

THE NEWBERRY WEEKLY HERALD.

Devoted to the Dissemination of General Information.

VOLUME I.

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THE NEWBERRY WEEKLY HERALD

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By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me (Benjamin F. Perry) Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, returning the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all by all citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER-NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State; and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the nineteenth.

B. F. PERRY.
By the Provisional Governor:
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
July 26—32.

W. B. MCKELLAR, DENTIST.

WOULD most respectfully inform the community at large, that he has just received an extensive supply of Dental material of every description, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his profession, as cheap and as good as any Dentist in the State.

Office on Main-st., in Dr. King's old Daguerrean room. He will administer chloroform to all who desire it.

Newberry, S. C., Aug. 9, 1865.

ADAMS, FROST & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.

ARE prepared to sell COTTON or PRODUCE, in Charleston, New York or Liverpool, as may be most advantageous; and to make liberal advances in goods or money on consignments to them.

aug 9 23 24

Office of A. A. Q. M., NEWBERRY, S. C., Aug. 7th, 1865.

ANY persons having MEMORANDUM RECEIPTS, given for FORAGE by the Acting Quartermaster of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, will present them to the Acting Quartermaster at Newberry, S. C., and get the proper vouchers for the same.

August 9 2

Wanted to Purchase.

THE undersigned will purchase, delivered at the Railroad Depot, at Newberry, S. C.,

HAY and FODDER

It possible to be BAILED, in order that the ACCURATE WEIGHT may be obtained of the same.

All information in relation to terms can be obtained on application of the undersigned.

Aug 9 2

A. J. CLEMENTS,
Lieut. & A. A. Q. M.

Removal of Tin-Shop.

I have removed my Tin-Shop to the house recently occupied as a Ho-pital, on Main-st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as wish anything in my line.

Aug. 2 32 41

W. T. WRIGHT.

For Sale.

A NEAT HOUSE, situated in Helena. On the premises are a good well of water and a fine orchard. The lot contains over two acres. For information apply to John Long, Helena, Newberry Dist., S. C.

July 26 41

NEW GOODS!

AT THE CORNER STORE OF THE "MARTIN HOUSE."

THE public attention is respectfully invited to a choice selection of GOODS just received at the above named Store, consisting of CALICOES, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, IRISH LINENS, LINEN HOSIERY, SPANISH LINEN, HOSIERY, SPEC. OIL COTTON, HOOP SKIRTS, FANS, SHAKER BONNETS.

G. P. COMDES.

A large assortment of very superior HAVANA SEGARS, &c., &c., &c.

On hand a large stock of BROWN SHIRTINGS, and SHEETINGS, JEANS, SOBA, ENGLISH COPPERAS, SUGAR, POWDER, TOBACCO, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH or PRODUCE.

BACON, LARD, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS, and other produce will be TAKEN IN EXCHANGE for GOODS, at the MARKET PRICE.

J. C. MARTIN.
Newberry, S. C., July 12, 65

EDWARD S. BAILEY, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAS resumed business in the wooden building (the old stand) on Main-street, opposite Martin's Hotel.

All work executed with despatch, and warranted, as formerly.

July 26 65

Headquarters, Department of So. Ca., HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

IT is announced for the information and government of this command that BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29th, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1860 the date of the so called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prefer the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

It is therefore ordered, that all officers and other persons in the United States military service, within the State of South Carolina, aid and assist Governor PERRY in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions, and they are enjoined to abstain, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people of the State from the organization of a State Government, as hereinbefore authorized and directed.

All orders and instructions now in operation throughout this Department, whether emanating from these Headquarters, or from Headquarters Department of the South, that are not inconsistent with the foregoing distinctly specified, provisions of this order, will continue in force as heretofore, throughout the State of South Carolina.

Every military facility for taking the Amnesty Oath will be afforded by the Military authorities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose.

Hereafter Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals will constitute the only Military Officers entitled to administer the Amnesty Oath, a certified copy of which will, in all cases, be furnished to the individual taking it. The original oaths will be transmitted, semi-monthly, by the officer administering the same, to the Provost Marshal General at these Headquarters, by whom they will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Persons applying for executive clemency will send their petition (with a certified copy of the Amnesty Oath attached) to the President, through the Provisional Governor at Greenville, South Carolina.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL Q. A. GILMOR,
W. L. H. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL: August 16, 24.

COMMUNICATED.

In a few days the election for members to the Convention will be held. It is not, however, a matter of such great importance, by the nature of circumstances, as some would be apt to make others believe. The fact is the pattern has been "marked out a d cut" by Andrew Johnson. The members of that convention, whether or no, have it to do. Every voter has taken the Emancipation Proclamation Oath. Every member has to introduce an amendment into the Constitution, "That slavery is abolished, that the institution has ceased to exist," before the State can be restored back into the Union. This is as plain as the nose on one's face. It does not require any Buncombe speeches, any demagogical, legendary acts to carry this when men are instructed what to do. We want to hear of no speeches, nor speechifying men.

So far as regards the abolishment of the Parish System—that night-thing that aided to ruin South Carolina—was an incubus, a grievance, that should have been burst up long ago. In regard to the giving the election of electors to the people, also of Governor to the people, who has a better right to it than the people? If the people are educated enough, wise enough, good enough and patriotic enough to elect members to the Legislature, yes the Legislature, who, in the midst of their wisdom and wire-pulling, elect the electors and Governor, surely, yes, undoubtedly, the people are educated enough, wise enough, honest enough, good enough and patriotic enough to be intrusted with the election of Electors and Governor themselves. It is a bad rule that will not work both ways. If the people are too corrupt, then the Representatives they elect are decidedly worse. A bad tree necessarily brings forth bad fruit. A corrupt people never elect a pure man, but the corruptest of the corrupt. This must be the result of the arguments used against giving this to the people. Two and two make four, and you can make nothing else out of it.

We are disposed to think that the election of members to the Legislature is the most important matter that will come before the people. They will need there, their best, soundest, purest and most honest-hearted men. If ever there

was a time for patriotism and a self-sacrificing spirit, it is now. Keep your eyes skinned, O ye inhabitants, and listen to no promises and humbug yarns of what men say they will do if elected. They will do what can one man do? Pshaw! Don't be humbugged by double-sided politicians, wire-pulling office-seekers and corrupt demagogues. Be sure to vote for your best, soundest, most honest-hearted men, if there are any in the district who have more love for the country than for themselves. Who will not be afraid to vindicate and vote for what they think will prove the "greatest good to the greatest number," regardless whether you the people will vote for them again or not. Men who will not sacrifice the happiness, prosperity, and honor of the State by bidding for popularity and office in the future. Members elected to the Convention and the Legislature should be guided in both places by their judgment to good common sense, not by their feelings and passions and prejudices, if they wish to serve the State honestly, rightly and honorably.

A COUNTRYMAN.

[From the Greenville Mountaineer.] Speech of the Governor.

Notice having been previously given that His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, would on Saturday (yesterday) address the citizens of this District in reference to his interview with President Johnson, a respectable representation of the citizens assembled at the Court House.

His Excellency alluded to the fact that he had already addressed a meeting of the citizens of the District since his return, and would therefore be compelled to repeat much of what he had said. On his arrival at Washington City, he immediately notified President Johnson of his arrival, but, owing to the miscarriage of his note, received no reply from the President until a day had intervened. He then received information that the President would receive him and other members of a delegation from South Carolina at a specified hour. The time having arrived, they went to the White House and met with a cordial reception. Their interview with the President was a very pleasant one. Gov. P., in the course of his remarks, told the President that he knew the opinions of the people of South Carolina; that they had been the most rebellious of all the States—that they were "the very head and front" of the offending—but, that, having had an opportunity of measuring their strength with the Union, and having found it a hopeless task, they had entirely abandoned the position, and were now disposed to come back and be a loyal people. They were willing to accept the provisions of the amnesty proclamation. The institution of slavery being gone, the people's minds were wonderfully changed in regard to it. During the war they had found slavery to be a burden. The President expressed himself as gratified at this information.

Gov. P., also stated to the President that the State Convention would so amend the Constitution as to abolish slavery, and that the position of South Carolina in regard to the election of Electors of President and Vice President, and of Governor, as well as their system of Parish representation in the Senate, would no doubt be entirely changed. South Carolina was the only State in the Union in which these elections were withheld from the people; and the system of Parish representation, which was just at the time of its inauguration, was now decidedly unequal, and should be abolished. The President concurred in these views heartily, and stated that he would be highly pleased to see South Carolina side by side with the other States in these matters.

In reference to the doctrine of State rights, the President expressed himself as being as much opposed to the centralization of power in the General Government as he was to the doctrine of secession. The question of negro suffrage should be left entirely to the States—Congress had no right to interfere with it.

Gov. P., having made some remarks in reference to postal arrangements, the President informed him that the Postmaster-General was working day and night for the purpose of facilitating these operations.

The Governor's interview with the Secretary of State was also an agreeable one, and some pleasure was indulged in with regard to an unfriendly view that had been taken by a few of the people North with reference to the speech made by Gov. P., at the Court House on the 3d of July last, and in which the Secretary said that, considering the stand point, he could see nothing objectionable.

In an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor was handed a list of appointments, and was informed that the Administration had determined upon making no appointments in a hitherto disloyal State except when approved by the Provisional Governor thereof.

All applications for pardon must also receive the approval of the Provisional Governor before any action would be taken upon it by the President.

He regarded President Johnson as one of the ablest and finest looking men. He is polished and gentlemanly; bland, courteous, simple, dignified; in appearance prepossessing, and of striking manners.

The Governor stated that he was informed that the military authorities at Charleston had taken exceptions to his manner of reconstructing the Government. They allege that he has superseded his authority, and have refused to allow those re-appointed by the terms of his proclamation to exercise the functions of their office. Other States, he said, had made appointments in their own way, and when he told the President that he had issued his proclamation, and had ordered that every civil officer of the State who had held the position at the time of the suspension of civil power should take the amnesty oath and resume his official position, the President did not rebuke him nor object to his course. In fact, the President not only expressed himself thoroughly satisfied, but complimented him for the expeditious measures used. When he mentioned that the Convention would meet on the 13th of September, and that the State Legislature would meet soon thereafter and order the election of Congressmen, and that the Congressmen elected would take their seats on the first Monday in next December, the President evinced much gratification and expressed a wish that all the Southern

States might be represented at that time in the National Congress. He told the President, while speaking in reference to these re-appointments to office, that there were not enough Union men in South Carolina to fill these offices; and urged this as a reason for his course.

In regard to the matter of expenses, the President stated that the actual expenses of the Provisional Governor would be paid by the Secretary of State of the United States; but that, in order to defray the expenses of the Convention, which are to be paid by the Legislature, the property of the State must be collected and sold.

The management of the freedmen belongs exclusively to the military departments; they will have to regulate all the matters pertaining thereto. But the Governor suggested that equitable contracts should be made between the freedman and the party seeking to employ him, and these contracts should then be submitted to the military authorities for approval. The employer must first take the amnesty oath. No former owner should turn off the aged and infirm, the feeble and the helpless. Families should be kept together, and one part be made to labor for the support of the other. He appealed to the citizens to treat them with kindness and to avoid difficulties with them. The freedmen must learn that their freedom consists in working for themselves and families. Where they will not work, they may be dismissed. But none who are willing to work must be turned off now. Inhuman treatment must certainly be avoided. If a freedman wishes to leave his former owner he may do so, provided he leaves no incumbrance behind him.

His Excellency also implored the people to regard slavery as an end forever—as a thing that cannot be restored. He thought that in ten years time the people would rejoice at its abolition, and congratulate themselves that the institution had ceased. It will make the people self-reliant, and infuse a better spirit into them. They will have more energy, and will work for themselves, and enjoy life as much as they did under the old order of things.

He exhorted the people to be loyal and peaceable; to acquiesce in the circumstances surrounding them. The Union—this grand and mighty empire—is never to be disrupted. The tendencies of government are always towards centralization, and not to disintegration. It will be a glorious thing to be called an American citizen.

The war-debt (a bugbear to many) is not much to be dreaded—it is a mere bagatelle. We will pay the interest, and saddle the principal on posterity. The resources of the country are abundant, and the prosperity of the country was wonderfully visible to him on his recent trip to Washington City. The North had not missed the men sent off to the war.

He then made an appeal that the people should be careful to send wise and prudent men as Delegates to the Convention—men who will carry out the views of President Johnson. They should be willing to give the election of Electors of President and Vice President, and Governor, to the people. The Parish representation in the Senate, as it now stands, must be abolished. As it is, twenty or thirty voters can send a member to the Senate, while in other portions of the State it requires thirty-five hundred to secure the same privilege.

Although appointed to the position of Governor of the State, he wished it to be known that there was no one more impressed with a sense of his duty to the laws nor any one more jealous of the majesty of the people.

In conclusion, His Excellency stated that he had been misrepresented in the report of his recent speech. He was there stated to have expressed himself as being in favor of giving the election of Judge, as well as of Governor, etc., to the people. He was opposed to this measure; the Judge should be elected by the Legislature or appointed. The judicial ermine is too sacred to be endangered by contamination with electioneering. The position of the Judge is far different from that of a political officer; he should be apart from political prejudice or any other bias.

VIEW OF HON. SIMON CAMEROON, Late Secretary of War, upon the Monroe Doctrine.—While the American people have no disposition to meddle with affairs beyond the ocean, they are equally determined that no monarchial form of despotism shall take the place of free government here. Perhaps on no other subject than that of French occupation in Mexico, has there ever been a more perfect unanimity of sentiment, and when it becomes necessary to drive the French army from their usurpations in that country, there will be no differences of opinion as to the mode and manner of accomplishing that result.

The New York Times says there has not been a time in this generation when the language of the North and South toward each other has been so respectful and considerate as since the war. The Times says that the Northern idea that the South had degenerated into a race of effeminate braggarts, and the Southern idea that the North had lost every element of manhood in the passion for gain and would submit to anything rather than fight have both been entirely annihilated. The tug for four years has shown the stuff of the men on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's.

DROUGHT IN EUROPE.—Letters from American travelers in Germany state that the fields are parched by drought, and groups of persons are everywhere seen in which clergyman and people are imploring heaven to refresh the suffering earth with copious rains.

The Little Rock Journal holds out strong inducements to emigrants to North-Western Arkansas, and dilates, with great enthusiasm, upon its soil and timber, its mines of lead, iron, silver, saltpetre and coal, to say nothing of the invariable salubrity of its climate and purity of its water.

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the lawyer thinks the doctor gets his by "pillage."