

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

TERMS—\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

EDITORS T. F. GRENEKER. R. H. GRENEKER.

VOLUME I.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1865.

NUMBER 38.

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

At Newberry S. C.,
By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS.

(Payment required invariably in advance.)

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for first insertion \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Marriage notices, Funeral invitations, Obituaries, and Communications of personal interest charged as advertisements.

Groceries, Provisions, DRUGS, MEDICINES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

THE subscriber here leaves to inform the citizens of Newberry, and the surrounding country, that he has now on hand, and is constantly receiving,

VIA CHARLESTON,
A choice and varied assortment of the above articles, which he will

Sell Low, at Wholesale and Retail.
COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in EXCHANGE for Goods, or bought at MARKET PRICES.

MELVIN M. COHEN,
Assembly Street, West Side, one door from Pendleton Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MORRIS, HUNT & CO.,
SHOE BROKERS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
accommodation wharf,
Charleston, S. C.

We are prepared to provide forward all Merchandise consigned to us arriving in this City from Northern and Foreign Ports. Also, Consignments by Railroad, to be forwarded to Domestic or Foreign Ports.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on all consignments of Cotton, Rice, Flour, &c.
W. R. MORRIS,
J. E. HUNT,
J. B. BUNT, Jr.,
REPRESENTS G. W. WILLIAMS & CO. (Charleston), N. E. McGEHEE & CO. (New York), LATHBURN, WICKESHAM & CO. (Philadelphia), BIGELOW & SARGENT, Baltimore; CHASE, RAY & CO., Boston; G. R. WILSON, Norfolk, Va.

Edgewood Advertiser, Anderson Gazette, Abbeville Bulletin, Greenville Mountaineer and Enterprise, and a Spartanburg Spartan, copy four times and send bills to this office.
Aug. 25, 4-55

Nickerson's Hotel,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, having leased the LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUILDING known as the "Columbia Female College," will open it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on September 1st.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
Aug. 25, 35-37

James H. Stocker & Son,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

PROMPT attention paid to the purchase of Cotton and other Produce, and forwarding of Cotton and Merchandise generally.
JAMES M. STOCKER, SAM'L H. STOCKER,
Aug. 25, 36-3

E. E. JACKSON

TADES this method of announcing to his numerous friends and acquaintances in Newberry, that he has established himself in the city of Columbia, for the purpose of doing a mercantile business, and expects to keep constantly on hand a choice and select stock of FAMILY MEDICINES; together with First-Class DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he proposes selling at a moderate advance above cost. He respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage.
Aug. 25, 36-3

A. SYDNEY SMITH,
FACTOR,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.

Refers to—
S. S. FARRAR, Bros. & Co. C. D. CARR,
G. W. WILLIAMS & Co. JOS. PRUD'G,
DUTCH & BEE.
Aug. 25, 36-3

T. J. DAVIS, W. T. McFEAT,
Commission and Forwarding Notice.

The undersigned, late offices of the Greenville & Columbia R. R., at Columbia, will until the 1st of Sept. be repaired between Aiston and Columbia, undertake to forward with dispatch, articles of every description, to and from all stations on that road, and Columbia.

They will also buy or sell on Commission, and attend to business of any kind offered to them. Address them at either Newberry or Columbia.
Aug. 25, 36-3

NOTICE.
I will sell, on the 12th of September next, on my Plantation, in Newberry District, all my Stock Horses, Mules and Cattle, One Fine Piano, Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Fine Carriage, Wagons & Harness, Plantation Tools, Blacksmith Tools, Carpenter's Tools.
A lot of Wagon Timber, and a great many other valuable articles.
Aug. 25, 36-3

Railroad Notice.
FROM this date, the train on the Spartanburg and Columbia Railroad will leave Spartanburg, S. C., Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Station at 11 a. m. Returning, leave Spartanburg at 12 o'clock m., and arrive at Columbia at 4:15 p. m.
THOS. L. PETER, President.
Aug. 25, 35-41

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

Of Newberry and Surrounding Districts.

We have opened a full assortment of

Boot and Shoe Materials,

as follows:

Crimping Boards, Sewing Hatts, Pegs, Ink in Plints, Clamp Wheels, Men's & Women's Stamps, O S Fork Tacks, Long sized Sticks, Cotton Laces, Shoe last & Sp's Kers, Fudge & Fore part wheels, Gum Cloth, Shoe Thread, Shoe Hammers, Sewing Awls, Peg Floats, Shoe Brushes, Galloons, Boot-Webb, Flake Gum Trag, Bashiels Shoe Pegs, &c., in great variety.

For Sale by
HARDY SOLOMON & Co.,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Also an assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, DRUGS, &c.,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Persons visiting Columbia are solicited to give us a call before making their purchases.
Aug. 30, 36-47

Hats at Old Prices.

WILLIAMS & GOVERT,
WHOLESALE HATTERS,
116 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Formerly L. R. Williams & Co., 161 Meeting Street.

Have resumed their old business of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, at 116 Meeting St., next door to Charleston Hotel, where they will be happy to see their old customers, friends and public generally.

We are prepared to supply the Trade at OLD PRICES.
Merchants visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing goods, will do well to give us a call.
L. R. WILLIAMS, H. C. GOVERT,
Aug. 30, 36-47

NOTICE.

TO THOSE WHO WANT GOOD LEATHER.
THE subscriber having retained his experienced Tanner and Currier—Lewis, has resumed his old business in Tanning and Dressing Leather, at his old Tan Yard. He takes this method of informing the public that he will Tan and Dress all good Raw Hides on Shares, or at Market Value, in the best manner and with dispatch, and will pay the highest price for all kinds of Hides in Leather or Money. All home-tanned Leather dressed on reasonable terms.

Messrs. Roddelsperger & Hornsby, at the C. H., will receive all Hides to be tanned, and mark the same for him. Also, Bark and Tallow wanted.
Newberry, Aug. 30, 1865. I. BERFIELD.

Drug Store for Sale.

THE STOCK and FIXTURES of a Wholesale and RETAIL DRUG STORE, in the Town of Newberry, S. C., prominently situated, and of good patronage, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon.
Satisfactory reasons assigned for selling.
Address box 88, Newberry, S. C.
Aug. 30, 36-47

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,
NEWBERRY, S. C.

WILL attend to the purchase and forwarding of Cotton, &c., to Orangeburg Depot and to Augusta, Ga.

FAMILIES REMOVING to the low country, are informed, that comfortable Wagons will leave NEWBERRY FOR ORANGEBURG, (Direct.) ON or about the 10th and 20th September, 2nd, 10th and 20th of October, and every tenth day thereafter. Engagements must be made in advance.

"THROUGH Transportation" for Stocks of Goods and Family Supplies, to all DEPOSITS on the Greenville Road, can be had, at low rates, (to include R. R. freight, Wagon hire, Forwarding charges, &c.) on application to Mr. H. B. Olney, No. 11 Vendue Range, Charleston, or to us here.
Wm. A. COURTENAY,
P. C. TRENHOLM,
Aug. 30, 36-47

DR. J. E. DAPRAY,
Surgeon Dentist,
OFFICE on the North side of Main-street, formerly occupied and known as the Law Office of G. G. DeWalt, Esq.

Dr. Dapray is now prepared to perform all operations at the OLD PRICES for CA-II or its equivalent. Chloroform administered when necessary.
Newberry, June 1, '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 dispatch, and warranted as formerly.
July 26 if

NOTICE.
THE subscribers propose to establish a regular EXPRESS LINE, from ALSTON to COLUMBIA, for the purpose of carrying LIGHT PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE. It freight directed to the care of EPTING & CHAPIN'S EXPRESS, will be forwarded with dispatch.
H. J. EPTING,
M. CHAPIN.
Aug. 25, 35-41

WILSON & RING.

STAND AT

THE OLD BOOK STORE.

KEEP ON HAND A

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SUGAR, COFFEE, CHEESE,
Mackerel, Pepper, Copperas, Tobacco, Cigars,
Pickles, Sardines, Soda,

COTTON AND LINEN HANKERCHES,
LADIES' HOSE,
MEN'S HALF HOSE,

PLAYING CARDS,
COTTON CARDS,
VIOLIN STRINGS,
FINE AND COARSE COMBS,
SHOE THREAD,

PAD LOCKS,
POCKET KNIVES,
SLATE PENCILS,
SPOOL THREAD,
MATCHES,
CANDLES, &c., &c.

Which they will Sell or Barter, giving the highest market prices for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CALL AND SEE US.
Aug. 30, 36-47

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN
NEED BE LOOKED FOR,
OUTSIDE OF

Webb & Lovelace's

FOR A LIMITED OR INDEFINITE PERIOD,
As by Latest Arrivals, per
WAGON TRAINS,

We are in possession of the
Largest and most Complete
STOCK OF GOODS

And the greatest Variety too, of
THINGS KNOWN AND UNKNOWN, DREAM-
ED OF BUT NOT SEEN,

And which are as Cheap as the
Cheapest.

We have
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Tobacco and Segars,
Nic Naes,
Varieties,
Sweet Things,
Four Things

AND ALL KINDS OF THINGS.
If there are skeptics who doubt our veracity, or would dare impeach our integrity, let them call and be convinced.

WEBB & LOVELACE,
UNDER "HERALD" OFFICE.
Aug. 30, 36-47

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will shortly open, at Newberry Court House, a complete assortment of SCHOOL and other BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, and all articles usually found in a complete BOOK STORE; and he respectfully requests those requiring the above articles to visit and examine his stock before purchasing.
J. KNOBLOCH, Agent.
Aug. 30, 36-47

Notice, Notice.
ON the 15th of September the subscriber will resume THE COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the City of Charleston, will personally attend to the purchase and sale of all description of goods. And will also with the aid of an experienced assistant, attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of Goods and Merchandise to and from the Rail Road Depots.
Address: THOMAS STENHOUSE,
Accommodation Wharf,
Charleston, S. C.
Sep. 6, 37

Applications for Pardon and Government Claims.
I Am prepared to draw up applications for pardon, in cases arising under the exceptions in the amnesty proclamation; obtain the Governor's approval, and forward them through the proper Departments in Washington, by a distinguished legal firm in that city.
Also to prosecute all claims against the General Government.
sept 7 37 if L. J. JONES.

MUSIC LESSONS.
PROF. N. SCHMITT will open his SCHOOL at his residence, in Newberry, on Monday the 18th inst., for the purpose of giving lessons on the Piano, Violin, Guitar, Flute, and any other instrument. His prices are liberal.
PIANOS TUNED.—Mr. Schmitt is recommended by Professors, Artists and others, as being a superior Piano and Melodion Tamer, and will engage to tune all instruments with care. Orders left at his residence, or sent through the Post Office, or the Newberry Herald office, will be promptly attended to, and if the best satisfaction is not given, no pay will be received.
sept 6 37 3 N. SCHMITT.

JEFFERS & CO.,
(Formerly Cottrill, Jeffers & Co., Charleston.)
General Commission and Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Office Main street, near the Railroad.
Attention given to receiving and forwarding Cotton and Merchandise, or to any business entrusted to our care. On completion of the Railroad to Columbia we will continue business at that place.
W. M. JEFFERS, T. A. JEFFERS,
sept 6 37 2

PIANOS FOR SALE.
AN elegant Piano, carved Rosewood, seven octave and three Pedals, with iron sounding board, (Harp head).
Also a common Piano.
H. H. KINARD.
Sept. 6, 37.

COMMUNICATED.

Concluded from last issue.

I propose now to throw out a few suggestions in relation to the different phases of the question of reprobation assumed at the aforesaid meeting, for the consideration of the people, until the time for the election of members to the Legislature arrives. I shall allude to be reprobated? I say no; and for the following reasons: First, because that part of the Constitution of the United States which says that no state shall pass any export or import law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts, for its aid. Why undertake to do that which the Government of the United States, which controls us, declares we shall not do? Would it not be worse than idle to attempt it? Secondly, because it would not be honest to do so. If we could, it would damage our character as a people forever in the eyes of the world. Our credit would be forever gone. That confidence in each other which is the main stay of society would be forever banished. It would create ill feeling and strife in every neighborhood and in almost every family, whereas if the opposite course is pursued, that is, require every man to pay his honest debts, but wait with him and let him pay a little along as he can, and, if necessary, pass a stay law, and keep it in force as long as the good of the people require it; do this, I say, and harmony and good feeling will prevail and the country become much more prosperous than to look up the lands in the hands of the present owners. If I have loaned my neighbor money or sold him my property and he has not paid me, and I have no other means of recovering my note for it, and the collection of that note would break him up, which should be done? Let him give me back my money or property as the case may be and suffer, or allow him to keep it and I suffer? There can be no two opinions on this question by disinterested minds. Thirdly, because it would bankrupt all the estates of deceased persons which have been sold, and thousands of minor children who have no father or mother to take care of them, and who are too young to take care of themselves, and must therefore, be sent to the poor house or turned out to the cold charities of the world to starve, while their rich guardians are living in ease and elegance upon property which their money bought. Is there a man in Newberry District who is so bound up in selfishness as to have a heart to do so? He who would be a fit companion for Lord Macbeth, and could join in his sentiment in saying "I have given suck and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me; I would while it is smiling in my face, have plucked my nipples from his boneless gums, and dashed the brains out, if by so doing I could gain his estate." Fourth, because it will enable persons to keep property which they still owe for, and not be reprobated, which is the object of the law. If the principles of honor and honesty. The other proposition is not to reprobate the debts, but to exempt the lands from liability for debts which is, in effect, reprobation, so far as lands are concerned, and they are the principal part of our property now. If this is done will it benefit the debtor while the rest of his property is liable to levy and sale, for the obvious reason that the sheriff will sell all his other property, his provisions, horses, mules, cows, hogs, and plantation tools; he cannot cut off his land. But I have heard it said, in answer to this, that he can sell some of his lands and buy more provisions, horses, &c. This also will be liable to levy and sale, and when he has no more lands, he will have purchased other property, with the proceeds, the sheriff will sell him out until his debts were all paid or his land all gone. How then could this exemption of land from sale benefit the debtor without you exempt other property with it? It will not only not benefit the creditor, but it will cripple the energies of the country, by keeping the lands in the hands of individuals who cannot cultivate them. If the law is passed, exempting lands from liability for debts, it must either allow the owner to sell them himself or forbid the sale of them even by the owner. If you allow the owner to sell them he will not do so for the obvious reason that the proceeds would be liable for his debts and could be reached by his creditors, so that in either case the owner either could not, or would not sell his lands and they would be looked up in the hands of the present owners, whether they can cultivate them to advantage or not, and every man who does not own lands now will have to leave the state and seek a home in another state, or become the tenant of these large land owners, with the negroes. Are you, fellow citizens, prepared to drive from your borders all the young men of the country who have no lands, but are full of energy and enterprise, or compel them to become tenants with their former slaves? If not, stay your hands in this matter. Many of the young men who for the last four years have fought the battles of the south and sacrificed their all upon the altars of the country have not a foot of land. Will you pass laws to prevent these brave men from having part of the very soil they fought for? If I ask where is your patriotism? Is it swallowed up in your selfishness? In the name of common sense are we not disgraced enough already without heaping this additional disgrace on our heads? It would be much more equitable to reprobate all debts and to divide out the property equally than to exempt the lands from debts in the hands of the present owners, for many of them are rich in lands, but poor in money, and were ruined during the war of the necessities of the country.

terms, "vote or hold office under this Constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature, in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county officers." This proscription and impracticable rule will, doubtless, be expunged at an early day. It is impossible to continue such a provision among the people who are recognized as loyal, and who claim a Republican Government. The reason and necessity of such a proscription, if ever of sufficient efficacy, have wholly ceased; and the Executive and the Legislature have united in countenancing and promoting its abrogation. The Legislature, at the extra session above-mentioned, by an Act passed on the 21st day of June, 1865, entitled "An Act to provide for the amendment of the third article of the Constitution," invested the Governor with discretion to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters on the proposition to empower the next General Assembly to amend the third article of the Constitution—that which imposes the disfranchisement and disabilities—so that, in the high authority thus invoked and exercised, the loyal people of the State may be completely rehabilitated. This result is necessary and will be readily understood. The Alexandria Constitution declares that the House of Delegates shall consist of not less than eighty and not more than one hundred and four members, and the Senate of a number not less than one-third and not more than one-half the number of the House. It apportions representation in the House and Senate among the counties and cities, and provides for future re-apportionment in 1870, and decennially thereafter, in an enumeration of the State. The General Assembly is to meet annually. In this article sections 19, 20 and 21 of the former Constitution, headed "slaves and free negroes," have been substituted in the new by sections headed "slavery or freedom," declaring slavery abolished and forever prohibited. Another section relates to the public debt and its apportionment between Virginia and West Virginia. It declares that no ordinance of the Wheeling Convention adjusting the debt between the two shall be binding on this State. Another section of this article prohibits the Legislature from paying any debt or obligation incurred by the rebellious State authorities at Richmond. It also forbids any county, city or corporation to levy or collect any tax to pay any debt of the State incurred by the rebellion. The sinking fund created and regulated by the 29th section of the former Constitution, appears to be entirely omitted from the new. Instead of that, the 29th section of the new Constitution provides that no debt shall be contracted by the State, except the casual deficits in the revenue, or the discharge of a previous liability, or for military purposes. If the State becomes a stockholder in any internal improvement, the stock shall be paid for at the time of subscription, or a tax shall be levied for the next year to pay the subscription in full.

Article V. of the Executive Department, in the late Constitution, remains unchanged, except by this addition "Until the members of the Board of Public Works shall be elected by direction of the Legislature and qualified, the authority and duty of the Board are devolved on the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of the Commonwealth; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall discharge the duties of the clerk of said Board."

Article VI. relating to the Judiciary, is very materially changed in the new Constitution. The latter provides for a court of Appeals, to consist of three judges, for district courts, and for sixteen circuit courts. The judicial term is not changed, but the mode of election or appointment is radically different from that lately in force. It is provided that the judges shall be chosen by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, from persons nominated by the Board of Public Works. Several circuits and districts are defined in the Constitution. In other respects, the former constitutional provisions on the Judiciary are continued unchanged. Justices of the peace, besides their per diem for court service, may by law be allowed fees and emoluments for other services.

In conclusion of our exhibit of the Alexandria Constitution, in which we have created all important changes, and omitted only the minor and trivial ones, we may remark that the body of the instrument in other matters is a transcript of the former Constitution. In respect to the Judiciary, the change is at most but of debatable propriety. It involves an abandonment of popular election of judges, and adopts a mode of appointment somewhat resembling that in the Constitution of the United States. The change is not of a character to excite much, if any, reprobation; to many it will be preferable to the "sprawled mode." The inhibition of an appropriation to internal improvements is a change of great consequence. It is well calculated to elicit discussion; but at present, when our public debt and other burdens are so heavy as to be truly oppressive, there can be scarcely any disposition to augment them, independent of this inhibition. For the present, therefore, our poverty and exhaustion may reconcile us to the provision so consistent with them. The abolition and interdiction of slavery contained in the new Constitution are but the irreversible fiat of this generation, rendering discussion of the subject wholly superfluous and unprofitable. The disfranchisement and disabilities inflicted by the new Constitution have in part been, and will soon in whole be expunged, and be substituted by such enlightened and liberal provisions as will remove all just complaints and satisfy a sound public sentiment. Should these expectations be realized, we shall find the Alexandria Constitution much more equitable than many have imagined.—Richmond Times.

MAILS FOR COUNTY SEATS.—The following communication in reference to mail communication with county seats or "Court houses," will be found important:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 3d, 1865.

Sir: With a view to furnishing mail facilities at the earliest practicable moment, to persons residing at and near County seats in the State of South Carolina, I have the honor to inform you that the Department, on the receipt of reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service on routes running from such county seats to the nearest points on railroads on which mails are conveyed.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON,
Post Master General.

Hon. B. F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, Greenville, S. C.

N. B. By "temporary mail service" is intended service to Dec. 31st, next, previous to which time all the routes in the State will be advertised for re-letting from January 1st, 1866.

Sole of Southern Bank Notes.

Richmond, August 23.—There has been a slight improvement in some of the Virginia banks, while some are not so good. We quote:

Wheeling Bank and Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Alexandria, 30 to 35c.
Farmers Bank, 50c.
Exchange Bank, at Alexandria, 50c.
Bank of the Valley, Bank of Old Dominion, Traders Bank, Bank of Rockingham and Bank Virginia, 30c.
Bank of Commerce and Bank of Rockbridge, 27 1/2c.

Bank of Winchester, Merchants Bank and South-western Bank of Virginia, 25c.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Farmers Bank of Fincastle and Exchange Bank of Virginia, 20c.
Bank of City of Petersburg and Bank of Richmond, 22c.

Monticello, Howardsville, Scottsville, Pittsylvania and Central, 10c.
Bank of the Commonwealth and Philippi—no sale.
North Carolina bank notes range from 20c to 30c.

South Carolina bank notes average 15c., except Union Bank of South Carolina, 30c. People's Bank, 25c.
Bank of Newberry and South-western Railroad Bank, 25c.
Bank of Hamburg, Planters' and Mechanics', and Bank of Chester, 18c.

Georgia—Average for good banks, 15c., except Georgia and Central Railroad Banks, 55c. Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia, 35c.
Bank of Middle Georgia, 25c.
Bank of State of Georgia, 20c.
Alabama—Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40c.
Eastern Bank of Alabama, 25c.; all others, 20c. Louisiana Bank notes range from 25c to 90c. Tennessee bank note range from 10c to 45c. We quote gold to-day 143 buying and 140 selling.

General News.

"A woman's affections are not her own, Mr. Smithers." "I am well aware of that, madam; they are any body's that takes the trouble to ask for them." Mrs. Smithers looked daggers.

An old servant, drinking to the health of his young mistress, who was that day made a bride, said: "I wish you many happy returns by the day!"

The cholera rages as an epidemic in Constantinople and Cairo, the deaths daily, in the former city, being 250, and in the latter, 600. The Domain of the Scourge is on the wing—in the winds.

The Postmaster General has just concluded a contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Co., for the daily conveyance of the mail between Weldon and Raleigh. This establishes postal communication between Northern States and the North Carolina capital.

The first bale of Texas cotton arrived at New Orleans on the 16th, and sold for 51 1/2c per pound. A New Englander is at work, night and day completing a flying machine. He may well be in a hurry. Fly time is nearly over.

At the French camp of Chalons a mock-battle of Marengo was fought to amuse and instruct the soldiers.

It is reported that the greater part of Shreveport, La., has been burned, including a considerable quantity of cotton.

It is proposed to run a railway overground through Broadway, N. Y., on a level with the second story.

Spain has recognized Italy. It has caused great surprise among the Catholic nations of Europe.

A negro man shot his wife in Charleston District, last week.

The total product of salt in the United States is 17,000,000 bushels.

Drunkennes and crime, it is said, are having a brilliant season in Richmond.

It is believed that Mr. Davis will be tried by civil court at Norfolk. In that case Chief Justice Chase would preside, Virginia being embraced in his judicial circuit. The direction of military operations from Richmond would be the basis of the charge of treason.

A passenger train on the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, was precipitated by the breaking of the Richmond Neck Trestle, into the creek. Twelve dead and eighty wounded have been recovered from the wreck. A car containing 30 negroes is still under water. Quite a number of passengers are missing.

Mr. Davis' family are en route for Montreal. Three children, two sons and a daughter passed through Albany on the 15th, accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, and a white female servant, and a negro male servant. Mrs. Davis sympathizers have subscribed in her behalf the handsome sum of six thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

Latest advices state that the Imperialists have driven Juarez to a remote section of Chihuahua, where he is fortifying and establishing his government.

From an exchange we learn that the Rio Grande is lined with U. S. Forces; that possibly not less than 75,000 men are in that region of country.

On 27th, that Napoleon accepts the situation as a declaration of war.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—We are glad to learn, says the Greenville Mountaineer, that this institution will be opened for students of Theology on the first of November next. It is located at Greenville, S. C., some years before the war, and had reached a prosperous state when forced to suspend on account of conscription. It will be opened with its former corps of instructors, all present. We learn that information has already been received of some students who will attend.

THE END OF IT.

The end of what? The second Atlantic Cable. It lies in the deep bosom of the ocean buried— a mile and a half below the surface of the treacherous, remorseless sea, which has swallowed up many a human hope. But we do not despair, as the machinery of the Great Eastern is defective, and the cable improperly spliced. If Great Britain fails the third time—she cannot pass the charmed number and must allow Yankee ingenuity to undertake the job.

A DARING OUTRAGE.—As Mr. H. C. Wiseman was riding on Thursday last, towards Orangeburg, on the State Road, he was attacked about dusk, when within fifteen miles of that town, by a negro man, who, after demanding his money, forcibly dragged him from his horse and rifled his pockets of \$200 in gold and between forty and fifty dollars in greenbacks. This gentleman states that he was informed by persons in the neighborhood, among whom he went to obtain assistance, that the negroes in that section are in a very demoralized state, and are constantly committing depredations on the farmers around.

Speaking of corporal punishment in schools, what pupil is the most to be pitied? The pupil of the eye, because it is always under the lash!

THE END OF IT.—The end of what? The second Atlantic Cable. It lies in the deep bosom of the ocean buried— a mile and a half below the surface of the treacherous, remorseless sea, which has swallowed up many a human hope. But we do not despair, as the machinery of the Great Eastern is defective, and the cable improperly spliced. If Great Britain fails the third time—she cannot pass the charmed number and must allow Yankee ingenuity to undertake the job.

A DARING OUTRAGE.—As Mr. H. C. Wiseman was riding on Thursday last, towards Orangeburg, on the State Road, he was attacked about dusk, when within fifteen miles of that town, by a negro man, who, after demanding his money, forcibly dragged him from his horse and rifled his pockets of \$200 in gold and between forty and fifty dollars in greenbacks. This gentleman states that he was informed by persons in the neighborhood, among whom he went to obtain assistance, that the negroes in that section are in a very demoralized state, and are constantly committing depredations on the farmers around.