

# The Newberry Herald.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

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## THE HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
By THE NEWBERRY CO.,  
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Dec. 14

### An Act to Organize and Govern the Militia of the State of South Carolina.

Sec. 1. 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, That all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting—  
1st. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces of the United States.  
2d. Regularly ordained or licensed ministers and preachers of the Gospel.  
3d. Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller-General, State Auditor, Commissioner of Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Superintendent of Education, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, and clerks and employees in their offices, Judicial officers of the State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Civil Officers of the United States, Ferry-men employed at any ferry on a post road, and Millers.  
4th. All persons entertaining conscientious scruples against bearing arms, practicing physicians, professors, teachers and students in colleges, academies and common schools.  
5th. Persons regularly and honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military or naval duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, active members of regularly incorporated fire companies in this State.  
6th. That commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the loyal militia of this State, or in any of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no such officer shall be exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service, duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner he shall have been honorably discharged.  
7th. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

Sec. 2. That under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, all persons liable to military duty, within this State, who are not already members of the National Guard, as hereinafter provided, shall immediately on the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem necessary, but as often as once in every two years, be enrolled. Such enrollment shall distinctly specify the names and residences of the persons enrolled, and shall also divide the same into two classes—the persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty years to constitute the first class, and the persons between the ages of thirty and forty-five years to constitute the second class. Four copies of such enrollment shall be made by the officer making the same, one of which, (after being corrected), shall be retained by him; another shall be filed in the office of the Town or City Clerk in which such company is enrolled; another shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Courts of Record in the County where such district is situated; and the fourth shall be filed in the Adjutant-General's office. The persons making such enrollment shall be compensated at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day necessarily spent in making and copying the same; the number of days not to exceed ten; and the amount of such compensation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State, upon production of the certificates of the Clerk of the Courts of Record in the County and of the Adjutant-General, that such rolls have been duly filed, on or before the first day of February in each year in which such enrollment shall be made: Provided, That the Commander-in-Chief may, if he deem it necessary, extend the term of completing the first enrollment under this Act, not to exceed twenty days, and authorize payment for the same, as hereinafter specified and set forth.  
Sec. 3. That all persons duly enrolled, who shall neglect to attend the musters and drills provided for in this Act, except in cases of sickness, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for each day so neglecting, which, if not paid

to the County Treasurer on or before the fifteenth day of March next ensuing, shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes of the city or County in which the persons so neglecting is enrolled; and the Board of County Commissioners, at their annual meeting, are authorized and directed to annex a list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment rolls of the several towns and wards; and the warrants for the collection of the same shall direct the collector or receiver of taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing, liable to pay the same, in the same manner as other taxes are collected; the same to be paid to the County Treasurer. And when the name of any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years shall appear on the said roll liable to pay the said fine, the said warrant shall direct the collector to collect the same of the father, guardian or employer with whom such persons shall reside or be employed, or out of any property such minor may own or possess in the city, village, town or ward in said County; and such collector shall proceed and execute such warrant, and no property now exempt from other executions shall be exempt from the payment of such fine.  
Sec. 4. The County Treasurer of each County shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of April in each year, pay to the Treasurer of the State, upon his orders, the actual sum received from delinquents who have failed to attend such musters and drills; and it shall be the duty of the officers commanding the several regiments to furnish the County Commissioners the names who have failed to attend such musters and drills. The County Commissioners shall give the name of the persons so failing to the County Auditor; and unless they are excused, shall place an extra assessment of one dollar per day on their general tax, if a property holder; and in case said delinquent or any of them are not property holders, then he or they shall be compelled to work the public roads, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per day.  
Sec. 5. The bond required to be executed by the collectors, receivers of taxes and County Treasurers, shall also apply and extend to all moneys required to be collected for military purpose by this Act.  
Sec. 6. That all tavern-keepers, persons keeping boarders in their families, keepers of boarding-houses, and any master or mistress of any dwelling house, shall, upon the application of any officer authorized to make such enrollment, give information of the names of all persons residing or lodging in such house liable to be enrolled, and all other proper information concerning such persons as such officers may require.  
Sec. 7. That if any person of whom information is required by such officer, in order to enable him to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall refuse to give information, or shall give false information, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for each item of information demanded of him by any such officer and falsely stated, and a like sum for each individual name concealed or falsely stated; and every person who shall refuse to give his own name and proper information when applied to by any such officer, or shall give a false name or information, shall forfeit and pay a like sum, such penalties to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State of South Carolina; and it is hereby made the duty of such officer to report the name of all persons who may incur any penalty under this Section, to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in the County of prosecution.  
Sec. 8. That wherever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this Act, the Board of County Commissioners shall cause to be published, once a week, for four weeks previous to the first day of February, in a newspaper with circulation in the County, or by written or printed placards, in not less than four public places, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid, which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty shall on or before the fifteenth day of February next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption, certified by affidavit, in

the office of said Clerk of the Courts of Record, or before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, in said County; and the publication of such notice shall be sufficient notice of such enrollments to all persons named therein; such roll shall be made in the form prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief; and the Adjutant-General shall furnish all the enrolling officers suitable blanks and instructions for the completion of such enrollment.  
Sec. 9. That all persons claiming exemption shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, in the office of the Town Clerk of the township in which he resides, on or before the 15th day of January; in default of which, such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempted by this Act or by Act of Congress.  
Sec. 10. That the person making such enrollment shall, thereupon, if such person be exempt according to law, mark the word "exempt" opposite the name of each person presenting such exemption; permanent, the name of such person shall not be included in any subsequent enrollment. If any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall, upon proof thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury in any Judicial Court of competent jurisdiction.  
Sec. 11. That the persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State of South Carolina; those over eighteen and not over thirty years of age, shall constitute the reserve of the first class; and those over thirty and under forty-five years of age, shall constitute the reserve of the second class.  
Sec. 12. That if any officer charged with any duty under the provisions of this Act, shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by this Act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of South Carolina; and such officers shall, as an additional penalty, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Judicial Circuit within which said offender resides, upon the complaint of the commanding officer of the regiment, or on the part of the Board of County Commissioners, to prosecute the same. Any penalty incurred and paid, or collected under this section, shall be paid into the treasury of the County, for the use of the military fund of the County, where the fund may have accrued.  
Sec. 13. That the Adjutant-General, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, shall organize and apportion the militia, and the districts therefor, into divisions, brigades, regiments, squadrons, troops, batteries and companies, and cause the same to be numbered and lettered as nearly in conformity with the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States as circumstances will permit, and may after divide, annex or consolidate the same, and the districts thereof, as he may judge expedient.  
Sec. 14. That the organized militia of this State shall be known as the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and shall consist of such divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, and in addition thereto, such batteries of light artillery and troops and squadrons of cavalry, as the Commander-in-Chief may deem expedient; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the power of the Commander-in-Chief, in case of war or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof, to order drafts of the militia and to form new regiments, battalions, brigades or divisions, as he may deem just and proper: Provided, That there shall be no military organizations, or formations, for the purpose of arming, drilling, exercising the manual of arms or military maneuvers, not authorized under this Act, and by the Commander-in-Chief, and any neglect or violation of the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be punished with imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, for a term not less than one year, nor more than three years, at the discretion of a competent Court.  
Sec. 15. That an Assistant Adjutant-General may be appointed, if deemed necessary by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; his salary shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars. The duties of Quar-

termaster-General shall devolve upon the Adjutant-General in times of peace.  
Sec. 16. That in case of invasion, insurrection or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Quarter-master-General, Commissary-General and Surgeon-General.  
Sec. 17. That the arms, equipments and munitions of the State shall be stored under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and in such places as he may designate.  
Sec. 18. That all officers of the militia (except as herein provided), shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor. They shall draw pay only when engaged in actual service.  
Sec. 19. That all commissioned officers of the militia shall be appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, and may be removed from office on recommendation by the commanding officer of their respective brigades and divisions. Removal may be also made by decision of court martial or retiring or examining board, pursuant to law, and for misconduct any officers may be suspended by the Commander-in-Chief.  
Sec. 20. That the militia of this State shall be mustered and drilled at such times as the Commander-in-Chief or commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments may direct.  
In the Senate House, the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.  
CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY,  
President of the Senate pro tem.  
FRANKLIN J. MOSES, JR.,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
Approved the sixteenth day of March, 1869.  
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

### Lucky Marriages.

The late Joseph Hume went to India, while he was still a young man, accumulated a considerable fortune. He saw that hardly any about him knew the native languages, so he applied himself to the hard work of mastering them, and turned the knowledge to most profitable account. On one occasion, when all the gunpowder had failed the British army, he succeeded in scraping together a large amount of the necessary materials, and manufactured it for the troops. When he returned to England he canvassed with so much ability and earnestness for a seat in the East India Directorate that he might carry out his scheme of reform, that though he failed to get the vote of a certain large proprietor of stock, he won his daughter's heart, and made a prosperous marriage. Ah! marriage is, after all, the luckiest bit of luck when it is all it should be. When Henry Baring (the late Lord Ashburton) traveled in America (not merely dilettante traveling but like Lord Milton in our days, piercing into untraveled wilds, meeting only a stray enthusiastic naturalist like Audubon) he made his marriage with Miss Bingham, and so consolidated the American business of the great house of Baring. In an international point of view this was a happy marriage for in after years it gave him a peculiar facility for concluding the great Ashburton treaty. We have just seen with universal satisfaction a great lady added to the peerage of great Britain. Mr. Disraeli dedicated one of his works to the "severest of critics, but a perfect wife;" and at the Edinburgh banquet he told the guests how much he owed to his matchless wife. It is no secret how much of his fortunes he owed to her help, and how greatly he benefited by her sympathy and wisdom. The husband whom she so helped in his youthful struggles for fortune has in return made her a peeress, and we all wish happiness and long life to the Viscountess Beaconsfield. So lucky has Mr. Disraeli been his wife, that is hardly worth while alluding to the minor and subordinate circumstance that an old lady, a stranger, some years ago left him a legacy of thirty or forty thousand pounds, through admiration of his public character.

Big Heels.—A little shoeblack was asked by a Radical member of the Legislature how much he charged for blacking boots.  
"Ten cents for Publican boots," was the reply.  
"How much for Democrat boots?"  
"Five cents."  
"Why do you make the difference?"  
"Cause it takes half as long to get round Democratic heels."

### A Remarkable Career.—The Guerrilla's Bride.

Nearly every pleasant day pedestrians on our principal avenues pass a dark-eyed brunette, of medium size, a plump figure and richly dressed. In the early spring of 1861, Sue Kiterage, a lovely girl, just returned from boarding school, lived upon her father's plantation in one of the rural districts of Kentucky, that hung in a balance, uncertain whether to risk her fate with the new "Confederacy," or hang back. Sue was 17, and a frequent visitor at the adjoining plantation of Mr. Mundy, an old gentleman whose wife and son, a young man, composed a happy family. One day a company of Union cavalry rode down upon the place, plundered the premises, carried off the valuables, burned the residence, and finally slaughtered the parents, who were defending their own fire-sides, laying waste the country in their track, and leaving young Mundy and Sue orphans indeed. Young Mundy was at last aroused, and while being carried off a prisoner no word escaped his lips but "Sue," probably the effect of a disordered brain. His linen being examined, the indelible name of "Mundy" was found, and ever after he was known as "Sue Mundy," the constant terror of Union citizens and soldiers in that section. Released on parole, he immediately returned and interred the charred remains of his own parents, as well as the body of Mr. K. Taking a solemn and fearful oath of vengeance, and accompanied by Sue, who was now without home or friends in the wide world, he started for a neighboring camp of Irish-whackers or guerrillas, where he was received with open arms, and was soon promoted to the office of commander of the force, while Sue, disguised and passing by the name of "Kit," an abbreviation of Kiterage, proved invaluable as a spy, a fearless rider, and of undoubted bravery. Kit, after serving nearly two years as a spy and general planner for the band found her health failing. Disguised, and armed with the highest testimonials, she succeeded in securing a position on the staff of Gen. Cleburne, the hardest fighting Irishman in the rebel army. This position she held, doing her duty like a man, until the battle of Atlanta, July 12, 1864, when Pat. Cleburne was killed. Returning to her youthful hero and his band, she again revealed in the carnival of blood, and though her evil spirit it was willing, the flesh was weak, and Kit was again transferred to guard duty at Andersonville. Prisoners who have shared the hospitality of that celebrated camp will perhaps remember a short, stout and muscular young lieutenant, with flashing black eyes, a face smooth as a maiden's, and cruel, as though a fiend incarnate lurked within. This was Sue Kiterage, the amiable young boarding school miss, the cheerful companion, the once wealthy heiress, the beautiful maid-n and friend of young Mundy, whose life to her was dearer than her own.

Sue Mundy and a part of his band were captured, and tried by a Court martial. Kit was present during the whole trial, and used her greatest influence, but of no avail. Sue Mundy was convicted and hung at Louisville, Ky., in March '65. The flowing hair still hung about his shoulders, and when his youthful corpse was taken down and laid away in his narrow bed, the bleeding and broken heart of Sue Kiterage was buried with it; and now a wanderer on the face of the earth, homeless and friendless, she lives without hope of heaven or mercy, forsaken and dishonored and cast away.

A poor man came to a minister and begged to be unmarried. The minister assured him that it was out of the question, and urged him to put away the notion of anything so absurd. The man insisted that the marriage could not hold good, for the wife was worse than the devil. The minister demurred, saying, that was quite impossible. "No," said the poor man, "the Bible tells ye, that if ye resist the devil, he flees from ye; but if ye resist her, she flees at ye."

"An unloved wife," who ought to know of that which she has so much experience, says that the reason why ladies look so much to money in the matter of marriage, is that now-a-days they so seldom find anything else in man worth having.

### Too Many Beaux.

Beware of the Belles with Admirers Many.

A lady contributor to a New York literary paper gets the following sensible and truthful remarks:

If by the term "prospects," as applied to a young lady, you mean the probabilities of her getting a husband, then she whose admirers may be called legion has infinitely poorer prospects than one whose friends of the opposite sex may be counted on the fingers of a single hand.

Now, it is true that everybody patronizes the church and store that everybody else supports, for it is the easiest and most natural thing in the world to "follow the crowd." But this is not to say that a young man wants for a wife the girl who counts her beaux by the score and her conquests by the dozen.

It is true that every chicken in a brood will leave a good dinner, and all go in pursuit of the same object if they see one of their number running away with a large-sized crumb, or after an imaginary angle-worm. But it is not true that a young man will forsake the modest, gentle girl, whose society he can enjoy without rivalry, to complete with a score of others for the company of a young lady whose smiles are free to all.

There is, indeed, a class of men who pay assiduous court to the latter. She generally possesses many attractions—this pet of society. She has a fine instrument and plays tolerably. Possibly she sings. Invariably she dances. She is always surrounded by the gayest of the gay, and in consequence of all these advantages, whether she be pretty or plain, her parlor is a very agreeable place in which to spend an evening; or, as our young men are wont to say, "it is extremely pleasant to submit one's self occasionally to be handsomely entertained; but unless strongly inclined to flirt, would not upon any account have it supposed that he was looking in that direction for a wife—by no means!"

Thus these gallants are wont to speak. And as a rule, they are not marrying men. But when one of them would take to himself a wife, he goes East, or West, or North, or South—anywhere to find a girl unspoiled by society—one who has not in his presence played the agreeable to a score of others, and whom he strongly suspects any one of them could have had her for the asking.

The worst thing for a girl—unless she wants to live and die an old maid, though she might do worse—is to have too many beaux. She may be pretty, stylish, accomplished, graceful—anything you please, it matters little. The very fact that she has been the recipient of attentions from more men than she would need to know in the course of a lifetime, places her on the level with a worn-out boot—desirable only to those who cannot get better.

If girls would but take the advice of their own sex as graciously as they take the caresses of the other, some, at least, would cut loose a few of their worthless acquaintances, and, in future, guard themselves against the attentions of too many beaux.

A Golden Thought.—We know not the author of the following, but it is one of the most beautiful productions we have ever read:

"Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The plant and pebble go attended by their own shadow.—The race leaves its scratches on the mountain side, and the river its channel in the soil, the animal leaves its bones in its stratum, the fern and the leaf their modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its sepulchre in the sand, or along on the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march. Every act of man inscribes it-clif in the memories of his fellows or on his own face. The air is full of sound, the sky of tokens, and every object is covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent.

Josh Billings divides the human race into three classes: "Those who think it is so, those who think it isn't so, and those who don't care whether it is so or not."

E. A. Pollard has sued for a divorce from his wife.