

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

Devoted to the Dissemination of General Information.

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Public Meeting.

In compliance with the recommendation of a meeting of the citizens of the town of Newberry, held on the 27th ult., a general meeting of the citizens of the District, was held on Monday, 3d July, at Hurd's Hall. The meeting having assembled, on the nomination of Mr. Jas. Glenn, Col. J. H. Williams was appointed chairman, and Henry Sumner, Esq., Sec. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and announced that it was prepared for business, on motion of Rev. Dr. Brantly a committee of fifteen was appointed by the chair to prepare business for the meeting; whereupon the following persons were appointed to constitute that committee: Rev. J. J. Brantly, L. J. Jones, Jas. M. Baxter, Isaac Hunt, John P. Kinard, C. H. Suber, Thos. Lipscomb, Burr J. Ramage, Wm. Glenn, T. P. Slider, G. S. Cannon, Robinson Spearman, Isaac Herbert, Jas. Fair, and E. S. Keitt. Thos. Lipscomb having declined to serve on the committee, Mr. Thos. Duckett was appointed in his place. Before the committee retired, L. J. Jones asked leave to read a letter from Hon. W. W. Boyce, stating the impressions of the latter in reference to the feelings of the President of the United States towards this State; and its restoration to the Union, gathered from a personal interview with his Excellency. Mr. Jones then submitted a resolution in reference to W. W. Boyce, and another in reference to Hon. Jas. L. Orr, which on motion, were referred to the committee, and will be found embodied in this report. The committee then retired, and, after consultation, reported through their chairman, as follows:

Whereas, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Newberry was called by the Intendant, to consider by what means a general expression of the sentiments of the people of the district might be obtained, in reference to the state of things which has been brought about, by the termination of the late war and the dissolution of the Confederate Government; and, whereas, a meeting was held, in pursuance of this call, on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at which a series of resolutions was adopted, and, among them, one recommending a general meeting of the people of the district, to be held on the first Monday in July; and whereas, in conformity with this recommendation, the present meeting has assembled, we therefore desire to give this public expression to our views.

We are convinced that the object which has brought us together to-day is one of vital consequence to all; and we do not believe it possible that any one can fail to perceive how deeply his own welfare, and that of all most dear to him, is involved in the action which we may take. The object of this meeting is to do what lies in our power, to heal the wounds which a long and disastrous war has inflicted on the country, and to restore to it law and order, and all the securities and benefits which a recognized and stable government affords. The surrender of Lee and Johnston has been followed by the capitulation of all the rest of the organized forces called into the field by the late Confederate Government. The armies recently arrayed against the Government of the United States, have dispersed, the soldiers have returned to their homes, and are there quietly waiting for an opportunity to resume their former peaceful pursuits. The apprehension entertained by some, that, after all organized resistance had ceased, bands of desperate men would continue the hopeless contest, and prolong the dreadful scenes of blood and suffering, has happily not been realized. Peace reigns throughout the whole land, and nowhere is there manifested any disposition to disturb it.

But, though peace has returned, the evil effects of the war still continue. In some portions of the late Confederacy, these evil consequences are beginning to be abated; civil government has resumed its sway, business is slowly reviving, and all the political and social relations disturbed

by the war are undergoing re-adjustment. But in our State civil government is still suspended, and the inconvenient and arbitrary substitute of military rule has taken its place; all business is at a stand still, in the absence of a circulating medium in sufficient quantity for the wants of the people; much difficulty and embarrassment has been produced by the sudden sundering of the ties which have heretofore existed between ourselves and the laboring population, and the expedients which have been adopted to remedy those evils will, it is to be feared, but imperfectly accomplish this end; and, meanwhile, the minds of men are in a state of painful suspense and anxiety. Whereas, under these circumstances, we have met to consider what course we shall adopt to remedy existing evils, and to avert other and, perhaps, greater ones in the future, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the war as finally at an end; that we are convinced, and believe it to be the conviction of the whole people, that all opposition to the authority of the United States Government has ceased in this district, and that there is no disposition, on the part of any one, to renew it.

Resolved, That the speedy restoration of the State, to the relations formerly existing between it and the Union and Constitution of the States, is the only means by which law and order can resume their control, and prosperity be restored.

Resolved, That we are fully prepared to see the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States restored in this State, and to give the promise of obedience to the same, required by the Government.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the memorial, to the President of the United States, adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, as expressing our own sentiments and convictions.

Resolved, That, in compliance with the recommendation contained in that memorial, we appoint Col. J. H. Williams as a member of the proposed deputation to wait on the President, together with the Hon. Armistead Burt, deputy elect from Abbeville District.

Resolved, That, in the sense of this meeting, the Hon. W. W. Boyce, by his long and large experience in the political affairs of the country, his discreet judgment, and his pure patriotism, is a very suitable person to be appointed Governor of South Carolina, for the purpose of re-organizing her government, and bringing her back into the Federal Union, and his appointment is earnestly but respectfully requested.

Resolved, That the distinguished ability, the political wisdom and broad patriotism of the Hon. James L. Orr, and his thorough knowledge of the condition and wants of the State of South Carolina, point him out as a very fit person to be sent on to Washington, to represent her interests, and to urge her restoration to the Federal Union, and we therefore endorse his appointment for that purpose, and urge his acceptance.

Resolved, That the newspapers of this State, and of Augusta, Geo., be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, as soon as may be convenient.

The report of the committee having been read, was, on motion of Col. Fair, unanimously adopted. On motion, a committee of correspondence of three persons was appointed. The committee consisted of T. P. Slider, S. Fair, and G. DeWalt. On motion a committee consisting of T. P. Slider and W. W. Houseal, was appointed to raise funds to defray expenses of delegate to Washington. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
HENRY SUMNER, Sec'y.

Memorial.

Pursuant to notice, a mass meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, mostly farmers, was held on Wednesday, June 21, 1865, in their Court House, to consider their present political condition, and to further the establishment of civil government in their State.

On motion of Mr. B. A. Fair, Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, was called to the chair, and James C. Calhoun appointed secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of Hon. A. Burt, it was resolved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to prepare business for the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed as the said committee, viz: Messrs. Armistead Burt, Thos. C. Perrin, Thos. Thomson, J. Augustus Black, Robt. A. Fair, James McCastan, Pat. H. Bradley, James Gillam, H. L. Jeffers, M. C. Taggart, W. T. Drennan, John H. Marshall, T. B. Milford, James A. Norwood and Rev. J. N. Young, who reported through their chairman, the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted:

To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States:

The memorial of the citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, assembled in mass meeting, respectfully sheweth,

That South Carolina has laid down her arms, hostilities have ceased in her borders, and yet

her people enjoy neither the blessings of peace nor the protection of law. We have not, and know not any persons in this State, who have the purpose or the inclination to renew the contest in any form. The speedy and complete restoration of our relations to the Constitution of the United States and the Union, and the peace and security which they guarantee to the citizen, are our unfeigned desire and the great want of our whole country. In view of these desirable ends, we pledge, in good faith, ready and unreserved submission and obedience to all lawful authority.

The state of our exhausted means and resources requires the fostering care of law and order. Parts of our State are under the inconvenient restraints of military authority, whilst large sections, including that in which we live, are without any form of government. All civil rule and rulers are suspended, and men are subject to no other restraints than those which habit, or their own sense of propriety imposes. All experience attests that these voluntary restraints are inadequate to repress the rapacious and other vicious passions of men. Crime, outrage and wrong are perpetrated with impunity upon the peaceable and helpless. Our community depends upon voluntary and irregular organizations for the protection of persons and property, and a sense of insecurity depresses the energy and disturbs the repose of our people.

The efficiency of the great laboring class of the State has been seriously, and, we fear, disastrously, impaired by inconsistent military regulations. This whole body of laborers has been demoralized by the removal of the domestic regulations to which they have been accustomed, and the failure to substitute any other discipline or government over them. The able-bodied men and women have, in many instances, abandoned the farms upon which they were employed, leaving behind them the children and the old to be supported by the proprietors. In some instances husbands have deserted their wives and children, and we have known both father and mother to abandon their infant to be cared for by others. We have not seen that these laborers have been required by any order to remain upon the farms and to labor for the present year, or even to assist in making and harvesting the growing crops. Many of those who left the farms have taken with them the mules and horses which were indispensable for the farm work. Those who remain upon the farms are generally indisposed to labor as they had previously done, or to be orderly and industrious, and many are loitering idly and mischievously through the country.

The devastation of whole districts of our State by armies or raiding parties—removing or destroying every animal for labor or food, every article for the subsistence of man or beast, every implement and appliance of agriculture, has left the whole agricultural population of the country in a most deplorable condition. The cotton crop of the last four years has been inconsiderable, as but a small area was allowed by law to be planted; and even now the supply of the mere necessities of life, is not only meagre everywhere, but in some districts wholly exhausted. This section is without mail facilities, and its communications by railroad have been wholly interrupted, and are not likely soon to be restored.

These evils are greatly aggravated by the total absence of any circulating medium. Gold and silver are possessed by but few, and by these few in small sums. The bulk of cotton on hand will supply but little if any more money than will be necessary to pay taxes, and we fear that a large number of farms must inevitably be sold for that purpose. The growing crop of cotton can add but little, it is believed not one-fourth of a million of bales, to the existing stock, which probably does not amount to one and a half million of bales.

Amongst the great disasters which the wise and the prudent amongst us behold in the immediate future of our unhappy country, is a conflict between the white and black races, which there is much in their sundered relations to incite, and in many parts of our State no power of civil or military government to repress. This danger is fearfully augmented in its imminency and in its horrors, by the superior numerical strength of the blacks over the whites, and by the fact that the latter are generally being disarmed of all offensive weapons, while many of the former are in the possession of fire arms and are expert in the use of them.

These political, social and industrial evils have greatly paralyzed the mechanical and agricultural industry of our country, and sadly depressed the spirit and energies of our people.

In tender consideration whereof we crave the prompt aid of the government, by remedial and preventive measures, to mitigate the evils that disturb us at the present, and to avert the calamities that menace us in the future.

We pray that our legislature may be allowed to hold its usual sessions, and may have wisdom to devise measures suitable to the necessities of the State. That a convention of the people may be assembled: that the Congress of the United States may exhibit the magnanimity and statesmanship which the difficult posture of affairs requires: that the President of the United States may so exercise the high powers entrusted to him by the constitution and laws, as to acquire for himself imperishable renown, and for his country the blessings of peace, harmony and universal prosperity. That Courts—Federal and State—may again exercise their beneficent pow-

ers amongst us, crimes be restrained, contracts enforced, controversies peaceably settled, and opportunity given for easy access to judicial authority. That postal facilities may be again afforded to us. That our public offices may be reopened, and our private avocations safely and profitably resumed. And that in all respects our State Government may reassume its functions, and the relations of our people and State to the Constitution and Union be speedily re-established.

We recommend to our fellow citizens in other parts of our State, an early exposition of their views on the subject of our deliberations. We desire that this memorial be respectfully laid before the President of the United States; and to give greater effect to the voice of the State, as it may proceed from primary meetings, we suggest that a deputation of citizens should, if permitted, wait upon the President. We, on our part, nominate as one of such deputation, our fellow citizen, the Honorable Armistead Burt, who is possessed with the sense of this meeting, and the ills we suffer, much more fully than we have been able to express them; and if this should be agreeable to other meetings we hope they will confirm the appointment of Mr. Burt, and add to him other suitable persons from their respective districts or sections.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to correspond with persons in other parts of the State, and invite their concurrence in the foregoing memorial.

We request the newspapers of this State and of Augusta, Ga., to publish this memorial as soon as may be convenient.

On motion of Mr. Jeffers, the chairman of the meeting was appointed chairman of the committee on correspondence, and Messrs. Thos. C. Perrin, and Thomas Thomson were appointed of the committee by the chair.

On motion the meeting adjourned,
D. L. WARDLAW, Chairman.
JAS. C. CALHOUN, Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Past, the Present and the Future.

No State in the South has clung with greater pertinacity to the Jeffersonian doctrines of '98 and '00, than South Carolina. She nobly perilled her all in their defence, she has been in common with her sister States of the South, vanquished by the great Republican party of the North, and State Rights may be now considered defunct, and consigned to the tombs of the Capulets.

THE PRESENT.

Under these circumstances what does the present require at our hands? A new order of things imperatively demands, a new order of men, not identified with the past. Men, who are capable of entertaining new ideas, not old politicians whose names have become odious to the dominant party in Washington. If these men love their State, as they have always professed they do, they will stand aside, conscious of having performed faithfully their duty to the State in the past, and their inability to serve her in the future, they will not mar her prospects by allowing themselves to be placed in nomination for office.

THE FUTURE.

Believing as we do in an all-wise and pre-ruling Providence, we must bow in submission to His will. Let us cheerfully accept the new order of things, implore His guidance in the new paths which have been opened up to us. Forgetting the past, let us improve the present, and with a firm faith trust in the God of our fathers for the future.
AN OLD NULLIFIER.

Headquarters, U. S. Forces,

NEWBERRY, S. C., June 28, 1865.

General Order No. 2.

The following General Order is hereby published for the information of the citizens of Newberry and vicinity:

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,

Columbia, S. C., June 9, 1865

General Order No. 13.

WHEREAS certain persons have announced to those colored people formerly their slaves and still remaining on their tenements that they must quit, with no provision made or attempted for said colored people to obtain shelter or work, it is hereby ordered that no person shall turn off from his place or house those colored people who have lived with him and still desire to remain with him and do what they can.

Any person or persons violating this order, and turning out from their houses these people, to become paupers upon the community, will be forthwith arrested and reported at these headquarters for trial. Cases of colored people residing on the places of their former masters, and behaving improperly or refusing to work with fair terms offered, will be reported for action of the military authorities.

By order of A. S. HARTWELL,
Brevet Brig. Gen.
Official: Geo. F. McKay, Lieut. and A. A. G.
M. MURRAY,
Capt. Comdg. Post.
Geo. W. Iden, Lieut. & Asst. Provost Marshal.
July 5.