

# The Newberry Herald.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.]

FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

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## THE HERALD

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[For the Herald.]

### Enoree Plantation.

October 5th, 1869.  
Mr. Editor: Will you allow me a small space in your columns, to make a few suggestions to the planters of the County? We have just passed through one of the most extraordinary seasons experienced by the oldest of our inhabitants. Although unusual energy has been displayed by our people in putting in and cultivating their crops, and a larger amount of fertilizers has been brought to this county this year than has ever been known before; yet, what is the condition of the county? There is scarcely provision enough to supply its wants for six months, and the cotton crop will not exceed two fifths of what we planted for and reasonably expected to make, and that little is now being hurried to market, in many instances, to meet lien notes, and sold for ten cents per pound less than its real value; what is left in most cases, after paying off lien notes, will be consumed in buying provisions abroad. Where is the gain either to the individual or community by continuing this mode of working? Is there no remedy? Yes, a perfect and complete one. I have travelled from the Canadas in the North to the overglades of Florida in the South, and I say without hesitation, that we have as many, if not more advantages here, to make a living and grow rich, than any spot I have visited. Our section, besides being a fine cotton country, is so high for the various insects that destroy that great staple, produces all of the cereals in the greatest perfection. Of wheat, we can make from 10 to 50 bushels, of barley from 20 to 80 bushels, of oats from 15 to 60 bushels, and Indian corn from 8 to 50 bushels per acre, according to the preparation of the land and the amount of fertilizers used. Why should we, knowing these facts, longer pursue the old system of planting and send abroad for such a large amount of the necessities of life? There is not near so much need for Indian corn as most planters think, and if the planters will put in good crops of barley, wheat and oats, after a thorough preparation of the land and a free use of fertilizers we will need very little Indian corn next spring. I have been told by practical farmers that they have made their crop by feeding their plough animals alone on barley, and that as soon as they begin its use in the spring the animals improve and rarely ever get sick when fed upon it. Last spring I had a small lot of it which proved invaluable. Let us all determine to make all the barley, wheat, and oats we can, and buy as little corn as possible. Now is the time to put in the grain if a full harvest is reaped. I am glad to see that Messrs. Robert Moorman & Co., now enterprising merchants, though formerly ranked among our best planters, have, with an eye to meet the emergency, ordered a large quantity of barley seed to the county. Let no one, who has a plantation or farm, delay in procuring his seed and putting them in as soon as possible. Let us try and keep in the county as much of the money we have made as possible, at all events, let us not send it abroad to buy wheat we can so easily raise at home.  
I remain, sir,  
Yours very respectfully,  
ELLISON B. KEITE.

### The State Fair.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, to be held here in November, promises to be a complete success. From nearly every portion of the State, we learn that the farmers are preparing to exhibit specimens of the various products of the soil—besides horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and fine stock in general. The mechanical department will doubtless be well filled with every description of machinery, embracing steam engines, cotton gins, presses, sugar mills, and every variety of castings. The ladies and little misses are preparing to exhibit specimens of their skill in the preparation of preserves, canned fruits, catsup, pickles, etc.; together with embroidery, quilts, patch work and other tasty articles. The florists will also contribute to the varied attractions. The buildings are rapidly approaching completion. A. Y. Lee, Esq., is the architect; and R. W. Johnson, Esq., the builder. The main building is two stories high, seventy-five by fifty feet, with two wings forty by seventy-five feet. In the centre of this building is an aquarium, fourteen by six feet, and four feet deep, in which will be placed a variety of plants and different kinds of fish found in our streams and ponds. Stalls will be erected near the main building, for stock of every description. An excellent road is also being constructed for exhibiting horses, &c. In front of the main building an amphitheatre will be erected, capable of seating about 2,000 persons; in the centre will be the judges' stand and a gallery for the orchestra. The machinery will be run by a portable steam engine. Our country friends need have no apprehensions as to accommodations in Columbia during the fair, as many of our citizens are making arrangements to stow away all who cannot be provided for at the various hotels and private boarding houses.—Columbia Phoenix.

### RETURN OF DR. G. F. HALL, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER, WITH TWO ESQUIMAUX AND THEIR DAUGHTERS—AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE OF THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Sept. 26, 1869.—Dr. G. F. Hall, the distinguished arctic explorer, with Eberburg and Tookoolita, two Esquimaux, and their daughters, arrived at this port to-day in the ship Ansil Gibbs, from R. pulse Bay, August 23. Dr. Hall brings, as among the results of his five year's residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. The doctor also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, and also various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report, addressed to his friend Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. Dr. Hall is by no means tired of exploration, and purposes next spring to start anew and push his journeying to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future. In the report alluded to he says: "Whenever I found that Sir John Franklin's companions had died I erected monuments, fired salutes and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discovery of the northwest passage."—Daily Republican.

A BURGlar TRAPPED.—A negro burglar, of some considerable parts, named Hampton Moulton, hailing from South Carolina, was before Justice Ellis yesterday. On last Saturday night, 25th ult., he forced his way through the window of the residence of a widow lady, Mrs. Hampton, on Telfair-street, and stole several articles of bedding and wearing apparel. He was suspected, a search warrant was issued, and the missing goods were found in his house, together with a handsome toilet case and silver powder box, which he acknowledged to have stolen from another lady in the city, entering her house, last Sunday night, in the same manner as he did that of Mrs. Hampton. On his trial, the prosecutors declined to prosecute this scoundrel for burglary, one of them being just on the eve of removal from the city. He was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of larceny from the house, under which Justice Ellis very properly gave him the full benefit of the law, sentencing him to twelve months' hard labor on the public works.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

The reverse of the "meddle." Byron woke up one morning and found himself famous. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe woke up one morning and found herself infamous.

### A Fighting Editor.

The proprietors of the Boston Saturday Evening Express have recently engaged the services, as a permanent fixture of their establishment, of a fighting editor. They thus announce the fact: "We have the sublime pleasure to announce to the deputy State constables, and all others interested, that we have engaged at an immense salary, one of the indispensable adjuncts to an independent newspaper establishment—to wit—a fighting editor. This course has taken by us in order that we may have an equal show with all belligerents who desire to get proper satisfaction for anything we may say. The gentleman engaged for this purpose informs us that he has been in the business for some fifteen years, and that he is fully competent to attend to all the duties required of him. As a recommendation, he informs us that during his career as fighting editor of various newspapers he has succeeded in biting off some sixteen noses and twenty ears, and gouged out nearly forty eyes, having them now all nicely preserved in a glass bottle, which he is willing to exhibit to any one who desire it. He also informs us, that besides being a good biter, he has broken several arms and legs of his numerous antagonists. He has also killed six men by throwing them out of the editorial window, and has broken three spinal columns by knocking the owners thereof down several flights of stairs. He is an infidel, and has no fears of a hereafter. "Aggrieved parties who desire a settlement are hereby notified to apply to him at our office at any time and they will be accommodated. Our associate is a little over seven feet high; his age is thirty-five, and he weighs one hundred and sixty pounds. He lives on raw beef exclusively, and is never fed enough at one time to take away his appetite for more. He was born in Fighting Hollow, Gouge county, Arkansas, and never had a brother. "He proposes to conduct his department on the barber's plan: first come, first served. All orders will be promptly executed, and gentlemen can examine a map of Mount Auburn Cemetery while waiting for their turn. State Constables served first, suckers next, after which indignant members of the dramatic profession will be attended to. Weapons constantly on hand, for which there will be no charge. He will not undertake to give explanations after the first interview, for the reason that they will not be required. Lost noses, ears, &c., will be properly labeled and put carefully away for future reference of friends. Dead bodies properly buried at relatives' expense. "His department is elegantly and substantially fitted up, and is now open for business, both wholesale and retail. "P. S. When not fully engaged at our office, contracts can be made with him for any other newspaper that may require his services."

### Botany Bay.

Judge Watts, of the Sixth Judicial District of North Carolina, has found out a new punishment for misdoers—at least now to our laws. He sends them hence, exiles them, banishes them, sends them "kiting" away over into South Carolina. Only a week or so ago we noticed a statement that he had banished a colored man to the Palmetto State, with a threat that if he dared to return he should have two years in the penitentiary. Now we have another case. Five colored women were tried before him for barn burning; the presumption of guilt was very strong, but the jury failed to agree, whereupon His Honor, according to the *Living Present*, had the following order entered upon the docket: "Ordered by the Court, that an officer of the Court escort the defendants to the Southern border of the State, and there leave them." In giving the details of this shameful proceeding the Asheville, (N. C.) *News* says: "The South Carolina folks will, no doubt, be delighted to learn that their State is to be made a penal colony for North Carolina. They will probably get up a service of plate for presentation to Judge Watts at once, in token of their appreciation of his kindly efforts to increase their population. Nothing like encouraging immigration, even if it does come in a questionable shape. Australia was built up by compulsory penal immigration, and why not South Carolina? Only South Carolina must not return the compliment. Any attempt to pay us back will lessen, if not utterly destroy, the great blessing to us under which she now lives."—[Charleston Courier.]

### The English Harvest.

The harvest in England for 1869, according to experienced correspondents of the *London Times*, will prove more profitable to the farmer than it was in 1867. It is asserted that the large sums expended last year on artificial foods have this year been saved, and that the increased stock of sheep which yielded augmented profits, the wool having fully maintained its price, while the price of store lambs is thirty per cent. over that of last year. One remarkable circumstance mentioned respecting food produce is the great disparity between the price of bread and butcher's meat. The four pound loaf sells at 7d., and beef and mutton at 1d. per pound. The former being intrinsically of greater value than the latter. This state of affairs, it is asserted, is an anomaly which cannot long exist, and it is contended that, in all probability, bread will slightly advance, and meat get lower in price, as it is only reasonable to suppose that, if the short supply of fattening food last year increased the price of meat, the abundant supply of this year will cause a corresponding reduction. [Wilmington Star.]

THE LATEST INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The latest decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cover the following points: Parties using paper collars must use them from the original packages; that is, from the box in which they have been purchased; and a three cent revenue stamp must be attached to each one when put on. When the collar becomes soiled, and is turned with the clean side out, it must receive another three cent stamp, and must also be conspicuously stamped with the word "turned." Boxes, when emptied, cannot be used a second time, but must be destroyed in the room where emptied, and the assessor furnished with a certificate of the fact. If thrown out at the window, or carried out in the coal-scuttle or wash-tub, such boxes will be subject to export duty.—Boot-blacks are required to use their blacking just as they find it when the box is opened, adding nothing to it whatever. The act of spitting in the box and smearing the contents with the brush constitutes the boot-black a mixer or rectifier, or manufacturer of blacking, and he must pay the ordinary manufacturer's license.—Each boot blacked, for which the sum of five cents is paid by the wearer, must receive, at the expense of the boot-black, a four and three-quarter cent stamp.

The matrimonial market at white Sulphur Springs has been the best of this season.

### What Planters Should do with their Money.

The New Orleans *Picayune* expects planters to have a surplus of money at the end of this season. It advises them how to spend it: "The planter should determine to increase the wealth of his plantation, and consequently his own. Should he do it merely by expensive building, he may not effect this, for if his land becomes poor, purchasers will not buy merely to enjoy his baubles. But if he improves the fertility of his land, and, though this may not be needed, procures the means for the most thorough cultivation and the most economical sowing of crops, sets out standard fruit trees of the best and most profitable sorts, etc., he will effectually add a permanent value to his property, which will adhere to it though adverse seasons may temporarily tend to dishearten him. So the merchant and tradesman should invest of their net gains in railroads, factories and other enterprises in their respective localities, thus increasing their real estate, which they certainly should acquire, and add to the business prosperity and acceptability to traders of their respective localities. One of the faults of the Southern people has been their indisposition to make local improvements, and to build up their fortunes at their respective homes. They make money, but they lose it; they are flush for a while, but soon they are borrowing again. The farm of the planter, and the city of the merchant alike show improvidence and their fortunes are perennial, but merely annual plants, and the seed in perpetual danger of being lost. Well for them, indeed that it happens not, that like Jehu's gourd, these may spring up some day and flourish awhile, and then die suddenly from lack of soil and excess of heat upon it. We must amend this. We must beget a spirit of home improvement both in the country and city, in the former by making our lands richer or developing and refining their riches, and in the latter by bringing into them railways and promoting manufactures within them. Then may we put up for our respective use "palatial residences," but palaces do not befit deserts or solitudes, and these we will make of our plantations and towns if we continue unperturbed to the demands of improvement and enterprise.

### THE OHIO ELECTION.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—In Ohio there is apparently but little interest felt by the people at large in the result of the election which takes place on the 12th inst., and it is generally conceded by both parties that the vote will be light. Nevertheless, judging from our exchanges, both parties are trying their best to get out their whole strength. In addition to the interest attaching to the success of the State ticket, the Legislature elected this fall will have the restricting of the State under the new apportionment; and upon this division of territory by the party controlling the Legislature the political complexion of the next delegation in Congress from that State will largely depend. Both parties are understood to be well versed in the science of gerrymandering.

### REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—A correspondent at St. James, Phelps county, notifies us of the death of a venerable centenarian, Archibald W. Oxendine, who died on the 2d inst., on Benton's creek, near the Meramec, from Works in that county. The deceased was born on Pedro river, S. C., August 26, 1759, and was consequently over 110 years of age at the time of his death. He served throughout the Revolution as one of "Marion's Men," and for over forty years was a minister of the Baptist denomination. Although he has been unable to walk during the past three years, he retained his sight, hearing, and intellect up to his last hour.—*St. Louis Republican*, Sept. 17.

### THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.—The ravages of war will shortly make poor Cuba desolate. Mills, houses, plantations, crops, in short everything—sacrificed. Kentucky has a good crop of sorghum. Toledo has a "Ho Sorsis."

### A LADY SHOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A LADY SHOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—On Saturday last, Freeman Powell, who was bailed out of Edgefield jail a few days since, where he had been confined for an unprovoked attack upon Mr. Wooley, of Graniteville, visited Kalmia Mills, and while intoxicated, fired twice upon a negro man with a pistol without provocation, when the pistol was taken from him by the negro and handed over to Mr. Stone, father-in-law of Mr. Powell, who resides at that place. Powell, going soon after to the house of Mr. Stone, got possession of the pistol again, and demanded something to eat of Mrs. Stone, with the threat that if she did not comply with this demand he would shoot her, and immediately carried it into execution. The shot taking effect, passed through one ankle of Mrs. Stone and lodged in her other foot. [Augusta Constitutionalist.]

### A WRECKER.

A WRECKER.—John Bowen, the Englishman who caused the disaster at Carr's Rock, on the Erie Railway, by tearing up the track, on the night of the 15th of April, 1868, has pleaded guilty to the heinous offence, doubtless hoping thereby to escape severe punishment. The disaster, of which Bowen was the instrument, caused the death and wounding of nearly 100 persons. Had his crime been known while the details were fresh in the public mind, it is more than probable that Judge Lynch would have tried him, and that he would have had short shrift. The only legal punishment that can probably be meted out to him will be imprisonment, but the public will demand that the term shall be for life. Let this case be a warning to us, that if he is human, he must keenly feel.

### SCIENCE.

SCIENCE.—A negro girl hanged herself about two weeks ago on the plantation of Mr. Mm. Winchester, on Twelve Mile Creek, Lancaster County, S. C. The circumstances are thus published by the *Ledger*: "It appears that the girl, Jane Crow, became intimately attached to a colored man by the name of Jennings, and that the attachment on the part of Jennings was warmly reciprocated; an engagement of marriage followed, which was objected to by the girl's father. All efforts of the couple to consummate their mutual desires seem to have failed, and the girl, banishing all hope, took her own life by hanging herself to a tree. This is the first instance within our knowledge where a negro destroys herself for love, and should be duly recorded.

THE APPROACHING GREAT TIDE.—Lieutenant S. M. Saxby, of the Royal navy, writes to a contemporary to state that "at 7 A. M. on October 7th the moon will be at the part of the orbit which is nearest to the earth. Her attraction will, therefore, be at its maximum force. At noon the same day the moon will be on the earth's equator—a circumstance which never occurs without marked atmospheric disturbance—and at 2 P. M. on the same day lines drawn from the earth's centre would cut the sun and the moon in the same arc of right ascension (the moon's attraction and the sun's attraction will therefore be actually in the same direction). In other words, the new moon will be on the earth's equator when in perigee, and nothing more threatening can, I say, occur without a miracle (the earth, it is true, will not be in perihelion by some 16 or 17 seconds, chronometer)." The consequence of this will be one of the highest tides ever known.

WELL PUT.—The New York *Sun* has these personals on the metropolitan press: Mr. Bennett is the tallest editor, Mr. Dana the fattest, Mr. Greeley the slouchiest, Mr. Erastus Brooks the solemnest, Mr. Tilton the shanks-marrest, Mr. DeNyse the shortest, Mr. Van Buren the reddest, Mr. Roosevelt the politest, Mr. Oakley Hall the wittiest, Mr. Winter the touchiest, Mrs. Stanton the prettiest, Miss Anthony the prettiest, Mrs. Sheppard the prettiest, Eleanor Kirk the prettiest, Nellie Hutchinson the prettiest."

### Good Hope for the South.

Good Hope for the South.—The Mobile Register thinks that, if history has not falsified the truth in all her examples, a great future is before the long-suffering people of the South. Division of labor, fertilizers, and labor-saving agricultural implements, it is now plain, will produce from the Southern soil all that it yielded under the large plantation system. The millions yielded from the earth, formerly required for purchasing and replenishing slave labor, will be hereafter saved, and will necessarily find useful and productive investment at home. The carpet-bag and sealawag exodus established, and the State governments once more in the hands of the people, the road to peace and prosperity will be clear and open, and the people, learning wisdom from the trials and the errors of the past, will "pluck from the nettle danger the flower safety."

### A LITTLE GIRL SHOTS HERSELF THROUGH THE HEART.

A LITTLE GIRL SHOTS HERSELF THROUGH THE HEART.—On Sunday morning last the family of Louis Dressler, residing on Manor street, South Pittsburg, heard the report of a pistol in an upper chamber, and on going thither they found a little daughter of Mr. D., named Mena, aged about ten years, lying upon the floor in a dying condition. Beside her was a Sharp's revolver, and it was at once seen that the child had shot herself. She made one or two efforts to speak to those around her, but was unable to articulate, and died, therefore, without giving any explanation of the shocking affair. The father states that he left the revolver on the table, not knowing that it was loaded. It is supposed that the little girl was playing with the weapon, and it was accidentally discharged. [From the Pittsburg Post.]

### INTENDED RASCALTY.

INTENDED RASCALTY.—We are informed that on last Tuesday evening, Mr. Joseph Templeton, while walking along the King's Mountain Railroad, found two logs lying across the track about two and a half miles from town, and removed them. But for this, the train, which arrives here at 8 P. M., would probably have been thrown off the track. It is supposed the logs were put there with an evil design; but no suspicion attaches to any one as the perpetrator of the villainy.—Yorkville Enquirer.

### PRICE OF COTTONS.

PRICE OF COTTONS.—The decline of cotton from 35 cents down, is a cause of grievance. In 1867, cotton went from 27 cents in July to 21 cents in December. The remainder of the same crop went to 28 and 30 cents, and in fifteen days went down to 20, and a good deal sold for less. The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* advises Southern planters, after meeting their obligations, to hold their crop at 30 cents, though it expects to see a fall in the New York market to 24 cents.

### Hon. J. A. Boyce, of Cincinnati, hereafter a prominent radical, in a communication to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: "I have severed myself from the Republican party, because it is an organized hypocrisy, a shuffling dissimulation, a fraud, a delusion and a snare, a combination of grasping fanatics, fattening on the vitals of the wealth producers and wealth distributors of the country." Mr. Boyce evidently understands the organization from which he has parted.

### Zeke Park, in Green County, Ky., is strangely deformed. He is without ears and never had any. He gathers sounds by the medium of his mouth, and can hear anything said in an ordinary conversation. Equally as strange, his hair is black, with white spots nearly as large as the palm of a man's hand interspersed through it. He is about forty-five years of age, and the happy possessor of thirteen living children.

### Mr. Spurgeon, in a recent sermon referred to the velocipedes, saying that these new inventions which the lads were riding down our streets would not keep up unless they were kept going; the moment they stopped they fell down; and in this they were exceedingly like the Christian Church, which would fall unless it was constantly moving on.

### SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—The steamer Idaho brings Honolulu dates to the 15th. Several earthquakes have occurred. A ship sailed from Galdo, with 650 Chinese on board, after leaving port, the Chinese mutinied. The leader was killed and several wounded.

### To Stop Chills.—Dissolve ten (10) grains of Saltpetro in a half or whole wine glass of water; as soon as the symptoms appear swallow it; then take means to cause the liver to perform its functions properly, and chills will disappear.

### Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, as a professed Christian, is referred to Proverbs, 11th chapter, 13th verse.

### Atlanta, Georgia, is growing marvelously, and already has 40,000 population, so says the Philadelphia Ledger.

### A nugget of gold was recently found in California weighing one hundred and four pounds.