

The Newberry Herald.

Vol. VII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1871.

No. 16.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square inch for the first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Book column advertisements ten percent above.

Special notices in local column 25 cents per line.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till paid and charged accordingly.

Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on advance payments.

JOB PRINTING Done with Neatness and Dispatch. Terms Cash.

How Mrs. Woodbull Interviewed General Pleasanton.

Donn Platt tells the following in his Washington letter to the Cincinnati Commercial: I heard a good story last night...

The other day General Pleasanton, a delicate, sensitive little man, was dressing for dinner. He had divested himself of every garment...

"Well, madam, won't you be so good as to come to my office? I am not in the condition to see any one on business just now; and I beg of you to desist and come to the Bureau."

"I don't care anything about your condition General Pleasanton; but it is a matter of some importance that I wish to see you upon, and this is as good an opportunity as any."

"My God! madam," exclaimed the agitated Commissioner, shifting his financial person from one leg to another, "won't you permit me to dress for dinner!"

"I have no objection to your dressing for dinner, but what I want to know is what are you going to do about this Vanderbilt case? That Vanderbilt case is a great outrage sir, and I can see that somebody is to be swindled out of half a million of dollars."

"I don't know anything about the Vanderbilt case, madam. I have not heard anything but what you have told me. I have not had time. My God! I don't get time to get on my breeches. I don't want to be rude, but I wish you would go away and let me dress."

At this moment a knock was heard at the door and Pleasanton yelled louder than ever he gave command to a battalion, "Come in!"

The door opened, and the substantial figure and handsome face of our Commodore Alden appeared upon the entrance.

At this moment a knock was heard at the door and Pleasanton yelled louder than ever he gave command to a battalion, "Come in!"

Ben Butler is not willing to trust the regular army to put down the Ku Klux at the South, because, he says, it is composed largely of men who were Confederate soldiers in the late war.

Two hundred million dollars is the estimated amount of money stolen from the South by the carpet-baggers.

Letter From Ex-Gov. Perry.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Mar. 27, 71. TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SCOTT—SIR: Your excellency will have to levy \$1,000,000 more for County expenses.

How can these enormous taxes be paid? A poor man in this County had to sell, the other day, his only milk cow to pay his taxes. The tax books are closed for Greenville County, and more than one-half of the tax-payers have been unable to pay their taxes.

The State bonds fraudulently issued to fund the State Bank bills, which were purchased up by Northern capitalists at ten cents on the dollar, should be repudiated, and also the railroad bonds, with the whole batch of sterling bonds. Let the purchasers of these bonds beware of what they are doing.

I would urge on the people of South Carolina to be quiet, and, by all means preserve the peace of the State. The Radical party is going down rapidly at the North, as is proven by the New Hampshire election.

When your Federal troops arrive here, here, they will find the country in profound peace—no unlawful assemblies to disperse, but every one engaged at home, in his daily avocations. These Federal troops cannot keep a watch throughout the State, over every midnight incendiary or assassin.

The condition of South Carolina, is, indeed, a most deplorable one, and calls loudly for the sympathy of the good and virtuous everywhere. The government of the State is in the hands of our former slaves, and vile adventures, who have come here from the North to prey on the vitals of the country, dishonor the State and return laden with stolen wealth.

Several of our most important railroads have fallen into the hands of Northern adventurers. By the grossest bribery and corruption, the Legislature have been induced to release the lien of the State on these roads, amounting to millions of dollars, and have issued \$4,000,000 of State bonds for the same companies, with the privilege of selling them at any price, and pocketing the money.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons selected in the manner provided for in Section 1 of this act shall be required forthwith to proceed to execute the said warrant, and upon his willfully, negligently or carelessly failing to make the arrest, or permitting the party to escape after arrest, he or they shall be punished, upon conviction, on indictment, by fine and imprisonment in the county jail, in the discretion of the judge before whom the indictment may be tried, said imprisonment not to be less than six months.

Approved the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO REPEAL THE PROVISIONS OF FINES AND PENALTIES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED IN CRIMINAL CASES BY THE CIRCUIT COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.

SECTION 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 fines and penalties imposed and collected by the Circuit Court of General Sessions in criminal cases shall be forthwith turned over by the clerk of said court to the county treasurer of the county wherein the same are imposed; and all fines and penalties imposed and collected by trial justices in criminal cases shall be forthwith turned over by them to the county treasurer of their respective counties for county purposes.

Sec. 2. No account of the circuit solicitor, the clerk of the Circuit Court of General Sessions, the county sheriff, or trial justices, for fees in any criminal case heard or prosecuted in the Circuit Court, or before a trial justice, shall be paid, unless they, severally, shall declare, on oath, that the costs in the said cause have not been recovered of the defendant, and that he, the defendant, was unable to pay the same; and further, that all fines and penalties heretofore collected by them have been faithfully and fully paid over to the county treasurer of the county.

Sec. 3. If any clerk of the Circuit Court of General Sessions, county sheriff or trial justice, shall neglect or refuse to immediately pay over, as required by the first section of this act, any and all fines and penalties collected by them in any criminal case or proceeding, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months, and shall be dismissed from office, and disqualified from holding any office of trust and profit under the State of South Carolina.

Approved the 9th day of March, A. D. 1871.

JOINT RESOLUTION DIRECTING THAT FUNDS KNOWN AS CANBY SCHOOL FUND, REMAINING IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURERS, BE APPROPRIATED TO THE FREE SCHOOL FUND.

Be it Resolved 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 such sums of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the support of free schools for the year commencing October 31st, 1870, and ending October 31st, 1871, as may remain in the hands of the several county treasurers, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of teachers' claims in the several counties for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1869; and any unexpended balance of the same shall be applied to the free school fund of said counties.

Approved the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871.

AN ACT TO DETERMINE THE DAY OF ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

SECTION 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 so much of the charter of the City of Charleston, and the amendments thereto, as determines the day of election, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so as to fix the day of election of Mayor and Aldermen for the said City of Charleston, on the first Wednesday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, (1871), and on the first Wednesday of the same month in each alternate year thereafter: Provided, That the present Mayor and Aldermen shall continue in office until the day fixed by the charter of the City of Charleston for the qualification of their successors.

Sec. 2. That the Mayor and Aldermen now in office shall continue therein until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. That all laws now in force in relation to the election of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, except so far as hereby repealed, be and continue in force.

Approved March 7, 1871.

Extract From a speech made by Dr. J. C. Ayer, the great medicine man, on the occasion of the inauguration of the late Gov. Ayer, in Massachusetts.

My distinguished name chosen for me with an extraordinary unanimity, and have thereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledgement of which I do not feel fully able to express. But I beg you to be assured that it is appreciated and that it will be gratefully remembered with a living interest in your prosperity, while life remains to me, and, I trust, beyond that by my children after me.

If this name has become noted among the many that are worthy around you, that is greatly due to its publicity. May I be permitted to state whence that came? Until within a few centuries all the civilized nations of the globe were pent up on the Eastern continent. Two or three hundred years ago they leaked over into this; few and fearfully at first, then more and more but always in their settlements timidly hugging the Atlantic coast.

Within the last two or three generations, they have burst out, as it were, and over-run these vast continents of the West. Now, they are scattered here and possess these measureless stretches of mountains and valleys, hills, plains, forests and prairies and the boundless pampas and mountain ranges of South America. Former generations lived in villages and towns, thickly settled together where physicians were plenty and rear at hand. Now, the people are widely scattered, in many sections of these many countries.

For great numbers the timely treatment of physicians cannot be had; over large tracts of country good or competent physicians cannot be had at all. They cannot visit patients enough many miles apart to live by their profession, nor can they carry medicines enough with them on horseback for their requirements. Hence has arisen in these modern times, a necessity for remedies ready at hand, with directions for their use—a present recourse for relief in the exigencies of sickness, when no other aid is near. It is a new necessity consequent upon the changed conditions of human life—a want I have spent my years in supplying, and I will tell you something of its extent. Our laboratory makes every day some 630,000 portions or doses of our preparations. These are all taken by somebody. Here is a number equal to the population of fifteen cities as large as Lowell, taking them every day (for sickness keeps no Sabbath) nor for once only, but again and again year after year, through nearly one-third of a century. We all join in the jokes about medicines as we do about the Doctor's mission to kill, the clergyman's insincerity and the lawyer's cheating. Yet each of these are labors among the most serious realities of life. Sickness and its attendant suffering are no joke, neither is the treatment of them. This system of transportation has made it possible for the people, upon their remedies fresh in their memories. This is done by advertising. Mark its extent. An advertisement, taking the run of the newspapers with which we contract (some 1900 annually) is struck off in such numbers, that when piled upon each other flatwise, like the leaves of a book, the thickness through them is sixteen miles. In addition, it takes some seven millions of pamphlets and twelve millions of circulars to meet the public demand for this kind of information. Our annual issue of pamphlets alone, laid solid upon each other, make a pile eight and one quarter miles high. The circulars measured endwise reach 1894 miles, and these assertions are matters of mathematical certainty. Whatever the estimation in which these publications may be held here, they reach the fire-sides of millions upon millions of men who do treasure and regard them, and who in their trials do heed the counsel they bring.

Not only over these great Western continents but throughout that other land so little known to you, under our feet, the Australian continent, there are few villages as large as this which are not familiar with the name you have chosen, and employing the remedies that bear it.

Acts and Joint Resolutions

Passed by the Legislature—Session 1870 and 1871.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT TO FURTHER AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF PROPERTY."

SECTION 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 the act entitled "An act providing for the assessment and taxation of property," be, and is hereby, further amended as follows:

Strike out, from section 3, paragraph 16, the word "September," and insert "July"; also, in paragraph 17, the word "November," and insert "August."

Strike out, from section 7, the words "September" and "October," in lines two and three, and insert "July" and "August"; also, in lines six and nine, strike out "September" and insert "July"; also, in line five of section 7, between the words "both" and "of," insert of all the real estate which has been sold or transferred since the last listment of property, for which he was responsible, and to whom, and.

Strike out, from section 8, the word "September," and insert "July."

Strike out, from section 9, the word "September," and insert "July."

Strike out, from sections 10, 11 and 12, the words "September" and "October," and insert "July" and "August."

Strike out, from section 17, the word "November," and insert "September."

Strike out, from section 19, the word "October," and insert "August."

Strike out, from section 20, the words "September" and "October," and insert "July" and "August."

Strike out, from section 21, wherever it appears, the word "October," and insert "August"; also, the word "September," and insert "July"; also, the word "November," and insert "September."

Strike out, from sections 23 and 31, the words "September" and "October," and insert "July" and "August."

Strike out, from section 33, the word "September," and insert "July."

Strike out, from section 37, the words "September" and "October," and insert "July" and "August."

Strike out, from section 38, the word "August," and insert "July."

Strike out, from section 41, the words "September" and "October," and insert "July" and "August."

Strike out, from section 50, the words "Monday of September," and second Monday in October," in the fourth line, and insert "the second Monday of July," and insert "second Monday in August"; also, in line 5, strike out "September," and insert "July"; also, in lines 14 and 21, strike out "October," and insert "August."

Strike out, from section 51, the word "September," and insert "July."

Strike out, from section 52, the word "October," and insert "August"; also, in line five, between the words "listed and," and insert "giving the first Christian name of the several persons."

Strike out, from sections 56, 57 and 58, the word "September," and insert "July."

Strike out, from section 63, all after the word "the," in line one, to "eighteen," in line two, and insert "September" first.

Strike out, from section 65, the words "second Monday of December," and insert "last Monday in August."

Strike out, from section 66, all after the word "the" in line one, to "one," in line two, and insert "thirtieth of September"; also, between "State" and "and," on the fourth line, insert "and the county commissioners"; also, strike out of section 66, line two, the words "sixty-eight," and insert "seventy-one."

Strike out, from section 67, all after the word "on," in the fifteenth line, to the word "one," in the sixteenth line, and insert "or before the 15th of October"; also, strike out the words "sixty-eight" wherever they occur in the section, and insert "seventy-three."

Strike out, from section 68, all after the word "the," in the fifth line, to "annually," in the sixth line, and insert "second Monday of September."

Strike out, from section 69, all after the word "county," on fifth line, to the word "and," on sixth line, and insert "on the first Monday in September."

Strike out, from section 72, all after the word "the," in the sixteenth line, to "annually," in the same line, and insert "November 15th."

Strike out, from section 73, line twenty, the word "January," and insert "November."

Strike out, from section 79, the words "the first day of March," and