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Speech of General Hampton in Baltimore.

The Baltimore "Sun" of Saturday, says: "There was a crowded attendance on Thursday night at the Democratic headquarters to hear the remarks of General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. He was accompanied on entering the hall by Gen. Thomas F. Bowie, General Fitzhugh, of Kentucky, Lambert Gittings, Esq., and other prominent citizens, and his appearance was greeted with repeated cheers. Gen. Hampton said:

"I acknowledge many reasons why a son of South Carolina should make open acknowledgments to the State of Maryland. In 1776, when South Carolina was in a dark gloomy period of her history, and oppression rode over her fair domains with iron heel, almost as bad as now, the first ray of hope that came to her heart, clouded and dark with despair, was the sound of the bugle of the old Maryland line. [Applause.] She cannot forget how the sons of Maryland, under DeKalb, fought shoulder to shoulder with our patriotic sires, with Marion, Sumter and the rest of that noble host. She cannot forget how they fought at Camden, when DeKalb gave his life at Cowpens and at Eutaw. She has never forgotten the names of Smallwood, Howard, Williams and Gist. Let me say that some of your noblest and best sons are sleeping in that soil, and that South Carolina will hold their sacred dust till earth and skies, and seas are rent in twain. [Applause.]

But there are still warmer reasons why I should make my acknowledgment, for I remember that when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. [Applause.] For three years I commanded a regiment of Marylanders, and here, on their own soil, among their acquaintances and friends, I wish to say that among all the brave and true men of that immortal army, none were truer and braver than White's battalion. [Applause.] It belonged to what was called the Laurel Brigade, and when its Brigadier General (Ross) expected sharp and decisive work, I always knew it, because White's battalion was in front. He used to order Colonel White "if he met the enemy to ride over him," and it would have to be a very strong and very bold party indeed that White would not ride over. Some of those gallant men may be present; if not I hope my voice may reach them, that they may know that their commander prays for their happiness and prosperity. As they were brave and true and honorable soldiers, they must now, with that same fidelity they displayed in time of war, devote themselves to the arts and the pursuits of peace; they must, as then, devote themselves for the benefit of their country, to uphold the constitution, the Union and the laws, and go to work, as the most effectual means of so doing, for Seymour and Blair. [Applause.] It is scarcely necessary for me to give this advice, possibly, as every man I have met in Maryland is for Seymour and Blair.

General Hampton referred to the arrest of fourteen respectable citizens of his own county by the military authorities, upon the charge of murder, and who are now undergoing a trial before a

military tribunal at Charleston, when their innocence could have been easily established at their homes. As another instance of the tyranny and brutal treatment of the military, he referred to the arrest of twenty-six young men at Atlanta, upon the suspicion of murdering a man, who were each imprisoned in a cell eight feet long and two and a half feet wide, with but one plank between them and the tropic sun. They must have died had they not prevailed upon the sentinel to dash buckets of water over them. [Loud cries of shame! shame!] There is, fellow democrats, nothing we can call our own; life, liberty and property are at the beck of irresponsible officials, and we look for relief in the election in November. [Applause.] It may be a matter of surprise that men who fought as men never fought before should so quietly submit to such great wrongs. They have submitted because they believed to create trouble or raise riot would injure the Democratic party. [Applause.] They have been patient in the hope that the great heart of the American people would be stirred at the sight of their woes and calamities. In their ashes their wonted fires burn, but they look forward to the election in November as their relief from the curses that now afflict them. They might have made good terms with the Radical party, but they scorn to go over to those who oppressed their country. I am glad to state that the Democracy of the North and the East and the West met us with the heartiest cordiality, and promised us never to cease their efforts until the South was free. I am going home now with a great load lifted off my heart. I go back after hearing these noble declarations, relieved of anxiety, and with assurances of safety. I believe we shall carry nearly all, if not all, the Southern States if we have a fair election. If they will only count our votes we will carry them in spite of all the carpet-baggers they have. [Applause.] Maryland can do much in the coming campaign. You are free to speak and work. You have no shackles on your limbs or tongue. You can come and see us, and then, returning, tell the story of our wrongs. You can materially help us in every way. When I return to South Carolina I shall tell my beloved people they will again hear the bugle of the old Maryland line, and see her sons fighting shoulder to shoulder under the Constitution for liberty.

KEEP THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND LOOSE.—We have many years watched the varied results of the cultivator who keeps frequently stirring the surface of his soil, and the one who hoes or cultivates only when the weeds compel him to work; and as we have watched and recorded our notes, the result has always been in favor of the constant stirring of the surface soil. We do not advocate deep tillage during the growing season, but we would have the ground deeply and thoroughly stirred early in the season, whether it were an old or new plantation. Once, however, that vigorous growth of top and root has commenced, all deep tillage should cease, because, by pursuing it, constant and continued checks are given, and a truly healthy growth prevented by repeated breaking and tearing asunder the roots and fibers, the supplying pipes for elongation, expansion, and evaporation of the branches and leaves. By repeated surface stirring of the soil, however, no roots are broken; the sun, air, and moisture are enabled to penetrate and assist in the chemical transmutation of the earth's compounds and fitting them for absorption by the roots.—*Horticulturist.*

The Homestead Law.

The following is the homestead law as passed by both Houses of the General Assembly:

A BILL TO DETERMINE AND PERPETUATE THE HOMESTEAD.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, Section 1. Whenever the real estate of the head of any family residing in this State shall be levied upon by virtue of any mesne or final process issued from any court, if the same be the family homestead of such person, the sheriff or other officer executing said process shall cause a homestead, such as said person may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars to be set off to said person in the manner following, to wit: He shall cause three appraisers to be appointed, one to be named by the creditor, one by the debtor, and one by himself, who shall be discreet and disinterested men, resident in the county, and shall be sworn by a Justice of the Peace to impartially appraise and set off, by metes and bounds, a homestead of the estate of the debtor, such as he may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars; and the said appraisers shall proceed accordingly to set out the homestead; and the set off and assignment so made by the appraisers shall be returned by the officer, along with said process, for record in Court; and, if no complaint shall be made by either party, no further proceedings shall be had against the homestead, but the residue of the lands and tenements of the head of a family, if any more or other he shall have, shall be liable to attachment, levy and sale: Provided, That upon good cause shown, the Court, out of which the process issued, may order a reappraisement and reassignment of the homestead, either by the same appraisers or others appointed by Court: And, provided further, That should the creditors or debtor neglect or refuse, after due notice from the officers executing the process, to nominate an appraiser, then said officer shall appoint the same.

Sec. 2. Whenever the personal property of the head of any family residing in this State is taken or attached by virtue of any mesne or final process issued from any court, and said person shall claim the said property or any part thereof as exempt from attachment on account of the same being the annual product of his or her homestead, or as subject to exemption under the constitution, and the creditor and debtor do not agree about the same, the officer executing said process shall cause the same to be ascertained, and all exempted property set out by appraisers appointed and sworn for the purpose, as provided in the preceding section for setting out the homestead, subject to like limitations and provisions, and the residue, if any, shall be sold, which proceeding shall be stated in the officer's return of such process.

Sec. 3. The exemptions of sections one and two of this act shall not extend to an attachment, levy or sale on any mesne or final process issued to secure or enforce the payment of taxes, or obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or obligations contracted for the erection of improvements thereon: Provided, The court or authority issuing said process shall certify thereon that the same is issued for some one or more, and no other, of said purposes: Provided further, The yearly product of said homestead shall be subject to attachment, levy and sale to secure or enforce the payment of obligations contracted in

the production of the same: but the court issuing the process therefor shall certify thereon that the same is issued for said purpose and no other.

Sec. 4. The estate or right of homestead of the head of any family existing at his death shall continue for the benefit of his widow and minor children, and be held and enjoyed by them until the youngest child is twenty-one years of age, and until the marriage or death of the widow, and be limited to that period. But all the right, title and interest of the deceased in the premises in which such estate or right exists, except the estate of homestead thus continued, shall be subject to the laws relating to devise, descent, dower and sale for payment of debts against the estate of the deceased.

Sec. 5. When a widow or minor children are entitled to an estate or right of homestead as provided in the preceding section, the same may be set off to the parties entitled thereto by the Judge of the Probate Court, who shall appoint three disinterested persons, resident in the county, who having been duly sworn, shall proceed to appraise and set out, by metes and bounds, such homestead, and make return thereof to him. If no complaint shall be made against said appraisal and setting out of the homestead, within twenty days thereafter by any party interested therein, or any good cause appear to the contrary, the same shall be confirmed by the Judge, and ordered accordingly.

Sec. 6. Appraisers appointed to set out the homestead under this act, shall receive as compensation two dollars per day each for such services, and the same shall be paid by the officer executing the process out of the property of the debtor: or in case of the homestead set out to a widow or minor children, out of the estate of the deceased by the executor or administrator thereof.

The President's Message.

The Message of President Johnson, July 18th, recommends four amendments to the Constitution:

1. That the Presidential term of office be changed from four to six years, that no President shall be eligible for re-election, and that the President shall be elected directly by the people, each State to be divided into Presidential election districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled, each of these districts to control one electoral vote. A majority of the whole number of votes to be required for election, and if there is no choice, a second election must be held, at which only the two persons receiving the highest number of votes at the first election can be candidates. The Vice-President to be chosen in the same manner as the President.

2. That in case of a vacancy in the Presidency by death, resignation, incapacity or removal, it shall be filled by the Secretary of State, or by the other members of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretaries, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Postmaster-General and Attorney-General.

3. That the election of United States Senators shall be given to the people.

4. That the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be limited to twelve years.

These are all the propositions which have been discussed repeatedly, and Mr. Johnson does not lay claim to originality in suggesting them. He merely says that he has favored them publicly since 1845, and that he presents them under a deep sense of his obligation to recommend to Congress such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Fourteenth Article. RATIFICATION BY SOUTH CAROLINA. By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the 25th of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification, by the Legislature of either of said States, of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article 14, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and,

Whereas, On the 18th day of July, 1868, a letter was received by the President, which letter being addressed to the President, bears date of July 15, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of R. K. Scott, who therein writes himself Governor of South Carolina, in which letter was enclosed and received at the same time by the President, a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, ratifying the said proposed amendment, and also purporting to have passed the two said Houses, respectively, on the 7th and 9th of July, 1868, and to have been approved by the said R. K. Scott, as Governor of said State, on the 15th of July, 1868, which circumstances are attested by the signature of D. T. Corbin, as President pro tempore of the Senate, and of F. J. Moses, Jr., as speaker of the House of Representatives, and of the said R. K. Scott, as Governor.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with an execution of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one [i. e.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

By the President,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A Chicago paper says: We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt items, and after being away all day, returned with the following, which he said was the best he could do: Yesterday we saw a sight that froze our muscles with horror. A hackman, driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, came very near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heart-rending catastrophes ever recorded, had not the nurse with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stepped into a drug store just before the hack passed. Then, too, the hackman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something he had forgotten, and turning about drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favoring circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother, affectionate brothers and sisters, would have been plunged into the deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses. The new reporter will be retained.

A Ratification Meeting in Columbia—Return of Governor Perry.

COLUMBIA, July 20—11 P. M.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held to-night, and was addressed by Governor Perry, who has just returned from New York. His appearance was greeted with the greatest applause. He spoke nearly an hour, giving a very interesting account of the way in which the delegation from this State was received in New York, and detailed the manner and causes of the votes cast by our delegates. He said that Hampton was the lion of the Convention. [Deafening cheers.] Hampton was courted by all parties, North, South, East and West, and when, as a member of the Committee on Platform, he submitted that section which declares the Reconstruction Acts void and revolutionary, the rest of the Committee told him to make it as strong as he pleased, they would endorse it.

Gov. Perry paid the highest encomiums to Seymour and Blair. He said the former was the greatest statesman of the Democratic party, and the latter the gallant officer who had the manliness, after the fight was over, to hold out the hand of fellowship. Alluding to the late Act of Congress respecting the Electoral College, Perry said that it was the greatest fraud yet attempted, and meant that if the Southern States cast their votes for Grant they would be counted, if for Seymour they would be excluded. In this case he said Gen. Blair's letter would have a practical illustration, and the Democrats of South would rise up and drive the usurpers from the halls of legislation. [Immense applause.]

[Charleston Courier.]

SILENT INFLUENCE.—The Rev. Albert Barnes says: "It is the bubbling stream that flows gently; the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood of warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he pours it from the hollow of His hand. But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gentle flowing rivulets that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and shall flow on every day and night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends."

BARBAROUS.—Henry Means, a colored man died in this city, on Thursday night; and because he voted the conservative ticket, his his color refused to assist at the burial. This fact coming to the ears of one of the leading citizens, he made it known, and at 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, thirty-five or forty gentlemen went to his house, and proceeded with the body to the cemetery. They had prepared a nice coffin, and all other arrangements for a decent burial. Thus he was buried by his white friends, and a beautiful wreath of evergreens placed upon his grave. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Halton, of the Methodist Church.

Had the fact of the refusal on the part of his color been known sooner, we doubt not but that hundreds of our citizens would have been present. And it was their plain duty to see that the man did not receive detriment, because he was a friend to his country.—*Charlotte Times.*

A men trap—Matrimony.

Kissing Along the Line. The Boston Post has a brief scolding article which, though neither very good nor true, we copy because it is on a popular subject:

The varied emotions excited by young ladies in leading cities, along the line from Boston to St. Louis, as kisses are caught or stolen from their sweet lips, is expressed in something like the following manner: A Boston girl says (with an assumption of indignation)—"Sir, I declare such a liberty as that is beyond all bounds of propriety and gentlemanly manners. I—she is stopped by another, which is not resisted very badly. The New York girl says—'Indeed, Mr. Brown, your conduct is a little familiar, if not ardent. I've half a mind to ask what you take me for?' The reply of Brown is that he takes her for something nice and sweet, and a sharp, rapid smacking ensues. The Buffalo girl says, with marked positiveness of manner, but with equally marked insincerity—'Wretch, thief, put that right back; I wouldn't lose it for the world. She not only don't lose it, but gets (as the wants) double principle and interest. The Philadelphia girl says—'So you think that's dreadful smart; you wouldn't have done it if I had been looking—no, indeed,' but she makes it point not to look. The Baltimore girl says—'Repeat the insult if you dare, sir,' and exposes her face that it may be done easily and often. The Washington girl remarks—'You've been and gone and done it, have you; now cipher out how much better you feel, and calculate when you'll get another chance.' The Chicago girl says—'Confound your impudence—do you take me for a New Yorker? I'd have you know there is a spice of danger in that little matter.' The only danger she apprehends is that you won't cut and come again. The Cincinnati girl says—'Did you ever—no, I never—you men are perfect monsters.' Affects tears and indignation, but it is assuaged by a duplication of the old dose. The Louisville girl says—'You've done it sure, well. If there is any more of the sort please help yourself. If you can stand it, I can.' The Detroit girl says—'Mien Jerusalem! what a naughty, funny man. Better you look out how you take one, two, four more, before your gut mother comes.' The St. Louis girl says—'Oh, go along with your nonsense; you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You can't do it again.' She exposed herself, and it is done again several times. No doubt many men would like to fight it out on that line, if it took all the summer and winter.

A COOL TOPEP.—A good anecdote is told of a man named Bentley, a confirmed drinker, who would never drink with a friend or in public, and always bitterly denied when a little overcome, ever tasting liquor. One day some bad witnesses concealed themselves in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat, seized him with his arm crooked and his mouth open; and holding him fast asked him with an air of triumph: "Ah, Bentley, we have caught you at last? You never drink, eh?" No one would suppose but that Bentley would have acknowledged the fact. Not he. With the most grave and inexpressive face, he calmly, and in a dignified manner, said: "Gentlemen, my name is not Bentley."

The tour of the world can be made in two months and a half. When the Pacific Railroad is finished, from New York to San Francisco will take seven days; from San Francisco to Hong Kong, by way of Yokohama, twenty days; from Hong Kong by steamer to Suez, thirty-two days; from Suez to Paris, six days; from Paris to New York, ten days: in all seventy-five days.