails, Whittemore and Wimbush.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The reading of the message from ex-Governor Orr consumed the principal part of the session of the day. The message was received as information.

A joint resolution, covering and proposing to adopt the constitutional amendment, was received from the Senate, and made the special order for to-day, at half-past 12 o'clock.

After unimportant business, the House adjourned until 12 m. to-day.

THIRD DAY, SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. Whittemore, of Darlington, at the request of the President *pro tem.*, took the Chair, when Mr. Corbin gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to organize the County courts, and a bill to validate the laws of the provisional government of South Carolina.

The first bill divides the State into eight circuits, which, of course, will necessitate the election of eight circuit judges. It also provides for three terms in each County, each year, of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas; also the times and places of holding those courts in each County. The jurors summoned to attend the Courts of General Sessions, shall also attend the next ensuing Court of Common Pleas, except in the County of Charleston.

The following resolutions, were referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, That all offices now held by persons who are disfranchised by the proposed fourteenth article or amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared vacant.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be authorized to fill such vacancies until elections shall be ordered.

After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned until 12 m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 m.

The session was spent in a violent discussion over the propriety of admitting the delegation from Anderson, against whom there is a protest.

Without definite action the House adjourned to 12 m. to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

HOUSE.—The following persons were nominated as suitable for the transaction of business:

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. P. F. Camp; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, E. Byas; Door-keeper, John Fitzsimmons; Assistant Door-keeper, Lewis Pinkus; Chief Messenger, T. A. Crews; Assistant Messengers, E. B. Thompson, A. Ruffin, and A. (Continued on second page.)