

The Newberry Herald.

Vol. VIII.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1872.

No. 5.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square—one inch for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements ten per cent on above. Notices of meetings, obituaries and obituary notices, same rates per square as ordinary advertisements.
Special notices in local column 20 cents per line.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be kept in till folded and charged accordingly.
Special contracts made with large advertisers, with liberal deductions on above rates.

JOB PRINTING
Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
Terms Cash.

DR. L. B. BATES,

Having located at Mr. Sim Brown's, in the Caldwell neighborhood, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the community.
Jan. 3, 1—1m.

D. W. OWENS,

WHEEL-WRIGHT,
MAKES AND REPAIRS
BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.,
Shop on Main Street, near Depot, and on corner of road leading to Helena.
All work warranted to be done in good style, as well as expeditiously and cheap.
All work is a trial.
Jan. 3, 1—1m. D. W. OWENS.

Williamston Female College,

REV. SAMUEL LANDER, A. M., President, assisted by a full corps of competent and faithful teachers.
THE Spring Session, 1872, will open on Monday, February 12th, and continue 20 weeks. The Fall Session, opening July 1st, will close with the Commencement Exercises, on the 1st of November. Boarding pupils thus have the full benefit of the CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRING during the Summer months.
RATES PER SESSION, IN ADVANCE.
Board, including fuel, washing and lights, \$70 00
Tuition in Regular College Course, 15 00
" " Latin or Greek, 5 00
" " French, 10 00
" " Instrumental Music, 20 00
" " Preparatory School, 10 00
Pupils received at any time, and charged for the time they remain.
Send for a Circular. Jan. 10, 2—6*

Parents! Guardians! Note!

BOARD with TUITION in English, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Book-keeping and Surveying in the fields, for 12 weeks, from 1st March next, for
ONLY \$126!
Instruction, analytical, practical, thorough. Government, parental, Climate, delightful. Scenery, beautiful. Please address, immediately.
REV. D. McNEILL TURNER, D. D.,
Jan. 3, 1—3m, Brevard, N. C.

NEWBERRY FEMALE ACADEMY.

A. P. PIPER, M. A., Principal.
Miss FANNIE LEAVELL, Assistant.
Miss F. WEBSTER, Musical Dept.
THE Exercises of the above School will be resumed on 1st JANUARY, 1872.
Tuition from \$2.50 to \$15.00 per month.
X. Incident Fees.
Pupils will be charged from date of entrance to the end of the Session. No reduction except in cases of protracted illness.
For particulars, apply to
P. P. TOALE, Esq., Sec. Ed.
COL. S. FAIR, Pres't.
Dec. 27, 22—4t.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c.

P. P. TOALE,
Manufacturer and Dealer,
No. 20 Hayne Street and Herbank's Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This is the largest and most complete Factory of the kind in the Southern States, and all articles in this line can be furnished by Mr. P. P. TOALE at prices which defy competition.
A complete list with full and detailed description of all kinds of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, and the prices of each, will be sent free and post-paid, on application to
P. P. TOALE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
July 12, 28—1y.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 Pieces New Style Prints.
50 Pieces Poplins.
Mohair Plaids.
Corded Alpaccas.
New and Desirable Styles at
Low Prices.
BY
D. HOWER.
Nov. 22, 17—4t.

NUMBER! NUMBER!

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the sale of L. W. HILL'S new prepared PINE and OAK LUMBER, on reasonable terms.
Consists on hand a large supply of HEART PINE SHINGLES. All can be depended on the subject of Lumber will be promptly answered.
H. S. JAMES, Agent,
Dec. 27, 22—3m, Williamston, S. C.

Who Should not Smoke.

"Is smoking injurious?" This is an every-day question apt to be put by patients to their doctors. Like most broad questions of the kind, it involves far too many considerations to admit of being answered by a plain yes or no. A medical man, Dr. E. B. Gray, who has long been a moderate smoker, and watches the effect of the habit on himself and others, here offers what he believes to be the true answer to the question.
First of all, there must be an understanding about the quality of the tobacco to be smoked. Bad, i. e., rank, quickly intoxicating and prostrating tobacco (certain kinds of shag and cavendish, for instance) must always be injurious. Few can smoke them at all—none habitually, at least—with impunity. So, too, with regard to quantity; even good tobacco smoked to excess will, to a certainty, be injurious to the smoker, sooner or later, in some way or another. Of the various evil effects of excessive smoking, more will be said presently.
Next, as to the smoker. There are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, causing even in small doses, vomiting, pallor, and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects, even after repeated trials, and if they are wise they will forever let it alone. They will display still further wisdom by not presuming to make laws for others who have not the same idiosyncrasy.
No one can enjoy smoking or smoke with impunity, when out of health. The phrase "out of health," though it may sound vague, is definite enough to frame a general rule. At the same time it is useful to know what, if any, are the particular disorders and conditions of health in which tobacco does special harm. As far as the writer's knowledge goes, these have never been specified by medical writers as clearly as is desirable.
To begin, a man with a bad appetite will, if he smoke, most assuredly eat still less—a noteworthy fact for smokers or others recovering from a wasting illness or "off their feet" from whatever cause. This effect of tobacco, by the way, while an evil to a sick man, who cannot eat enough, becomes a boon to the starved man, who cannot get enough to eat; and ample illustration of this was furnished among the French and German soldiers in the recent war. Again, no man should smoke who has a dirty tongue, a bad taste in his mouth, or a weak or disordered digestion. In any such case he cannot relish his tobacco. It should be a golden rule with smokers, that the pipe or cigar which is not smoked with relish had better not be smoked at all. Indigestion in every shape is aggravated by smoking; but most especially that form of it accompanied by flatulence. Diarrhea, as a rule, is made worse by smoking.
One of the commonest and earliest effects of excessive or untimely smoking is to make the hand shake. This gives the clue to another class of persons who ought not to smoke—persons, namely, who have weak, unsteady nerves, and suffer from giddiness, confusion of sight, tremulous hands, tendency to stammer, or any such symptoms. And if tobacco does harm in mere functional weakness, still less allowable is it in actual organic disease of the nervous system; as, for instance, where there exists any degree of paralysis or other sign of degenerative change in the brain or spinal cord. The improper use of tobacco does beyond question somehow interfere with due nutrition of nerve substance. An illustration of this, familiar to oculists and medical men, is the so-called tobacco amaurosis, a failure of vision occurring in excessive smokers from malnutrition of the retina. Another class of persons who ought not to smoke are those who have weak or unsteady circulation, and complain of such troubles as palpitation, cardiac pain, intermitting pulse, habitually cold hands and feet, or chronic languor.
Lastly, there is reason for believing that the habitual use of tobacco is likely to retard the due growth and development of the body. It is, no one should become a smoker till he is well past the period of puberty. Boys, moreover, have no excuse for smoking, for they are started the hard way and at a time of adult life.
Now, after eliminating those who from idiosyncrasy cannot, and those who from bodily ailment or from tender years should not smoke, there will still always be a large residuum of happy folks who can smoke, enjoy smoking, and are indeed the better for it. There are those who use tobacco without abusing it—use

The Mikado's Desire to Americanize Japan.

The imperial Japanese embassy, consisting of Tawakura, Prime Minister of Japan, coming as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the treaty powers; Kedo, a member of the Imperial Privy Council and Assistant Ambassador; Akabo, Chief Minister of Finance and Assistant Ambassador; Ito, Assistant Minister of Public Works and Ambassador of the second rank, and Hama Gueki, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador of the second rank, arrived at San Francisco on Monday last, on the steamer America. The Ambassadors have with them twenty-six attaches, sixteen secretaries and interpreters, sixteen servants and twenty-three Japanese students, who are bound for New York. This is the most important embassy ever sent from Japan, and comes for the purpose of conferring with the Governments of the treaty powers in relation to the revision of the treaties demanded to be made before July of the present year. Mr. Delong, the American Minister, will reach Washington with the embassy. Hon. Charles W. Brooks, Japanese Consul, also accompanies the embassy. Mrs. Delong, the wife of the American Minister, has in charge six Japanese girls of high rank, who are to be educated in this country.
A late edict of the Mikado says: "My country is now undergoing a complete change from old to new ideas, which I sincerely desire. Therefore, I call on all the wise and strong-minded to appear and become good guides to the Government. During the youth time, it is positively necessary to view foreign countries, so as to become enlightened as to new ideas of the world, and both boys and girls, who will soon become men and women, should be allowed to go abroad, and my country will be benefited by this knowledge so acquired. Females have heretofore had no position socially, because it was considered they were without understanding; but if educated and intelligent, they should have due respect."
The embassy will remain in San Francisco eight or ten days, and then come East.

Death of Laura Fair.

A San Francisco despatch, January 3, says that Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the convicted murderess, died in prison in that city, on Saturday, December 20. Mrs. Fair was a woman of great personal attractions and strength of character, and was finely educated. She once occupied a good social position in the Southern States, but had more recently been the wife or paramour of a great many men. For several years, she was the mistress of A. P. Crittenden, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of San Francisco. Last spring, Crittenden appeared to be striving to break away from the siren, and sent for his wife, who was then visiting the Atlantic States. Mrs. Fair armed herself with a pistol and killed Crittenden, as he was sitting by the side of his wife, on the Pacific Railroad ferry boat, as Mrs. Crittenden was arriving in the city. Mrs. Fair was tried for the murder, and was convicted, after a long and exciting trial, and sentenced to be hanged. The defence was insanity, and the defendant's counsel asked for a new trial, on various technical grounds, chief of which was the alleged prejudice of some of the jury. The case was argued before the Supreme Court, but postponed from time to time, and was still pending when death in prison solved the question which had agitated the courts and the community. It was generally believed in San Francisco that Mrs. Fair would commit suicide, rather than go to the gallows, but nothing in the brief despatch, quoted above, indicates that such was the fact.
THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.—This time-honored journal has again changed hands. Mr. Wm. A. Reid, who recently purchased the paper and refitted it with material, has transferred his interest to Messrs. Hardee & Seudder, by whom it will hereafter be published. Mr. Reid, in his card announcing his retirement, says: "Major Charles S. Hardee and Mr. Henry W. Seudder are natives of Savannah, and both well known. Major Hardee enjoys a high reputation as a business man and a gentleman. Mr. Seudder is a graduate of Princeton, and, though young, is recognized for his sterling worth and character. In their hands, I hope great success will attend this time-honored journal, and I cordially commend it to the support of my friends in Georgia."—*Charleston Courier.*
Net profits—A fisherman's.

By a New Method of Life Assurance.

The notice of this extraordinary invention which appeared in our agricultural column last week, is worthy of very special attention. It is declared by a committee of most competent gentlemen appointed by Colonel Harrie, the President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, to test its merits, that "at an average gain of a plough team of four-horse power, this machine, at each furrow, will gain a depth of one and a half inches, cut the ditch very smoothly, and doing the ditching, when we had it in a sandy soil, very perfectly. They say it is the best ditching machine they have ever seen." One member of the committee says: "I have seen this machine in a stiff clay soil, with equally good results as those mentioned, and am satisfied that it will cut 1,500 yards per day, at a depth of three feet."
This machine is the invention of Mr. C. W. Neville, who lives in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. It is the result of years of anxious thought and labor, and the expenditure of all the means in his hands. Like all contrivances of merit, it has entire simplicity of plan, is capable of operating on any ground where a plough could go, and can be adjusted to making ditches of almost any width or depth that is commonly needed. It is not liable to breaking or getting out of order, and can be sold for a sum probably not exceeding \$125. We hope that it may be a source of profit commensurate with the vast benefit which it promises to confer upon the country. It is impossible to calculate the value of such a machine in any part of the world, especially in a country like ours.—*Central Presbyterian.*
A SHAMEFUL CONFESSION.—According to a reliable Radical sheet of this city, the Administration will not go to war with any foreign power, and particularly with Spain. The reason is that "our navy is almost worthless." For six months after the first shot should be fired, even the Spaniards would "have it all their own way." We would not be able to get the upper hand in a war until we had built a new navy at an "immense cost." These are pretty admissions from a Radical organ. The Radicals have now been in power in this country for nearly eleven years, and have spent in that time \$3,000,000,000 of the people's money, and yet we are told to-day that we are in no condition to engage in war with any foreign power for the protection of our flag and our citizens, because we should inevitably be whipped.
[New York Sun.]
A BLACK CROOK DIVINITY.—The quintessence of the leg drama, the celebrated Black Crook, is having a royal run in New York, and its leading divinity is said to be a Southern lady of remarkable culture and intellect. Her name is Miss Kate Stanley. She is a South Carolina by birth. She spent the war in England. At its close, her parents being impoverished, she went on the stage to support herself and them. She is an exquisitely beautiful blonde, a rare prima donna, a splendid pianist, a fine magazine writer and a novelist. She is now engaged upon a novel to be published by the famous house of Bentley, in England. She has turned the heads of the New York theatre-going world.
The South Carolina bondholders, the New York Herald says, have commenced to organize to compel the State to fulfill its obligations. At a meeting of the stockholders of Baltimore, last night, where fourteen persons present represent \$200,000 worth of the stock, it was generally conceded that Gov. Scott, Parker, the Treasurer, and Kimpton, the Financial Agent in New York, were responsible for the amount issued. A committee being appointed to hunt up the bondholders all over the country, we may soon expect to hear some heavy financial artillery firing at Columbia.
PREPARING FOR WAR.—The Savannah Advertiser says that the steamship Magnolia, on her last trip from New York, brought out some twenty or more laborers, this instalment to be further increased at that port to the number of 100 men, to constitute the working force of Col. Ludlow, of the United States Engineers, who will at once commence operations in building extensive and formidable earthworks, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Fort Pulaski.
Poetry is the flower of thought; irony, the thorn; sarcasm, the nettle; wit, the honey; and punning, the small beer.
A poser for an Oculist—A window blind.

Neville's Ditching Machine.

The London Milk Journal says: "That cows have memory, language, signs, and the means of enjoying pleasant association, combining for aggressive purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferrara. Interspersed among much of the low-lying unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over 100 was grazing homeward. The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out which, at first, were, we thought, addressed to the milkmaids, Rosa, Florenza, Giulia, Sposa, and many names, which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer, or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. The practice, we found, was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position; they open just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country turning from the fields to take up their places in the sheds."
THE BLUE RIDGE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, held on Friday last, at their office, the following changes in the management of the road were consummated. The resignation of Colonel Cottrah was accepted—he stating that he had only taken the position of President as a temporary expedient—his business pursuits preventing his giving the necessary attention to the office. Messrs. Garry, Collier, Butler and Palmer having resigned, their positions were filled by the election of Messrs. C. D. Melton, Thos. Steers, George W. Waterman, James M. Allen and F. S. Jacobs—the latter being also chosen Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Colonel John J. Patterson was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Cottrah. Thos. J. Steers, Esq., was elected Vice-President. It is understood that this highly important work, the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad—will be pushed forward rapidly, all the necessary arrangements having been completed. We trust that our availing Legislature will place no obstacles in the way of the company, but will give them the necessary encouragement in the completion of this important connection with the great West.
[Phoenix.]
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—An unfortunate difficulty occurred, last evening, between Mr. Philip Porcher and Mr. E. W. Seibels. The latter gentleman was standing in front of the Columbia Hotel, about 7 o'clock, when Mr. Porcher approached him and demanded an explanation of certain derogatory remarks which he had heard that Mr. Seibels made about him. The explanation not being satisfactory, Mr. Porcher drew a cowhide and struck Mr. Seibels several blows across his face. The insult was promptly resented by Mr. Seibels, and a fight ensued, until Captain Tupper and other friends intervened and separated the parties. Both the gentlemen are highly respectable citizens, and as the matters in controversy between them are purely of a private nature, we forbear further comment.
[Phoenix.]
TO MODEST.—The Washington Patriot says: "The deficiency bill of \$27,000, lately introduced in the House, to remedy the costs of the Ku Klux investigation in South Carolina and elsewhere, is entirely too modest. Such a bill, to be honest and effective, ought to provide for the lost cotton crop in nine Counties in South Carolina; for damages for false imprisonment of hundreds of innocent and unoffending citizens, and for compensation for the grief, terror and disorganization occasioned to at least one poor County which was, confessedly by mistake, embraced in the President's proclamation of outlawry. Let members see to it and have this bill properly amended."
SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES.—Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful of ashes and salt. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, &c. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes, and given once in three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.
At Atlanta, Georgia, a boy ate thirteen apple dummies for dessert, one day last week. His friends grieve that they sought in vain for some obituary poetry suited to his case.

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER
ALL WATCHES, GOLD, AND SILVER CASES
REPAIRED AND CLEANED
J. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.
HAIR JEWELRY of all descriptions made to order.
Dec. 27, 22 1/2

LIBERTY HILL ACADEMY.

THE Sixth Annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 8th, 1872. Rates of tuition as follows:
Classical, Algebra, Geometry, &c., \$30 00
English Grammar and Geography, 20 00
Primary, 10 00
Pupils will be charged from the time of admission to the end of Session.
Board can be obtained either with the Principal, or in the neighborhood, at \$12.00 per month.
Nov. 20, 18—3m.

J. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.
Office over McCall & Ford's Store.
My patients receive the benefit of all the latest improvements in the profession.
Special attention given to correction of Irregularities in Children's Teeth.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Terms very moderate.
Sep. 27, 22—1/2.

GEO. S. HACKER,

Door, Sash, and Blind Factory,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This is as large and complete a Factory there is in the South.
We keep no Southern stock to fill country orders.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
Address GEO. S. HACKER, P. O. Box 170, Charleston, S. C.
Factory and Warehouses, King Street, opposite Cannon St., on line of City Railway.
Sep. 6, 26—1y.

Bricks, Bricks, Bricks!

GOOD BRICKS!
400,000 BRICKS
FOR SALE
At the Brick Yard
OF
E. H. CHRISTIAN.
Oct. 25, 43—1t.

SAVANNAH, GA.

THE GREAT REGULATOR
Possessing powerful invigorating
PROPERTIES
These Bitters are positively available in
AULESKIE'S
They purify the system, and will cure
DYSPEPSIA
Headache and Intermittent Fevers,
NERVOUSNESS
and are a preventive of Cholera and Fever.
DYSPEPSIA
All yield to their powerful efficacy.
Are an antidote to the effects of Water and Ice.
THE GREAT REGULATOR
Will save Days of suffering to the sick, and
CURES
The grand Panacea for all the ills of life.

THE STANDARD

PHYSICIANS THERE
RECOMMEND IT IN
SITERS
FOR ALL
OF BERNARD
In Young's Oil, Marshmallows, or Syrup, these Bitters are unequalled and have often been the means of curing the most obstinate cases.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
Dr. J. C. B. S.

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