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Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors J. T. GRENEKER, R. H. GRENEKER.

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Hon. Alex. H. Stephens Before the Congressional Committee—A Full Report of his Testimony.

We present below a full and correct report of the testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress:

Hon. A. H. Stephens was before the Reconstruction Committee on the 11th ult., and he was sworn and examined by Mr. Boutwell as follows:

Q. State your residence?
A. Crawfordsville, Georgia.

Q. What means have you had since Lee's surrender to ascertain the sentiments of the people of Georgia regarding the Union?
A. I was at home in Georgia at the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee, and remained here till the 11th of May, and during that time conferred with the people in my immediate neighborhood, and with the Governor of the State, and with one or two other leading and prominent men in the State. From the 11th of May until my return to Georgia, which was on the 28th of October, I had no means of knowing anything of the public sentiment there except through the public press and from such letters as I received.

From the time of my return until I left on my present visit here, I had very intimate intercourse with the people, visiting Augusta, and visiting Milledgeville during the session of the Legislature, first on their assembling, and again in the latter part of February. While there I conversed very freely and fully with all the prominent and leading men, or most of them, in the Legislature, and met a great many of the prominent and leading men of the State not connected with the Legislature, and by letters and correspondence with the men whom I have met. I believe that I embrace a full answer to the question as to my manner of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of the State upon the subject stated in the question.

Q. As the result of your observation, what is your opinion of the purposes of the people with reference to the reconstruction of the Government, and what are their desires and purposes concerning the maintenance of the Government?
A. My opinion, and decided opinion is, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government and for the State to take her former position in the Union, to have her Senators and Representatives admitted to Congress, and enjoy all her rights, and to discharge all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended.

Mr. Ainsworth—What are their present views concerning the justice of the rebellion? Do they at present believe it was a reasonable or proper undertaking, or otherwise?
Mr. Stephens—My opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia upon that subject is, that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. They were divided upon the question of the policy of the measures. There was, however, but very little division among them upon the question of the right of secession, as an act of justice, and I give it merely as an opinion, that the success, if not the only hope of their liberties, is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of the Government of the United States under the Constitution.

Q. Has there been any change of opinion as to the right of secession, as a right, in the people or in the States?
A. I think there has been a very decided change of opinion as to the policy of those who favored it. I think the people generally are satisfied sufficiently with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress by force, whatever may be their own abstract ideas on the subject; they have given up all ideas of a maintenance of the policy by a resort to force; they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forms of reason and justice, to the halls of legislation and the courts, for the preservation of the principles of constitutional authority, than to the arena of arms. It is my settled conviction there is not any idea cherished at all in the public mind of Georgia of ever resorting again to secession or to the exercise of the right of secession. That whole policy of the maintenance of their right, in my opinion, is at this time totally abandoned.

Q. But the opinion as to right, as I understand, means substantially the same?
A. I cannot answer as to that; some may have changed their opinion on the subject. It would be an unusual thing as well as a difficult matter for a whole people to change their convictions upon abstract truths or principles. I have not heard this view of the subject debated or discussed recently, and I wish to be understood as giving my opinion only on that branch of the subject which is of practical character and importance.

Q. What do you attribute the change of opinion as to the propriety of attempting to maintain these views by force?
A. Well, sir, my opinion about that, my undivided opinion, derived from observation, is that change of opinion arose mainly from the operations of war among themselves and the result of the conflict among their own authorities in their individual rights of person and property, and from a general breaking down of the constitutional barriers which usually attend all protracted wars.

Q. In 1861, when the ordinance of secession was adopted in Georgia, to what extent was it supported by the people?
A. After the proclamation of President Lin-

coln calling out 75,000 militia, under the circumstances in view of which it was issued, and the blockade of Southern ports, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern cause, as it was termed, received almost the unanimous support of the people of Georgia. Before that they were very much divided on the question of the policy of secession; but afterwards they supported the course. The impression which then prevailed was that public liberty was endangered. They supported the course because of the zeal for Constitutional rights. They still differed very much as to the ultimate object to be obtained and the means to be used, but these differences yielded to the emergency of apprehended common danger.

Q. Was not the ordinance of secession adopted in Georgia earlier in date than that of the proclamation for 75,000 volunteers?
A. Yes, Sir. I stated that the people were very much divided on the question of the ordinance of secession, but that after the proclamation they became almost unanimous in support of it. There were some few exceptions in the State; I think not more than a half a dozen among my acquaintances. As I said, while they were thus almost unanimous in support of the cause, they differed also as to the end to be attained by sustaining it. Some looked to the adjustment or settlement of the controversy upon any basis that would secure to them their constitutional rights—Others looked to a Southern separation really as their only object and hope. These different views as to the ultimate objects did not interfere with the general active support of the cause.

Q. Was there a popular vote upon the ordinance of secession?
A. Only so far as in the election of delegates to the Convention.

Q. There was no subsequent action?
A. No, Sir; the ordinance of secession was not submitted to the popular vote afterward.

Q. Have you any opinion as to the vote it would have received, as compared with the whole; if it had been submitted to the free action of the people?
Witness—Do you mean after it was adopted by the Convention?
Mr. Boutwell. Yes, after its adoption by the Convention, if it had been submitted forthwith, or within a reasonable time?

A. Talking the then state of things into consideration, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, I think, having seceded, my opinion is that a majority of the people would have ratified it, and perhaps by a decided or large majority. If, however, South Carolina and the other States had not adopted the ordinance of secession, I am very well satisfied that a majority of the people of Georgia, and perhaps a very decided majority, would have been against secession if the ordinance had been submitted to them; but as matters stood at the time, had the ordinance been submitted to a popular vote, it would have been sustained; that is my judgment about the matter.

Q. What was the date of the Georgia ordinance?
A. The 19th or 21st, I think the 19th, of January, 1861, though I am not certain.

Q. The question of secession was involved in the election of delegates to that Convention was it not?
A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And was there, on the part of the candidates, a pretty general avowal of opinions?
A. Very general.

Q. What was the result of the election, so far as the Convention expressed any opinion upon the question of secession?
A. The majority was about thirty in the Convention in favor of secession. I do not remember the exact vote.

Q. In a Convention of how many?
A. In a Convention based upon the number of Senators and members of the House in the General Assembly of the State. The exact number I do not recollect, but think it was 300—perhaps a few over.

Q. Was there any difference in different parts of the State on the subject of the Union sentiments at that time?
A. In some of the mountain counties the Union sentiment was generally prevalent. In cities, towns, and villages were generally for secession throughout the State. I think, with some exceptions, secession was less general in the rural districts and in the mountain parts of the State; yet the people of some of the upper counties were active and decided secessionists. There was nothing like a sectional division of the State at all. For instance, the delegates from Floyd county, in which the city of Rome is, in the upper portion of the State, was mainly one and strong for secession; while the county of Wilkes, down in the interior of the cotton belt, sent one of the most prominent delegates for the Union. I could designate other particular counties in that way throughout the State, showing that there was no sectional division of the State on the question.

Q. State whether from your observation, the events of the war have produced any change of the public mind of the State in relation to the Constitution of the United States?
A. That question I answered in part yesterday. While I can't say, from general knowledge, to what extent the opinion of the Southern States upon the abstract question of the reserved rights of States may have changed, my decided opinion is that a very thorough change has taken place upon the practical policy of resorting to any such rights.

Q. What events or experience of war have contributed to this change?
A. First the people are satisfied that a resort to the exercise of this right, while it is denied by the Federal Government, will lead to war, which many thought before the late act of secession would not be the case. They are also now very well satisfied that civil wars are dangerous to liberty; and moreover, their experience in the late war, I think, has satisfied them that it greatly endangered their own. I allude especially to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the military conscription, the proclamation of martial law in various places, general imprisonments, and the levying of forced contributions, as well as the very demoralizing effects of war generally.

Q. When were you last a member of the Congress of the United States?
A. I went out on the 4th of March, 1859.

Q. Will you state, if not indisposed to do so, the opinions which led you to identify

yourself with the rebellion so far as to accept the office of Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so called?
A. I believe thoroughly in the reserved sovereignty of the several States under the compact of union of the Constitution of 1787. I opposed secession, therefore, as a question of policy and of right on the part of Georgia. When the States seceded against my judgment and vote, I thought my ultimate allegiance was due her, and I prepared to cast my fortunes and destiny with her and her people, rather than to take any other course, even though it might lead to the sacrifice of my self and her ruin. In accepting the position under the new order of things, my sole object was to do all the good I could in preserving and perpetuating the principles of liberty as established under the Constitution of the United States.

If the Union was to be abandoned, either with or without force, which I thought a very impolitic measure, I wished, if possible, to resist, persevere and perpetuate the principles of the Constitution. This I was not without hope might be accomplished in the new confederacy of the States formed. When the conflict arose, my efforts were directed to obtain as speedy and peaceful adjustment of the questions as possible. This adjustment, I always thought, to be lasting, would have ultimately to be settled upon a constitutional basis, founded upon the principles of mutual convenience and reciprocal advantage on the part of the States in which the Constitution of the United States was originally founded. I was wedded to no particular plan of adjustment, except the recognition, as a basis of the separate sovereignty of the several States. With this recognized principle I thought all other questions of differences ought to adjust themselves according to the best interests of peace, welfare and prosperity of the whole country, as enlightened reason, calm judgment and sense of justice might direct this doctrine of the several States as a self adjusting, regulating privilege of our American system of State government, extending, possibly, over the continent.

Q. Have your sentiments undergone any change since the ending of the rebellion in reference to the reserved rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States?
A. My convictions on the original abstract questions have undergone no change, but I accept the issue of the war and the result as a practical settlement of that question. The sword was applied to decide the question, and by the decision of the sword I am willing to abide.

The President's Speech to the Colored People.

The colored people of Washington celebrated the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, on Thursday. The procession visited the White House, when the President addressed them as follows:

I have nothing more to say to you on this occasion than to thank you for this compliment you have paid me in presenting yourselves before me on this your day of jubilation. I come forward for the purpose of indicating my approbation, and manifesting the appreciation of the respect thus freely conferred.

I thank you for the compliment, and I mean what I say. And I will remark in this connection to this vast concourse that the time will come, and that, too, before a great while, when the colored population of the United States will find out who have selected them as a body and pretense by which they can be successful in obtaining and maintaining power, and who have been their true friends, and wanted them to participate in and enjoy the blessings of freedom.

The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without being considered egoistic, I may say, contributed more, in procuring the great national guarantee of the abolition of slavery in all the States, by the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States—giving a national guarantee that slavery shall no longer be permitted to exist or be re-established in any State or jurisdiction of the United States.

I know how easy it is to enter to prejudice and how easy it is to excite feelings of prejudice and unkindness. I care not for that. I have been engaged in this work in which my all has been poured. I am not engaged in it as a hobby, nor did I ride the colored man for the sake of gaining power. But I did so for the purpose of establishing the great principle of freedom. And, thank God, I feel and know it to be so, that my efforts have contributed as much, if not more, in accomplishing this great national guarantee, than those of any other living man in the United States.—[Applause.]

It is very easy for colored men to have pretended friends, ensconced in high places, and far removed from danger—whose eyes have only abstractly gazed on freedom; who have never exposed their limbs or property, and who never contributed a sixpence in furtherance of the great cause, while another pealed his all, and put up everything sacred and dear to man, and those whom he raised and who lived with him now enjoy his property with his consent, and receive his aid and assistance; yet some who assume, and others who have done nothing, are considered the great defenders and protectors of the colored man.

I repeat, my colored friends, how to-day, the time will come, and that not far distant, when it will be proved who is practically your best friend.

My friendship, as far as it has gone, has not been for place or power, for I had these already. It has been a principle with me, and I think God the great principle has been established that whatever any individual, in the language of a distinguished orator and statesman, trends American soil, his soul swells within him beyond the power of chains to bind him in appreciation of the great truth that he stands forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation! [Applause.]

Then let me mingle with you in celebration of the day which commenced your freedom. I do it in sincerity and truth, and trust in God, the blessings which have been conferred may be enjoyed and appreciated by you, and that you may give them a proper direction.

There is something for all to do. You have high and solemn duties to perform, and you ought to remember that freedom is not a mere

idea. It must be reduced to practical reality. Men in being free have to deny themselves many things which seem to be embraced in the idea of universal freedom.

It is with you to give evidence to the world, and the people of the United States, that you are going to appreciate this great boon as it should, and that you are worthy of being freemen. Then let me thank you with sincerity for the compliment you have paid me by passing through here to-day and paying your respects to me. I repeat again, the time will come when you will know who has been your best friend, and who has not been your friend from mercenary considerations. Accept my thanks.

The President, after concluding his remarks, waited sometime outside while the procession passed, and during this time large numbers of the colored people advanced to pay their respects to him, and take him by the hand.

The President was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of the above address and the passage of the procession, which proceeded to move as soon as he had closed.

Old Partisan Laws.

We have in our possession a mutilated file of "The Columbia Herald," or the "Independent Courier of South America," a semi-weekly newspaper printed at Charleston, S. C., in the years 1787-88-89 and '90, by Bowen, Vandell & Andrews, at Franklin's Head, No. 31 Bay, where essays, articles of intelligence, advertisements, &c., will be gratefully received, and every kind of printing also performed; subscriptions for this paper at five dollars per annum—one-half on subscribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

The advertisements and local events, associated as they are with many of the old families prominent in the history of the State, are quite refreshing to the antiquarian, to say nothing of the excitement which pervaded the popular mind touching the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and other topics connected with the organization of the Government.

The motto of the paper, "That the Liberty of the Press be inviolably preserved," is quoted from the Constitution of South Carolina. In No. 829, dated December 6, 1787, there is a column entitled to the "New Hampshire Spy," entitled "Laws made in the Dominion of New Haven at its first settlement, among the rigid rights of the 'Patrian Fathers,' which is still the heritage of many of their descendants as exemplified in legislative majorities. The early Connecticut law-makers declared:

The Governor and Magistrates, convened in General Assembly, are the supreme power, under God, of this independent Dominion.

Conspiracy against this Dominion shall be punished with death.

Whoever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over this Dominion, shall suffer death and loss of property.

The Judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

No one shall be a free man or give a vote, unless he be converted, and a member in full communion of one of the Churches allowed in this Dominion.

No one shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith and faithful to this Dominion.

No quaker or dissentor from the established worship of this Dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of Magistrates or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a Quaker, Advertiser or other heretic.

If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished and not suffered to return but on pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the Dominion. He shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one to cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep floors, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fast day.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to disclose them, he shall be racked.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the Selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the Selectmen, who are to debar him from the liberty of buying and selling.

No minister shall keep a school.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace above two two shillings per yard shall be presented to the Grand Jurors, and the Selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison swearing he has no estate shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whoever sets fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

No one shall read Common Prayers, keep churches or set darts, make miced pyes, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and Jew-harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

When parents refuse their children with convenient marriage, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The Selectmen, on finding the children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them in better hands, at the expense of their parents.

No man shall be deemed good evidence against his husband.

No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round, according to a cap.

President Lincoln,

In conversation the other day with Col. Thos. Jones, of Kentucky, he gives us a piece of biography of President Lincoln which we regard as true, and so curious that it ought not to be lost. We had seen something like it, years ago, in the newspapers, but we never supposed, then, that there was a word of truth in it. The publication was made in the Southern papers at the beginning of the recent secession war.

Col. Jones owns lands in Hardin County, Ky., and went there to look after them. He met Governor Helmes, of Kentucky, living in that County, who told him that he knew Abraham Lincoln very well, when a boy. He was born in the neighborhood, and was five years younger than Governor Helmes. His mother's name was Nancy Hanks. There were two men very attentive to her, Abraham Winslow, or Enslow, and a Mr. Geety. Abraham was born out of wedlock, and it was doubted by the community whether he was a son of Winslow or Geety. The latter person was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and living at the time Lincoln was elected President of the United States. He was very old, and some one forced him about being the father of the President. The old man said "No," he was not the father of Abraham Lincoln, "although he had had a hundred chances of being so. Lincoln's father was Abraham Winslow." In proof of it, he said that he, Geety, was a short, fat man, and all of his family were so. Winslow was a tall, gawky man, six feet two inches high, and intimate with Nancy Hanks. Moreover, she named her son "Abraham," after Winslow. This proof of old Geety was regarded as pretty conclusive considering the tall, gawky figure of Lincoln.

When Abraham was five years old, his mother, "Nancy Hanks, married on old fellow named Lincoln, who was a miller, and moved with him to Illinois. He there took the name of Lincoln, and perhaps never knew but that Lincoln was his father. His mother soon died, and his step father, Lincoln, married again. His second wife was said to have been a good, clever woman, and was very kind to Abraham. Old Lincoln died whilst Abraham was young." Mr. Bennett, in his Oration on the Character of President Lincoln, says that his mother could read, but not write, and that his father could do neither.

Abraham grew up and evinced a great deal of talent and cleverness. When twenty-one years old he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature. Whilst in the Legislature he made a speech which attracted attention. A lawyer at Springfield, the capital of Illinois, suggested to young Lincoln the idea of reading law, which he could read with him, and apply to a Judge at Chambers and be admitted. This he did during the time he was a member of the Legislature. Immediately after his admission to the bar, the candidate for Congress in Lincoln's Congressional District, had to go to Springfield, and could not attend the Court. He requested Lincoln to take charge of a case of homicide, which he had, and make a speech for a gambler who was indicted for murder. He told Lincoln that the defendant would pay him handsomely, if acquitted. Lincoln defended the gambler successfully, and he was acquitted. He received a fee of five hundred dollars in cash. Thereupon he went to Joshua Speed, of Springfield, who was a wealthy merchant, and said to him, "I have five hundred dollars, which is more money than I ever expected to have in my life, and if I had one hundred and fifty dollars more, I would purchase a quarter section of land for my step-mother, who is very poor, and has always been very kind to me." Mr. Speed replied, "I will lend you the money." Lincoln said, "I owe you one hundred and fifty dollars already." Speed said that made no difference, and gave him the money. Lincoln immediately named his horse, went to the Land Office and took up the quarter section in the name of his step-mother.

After Lincoln was elected President, he wrote to Joshua Speed that it was now in his power to reward him of his kindness when he was starting in life. Mr. Speed replied that he wanted no office himself, but that he had a young brother who was a practising lawyer at Louisville, Kentucky, and would be glad for Lincoln to do something for him. This young brother was thereupon appointed Attorney General of the United States, and is still discharging the duties of this high office under President Johnson.

Col. Jones informed us that he had the above information likewise from J. Winter Smith, of Kentucky, who knew the statement of Governor Helmes to be true in every particular.

[Greenville Mountaineer.]

The Sandy cH Islands are at present attracting considerable attention as a successful place for growing cotton. In Hawaii there are extensive tracts of small broken lava, which appear to a stranger as wholly barren and sterile, and yet are very productive in raising sweet potatoes and some few esculents. Last year acres of this waste region were planted with cotton, and the experiment resulted in the production of a crop of the "finest and whitest" Sea Island Cotton. The growers of the fabric state that it requires no cultivation after the seed was planted. Upon opening the bolls fall upon the clean lava stones, thereby being kept free from the dust and dirt. The people are very sanguine over this discovery, and anticipate great results from it. A cargo of it has already reached Honolulu, which has set the capitalists there on the qui vive.

THURSON IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The amiable Ward was sitting in the box office at the Boston Theatre, the other day, when the window was suddenly eclipsed by a sable visage, which made a demand for "Two preserved seats for discharging, sah!" "Preserved seats!" said the astonished treasurer; "go down to the market, if you want a ham, we don't sell 'em here." The eyes of the bewildered darkey rolled like the orbs of the Sphinx, as he shuffled away, while John chuckled at his success in creating a discussion on "the rights of the freedman."

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

There is deep-seated treason lurking behind that paragraph. It is well known that all Boston is divided into "loyalists" and "disloyalists" on the great question of niggers going to the theatre. We advise Sumner to look after those fellows.—New Orleans Picayune.

TURNER ASHBY.—The New York World of the 16th ult., contains a graphic and interesting sketch of "General Ashby—the Partizan," by "J. E. C." which all will at once recognize as the initials of that vigorous and charming writer, John Estlin Cooke, Esq., of Virginia. His description of General Ashby's appearance is as follows:

"What the men of Jackson saw at the head of the Cavalry from March to June, 1862, was a man rather below the middle height, with an active and vigorous frame, clad in plain Confederate gray. His brows felt that was decorated with a black feather; his uniform was almost without decorations; his cavalry boots; dusty or splashed with mud, came to the knee; and around his waist he wore a sash and a plain leather belt, holding pistol and sabre. The face of this man of thirty or a little more, was noticeable. His complexion was as dark as that of an Arab; his eyes, of a deep rich brown, sparkled under well formed brows; and two-thirds of his face was covered by a large black beard and a d moustache, the latter curling at the ends, the former reaching his breast. There was thus in the face of the cavalier something morish, and brigandish; but all idea of a melodramatic personage disappeared, as you pressed his hand, looking into his eyes, which would dash superbly in battle, were the softest and most friendly imaginable; the voice which would thrill his men as it rang like a clarion in the charge, was the perfection of mild courtesy. He was as simple and 'friendly' as a child, in all his words, movements, and the carriage of his person. You could see from his dress, his firm tread, his open and frank glance, that he was a thorough soldier—indeed he always 'looked like work'—but under the soldier, as plainly was the gentleman. Such in his plain costume, with his simple manner and retiring modesty, was Ashby; whose name and fame, a brave comrade has truly said, will endure as long as the mountains and valleys which he defended.

Apart from what he performed, he was a personage to whom attached and still attached a never dying interest. His career was a romance—it was as brief, splendid, and ever-remembered as a dream, but after all, 'twas the man, Turner Ashby, who was the real attraction. It was the man whom the people of the Shenandoah Valley admired so passionately, rather than his glorious record. There was something grander than the wonderful achievements of this soldier, and that was the soldier himself."

EMIGRATION.—We have sundry schemes inviting the citizens of the South to expatriate themselves, but the most advantageous we have seen is that now offered to the freedmen. We learn from a circular recently issued by the American Colonization Society, that it intends to send a vessel to Liberia early in May, should the number of freedmen desiring to go to that "land of happiness and freedom" be sufficient to justify the expense. The latest news from the emigrants who went thither last year, state that the emigrants were delighted with the land of their adoption.

The inducements held out are, that five acres of rich land are given to each emigrant immediately on landing. Schools and churches are in great abundance, and every freedman is his own boss. This is a great inducement to our freed-people; and as there are thousands who complain they cannot get work in the towns and cities they generally flock to, we should think they would universally avail themselves of the liberal offer of the Colonization Society. All who want to go are requested by the circular to make immediate application to the Rev. W. W. McClain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington City, D. C. We think we are doing the freedmen a service by extending this notice.—Phoenix.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—Mr. J. M. Miller, a large planter of Beech Island, near Augusta, arrived here yesterday on the Steam Ship *Emily D. Solder*, bringing with him one hundred and thirty German immigrants and laborers, including several families of men, women and children. We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Miller at our office last evening, and heard that most of these immigrants have but recently arrived from Germany. Mr. Miller is agent of the Georgia Immigration Company. His success on his first trip North in the introduction of some fifteen German laborers about eight weeks previous to this last importation, led to the formation of an Immigration Company in his neighborhood, and his appointment as agent to carry out the object of the organization. He again started on a visit to New York, taking with him an old German who had been useful to him on his first trip, and understood well the German character. With this assistance, Mr. Miller was enabled to pick out his men and obtained a choice selection.

He and his party leave on a special train at 6 A. M. to-day for Augusta. The terms upon which these immigrants are employed are: \$150 per annum, with board and a house, for each man, and \$100 a female. Mr. Miller had orders for fifty of these persons before he left on his way North.

[Courier.]

NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The following is the amount of each denomination of national currency issued up to and including April 12, 1866:

1's	\$4,689,918
2's	8,129,919
5's	103,828,500
10's	69,170,390
20's	37,061,120
50's	14,718,015
100's	22,218,837
500's	1,165,000
1000's	4,627,000

Total \$268,278,990

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Mastership of the Prince William Frederick Charles of Holland, over the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands will be celebrated at the Hague May 27. The prince was first elected Grand Master in 1816. There are fifty three working lodges under this Grand Orient.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina proposes in connection with the Grand Lodges of the United States, to found a national Masonic university, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.