

The Newberry Herald.

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FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

VOL.V.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1869.

NO 14.

THE HERALD

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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
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March 24 12 5m

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those who may want, at the manufac-
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receive prompt attention.
Dec 16

Acts and Joint Resolutions.

The following are such of the
acts and resolutions, passed at the
last session of the Legislature, as
may interest our readers:

An Act to incorporate the Wa-
teree and North Carolina Rail-
road Company.

An Act to incorporate the
Homestead, Building, Planting
and Loan Association of South
Carolina.

An Act to prevent and punish
duelling.

An Act to incorporate the South
Carolina Central Railroad Compa-
ny.

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to define the juris-
diction and duties of County Com-
missioners."

An Act to regulate the manner
of granting a final dismissal to
executors, administrators, trust-
ees, guardians, or committees.

An Act accepting the donation
of lands to the State of South
Carolina for Agricultural Col-
leges.

An Act to provide for the pay-
ment of the fees of Sheriff's for
detaining persons confined in jail.

An Act to make appropriation
for the payment of per diem and
mileage of the members of the
General Assembly, and the sala-
ries of the subordinate officers,
and other expenses incident there-
to.

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to provide for the
temporary organization of the
Educational Department of the
State."

An Act to alter and amend the
criminal law.

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to organize the Cir-
cuit Courts."

An Act to provide for an elec-
tion to fill certain vacancies in
County offices.

An Act to repeal an Act enti-
tled "An Act to prevent persons
holding certain offices of emolu-
ment from leaving the State."

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to regulate the man-
ner of drawing jurors."

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to define the juris-
diction and regulate the practice
of Probate Courts."

An Act to repeal Section 8 of
an Act to alter the Act entitled
"An Act to amend the criminal
law."

Joint resolution to authorize
the Governor of the State to fill
the vacancies in the State Board
of Equalization.

An Act to regulate the practice
of medicine in this State.

An Act to regulate the agencies
of Insurance Companies not in-
corporated in the State of South
Carolina.

An Act to prescribe certain
rules to be observed in the gov-
ernment of ferries and bridges
privileged to charge toll.

An Act to incorporate the Co-
lumbia Building and Loan Asso-
ciation.

An Act to enable the Savannah
and Charleston Railroad Company
to complete their road.

An Act to ratify, confirm and
amend the charter of the Charle-
son (South Carolina) Mining and
Manufacturing Company.

An Act to provide for the con-
solidation of the statute laws of
the State of South Carolina.

An Act to punish Sheriffs and
other officers for violating the
Homestead.

An Act to establish a State Or-
phan Asylum.

An Act to regulate and provide
for the pay of Commissioners and
Managers of Election.

A joint resolution authorizing
the Governor to employ an armed
force for the preservation of the
peace.

An Act to re-enact certain Acts
lending the name and credit of
the State to the Greenville and
Columbia Railroad Company to

validate the action of said compa-
ny thereunder.

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to regulate the man-
ner of keeping and disbursing
funds by certain officers.

An Act to establish the lien of
Magistrates' executions.

An Act to incorporate the Cit-
izens' Savings Bank of South Car-
olina.

An Act to enforce the provi-
sions of the Civil Rights Bill of the
United States Congress.

An Act to incorporate the var-
ious Boards of the Methodist
Episcopal Churches, of South
Carolina.

An Act to facilitate the settle-
ment of the affairs of the Bank of
the State of South Carolina.

An Act to determine the value
of contracts made in Confederate
States notes or their equivalent.

An Act to authorize the Finan-
cial Agent of the State, in the
city of New York, to pledge the
State bonds as collateral security,
and other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to fix the salary and
regulate the pay of certain offi-
cers."

An Act to alter and amend an
Act entitled "An Act to alter and
amend the charter of the King's
Mountain Railroad Company,"
passed December 16, 1851.

An Act to enable the banks of
the State to renew business or to
place them in liquidation.

A joint resolution authorizing
the State Treasurer to pay the
Chairman of Board of Commis-
sioners of Elections, appointed by
the Constitutional Convention,
\$329.

An Act to protect laborers and
persons working under contract
or shares of crop.

An Act to authorize the con-
solidation of the Charlotte and
South Carolina Railroad Company
and the Columbia and Augusta
Railroad Company, and to amend
the charter of the same.

An Act to amend an Act "enti-
tled "An Act to regulate attach-
ments."

An Act to provide for the enu-
meration of the inhabitants of the
State.

An Act to authorize a loan for
the relief of the Treasury.

An Act to incorporate the Vau-
cluse Manufacturing Company, in
the State of South Carolina.

An Act to amend an Act enti-
tled "An Act to lease the State
Road running from the County of
Greenville, in this State, across
the Saluda Mountain, to the
County of Henderson in North
Carolina.

Joint resolution authorizing the
County Commissioners of Oconee
County to sell the interest of the
State in the Keowee and Tuck-
asee Turnpike Road.

Joint resolution authorizing the
State Treasurer to apportion to the
several Counties the appropria-
tion of \$25,000, authorized in Gen-
eral Orders No. 139, of December
3, 1867, Headquarters Second
Military District, for the support
of free schools, the same to be
paid over to the respective Coun-
ty Treasurers, in order to pay
teachers.

An Act to provide assistance
for the transient sick poor in the
various cities and towns of the
State.

An Act to facilitate the draw-
ing of jurors in this State.

An Act to amend the charter of
the Sulphuric Acid and Super-
phosphate Company.

An Act to empower the
Judges of the Circuit Court to
grant relief in cases of erroneous
judgments obtained during the
existence of the Provisional Gov-
ernment of South Carolina.

An Act to organize and govern
the militia of the State of South
Carolina.

Joint resolution authorizing the
Governor to purchase 2,000 stand

of arms of the most approved pat-
tern, with usual complement of
ammunition.

Joint resolution ratifying the
fifteenth amendment to the Con-
stitution of the United States of
America.

An Act to incorporate the
South Carolina Improvement and
Trust Company.

An Act to provide for the con-
version of State securities.

An Act to provide a lien on
buildings and lands to parties fur-
nishing labor and materials there-
on.

Joint resolution authorizing the
Governor to cause suit to be in-
stituted against the Laurens Rail-
road Company to protect the in-
terests of the State.

An Act to incorporate the Dorn
Mining and Manufacturing Com-
pany, of South Carolina, for min-
ing and other purposes.

An Act to make appropriations
and raise supplies for the year
commencing October, 1868.

An Act to provide for the ap-
pointment of a Land Commis-
sioner, and to define his powers and
duties.

Too Much Married.

The Montpelier (Vt.) Journal
copies the following from a pri-
vate letter, dated not a thousand
miles from White River Junction:

"They have got the funniest
snarl across the river that you
ever heard of. At a party last
week at—, after exhausting
the ordinary games, and wanting
something new, mock marriages
were proposed. Accordingly
names were drawn by lots, and
four couples stood up to be married.

The ceremony was performed, and
they duly pronounced "man and
wife, by the laws of the State and
before these witnesses." After-
ward, they ascertained the man
officiating was a justice of the
peace and the parties were legally
married! They are in the great-
est alarm about it whatever was. One
of them, Prof., of T—
Seminary, expects a lady from be-
low in about a fortnight to marry
him, and nearly every one involu-
ntarily is expecting to be married right
away—one other gentleman to a
lady below—and they feel like death.

They have ransacked all the law
books, and consulted authorities
far and near, and everything only
proves the knot still tighter. The
Justice has been fined \$50 for each
couple. He says he is from an-
other county, and cannot do busi-
ness here, and supposed the mar-
riages not to be legal. It is cer-
tainly a funny scrape, and made
still funnier by the fact that all the
parties belong to the "upper ten."

The best opinion is that they are
legally married, and can only be
divorced by the Legislature.

A TRUE LADY.—A true lady is
easily recognized in public places
by the neat and tasteful dress, by
her quiet and unostentatious de-
meanor, and—if there is occasion
for her to speak—by her gentle
voice and choice language. A loud,
harsh voice and "slang phrases"
coming from those who in other
respects appear to have been well
brought up, always jars unpleas-
antly upon the hearer. There is a
long list of unauthorized words
and phrases, which in common use,
and are supposed to give a certain
zest to conversation, but which are
very far from being elegant. They
are coined in various places—in
the boarding school, in the college,
in the store, and on the street.
One by one, they enter the family
circle, and become disagreeably
common. A man who continually
interlards his conversation with
words which the dictionary ig-
nores, does not thereby, increase
our regard for him; and when we
hear a woman habitually using
"slang," we cannot but feel that
she is wanting in that delicacy
and refinement which are the
brightest ornaments she can wear.
Indeed, it is very certain that the
frequent use of coarse and vulgar
words begets a disagreeable con-
dition of mind, which may not be
realized by the possessor, but
which is very apparent to asso-
ciates.

The following extract was hand-
ed us yesterday by an Ex-Gov-
ernor, who told us it came to a
gentleman of our city under cover
of a beautifully rose-tinted and
cologne-scented envelope, super-
scribed in the exquisite handwrit-
ing of a lady, evidently a refined
and cultivated one, as these, above
all others we have ever met, relish
a good joke, among which "Gob-
bling" stands pre-eminent.—*Daily
Carolina Observer.*

**WHAT CAME OF BORROWING GEN-
TLEMEN TURKEYS.**—In former days
there dwelt in the brave Corn-
cracker State, in close proximity
to each other, a young, buxom and
wealthy widow and a bachelor of
scarcely more than her own age.

Both had inherited the property
and where comparatively strangers
to each other. But their planta-
tions joined, and many were the
acts of neighborly kindness that
passed between them. Well, as
somebody sang to the witching
Widow Machree, the time arrived
when the "birds go in pairs," and
the widow found that although
she had plenty of hen turkeys,
she had none of the other persua-
sion, they having mysteriously
disappeared.—But she knew her
neighbor had plenty of a rare breed,
and so sent Sambo over to borrow
a couple. In due time he came
back with a large gobbler under
either arm, and a board grin on
his face.

"Well?" asked his mistress.
"Massa said," was the answer,
"dat he send dem turkeys, and
dat if they didn't answer he'd jest
come over and gobble his own
self."

"Go back and tell him to come,"
commanded the widow with cheeks
like peonies.

The negro did as he was com-
manded—the horses of the bache-
lor were hitched that night until a
late hour at the post in front of
the widow's door—and there was
a wedding within three months.

To Young Housekeepers.
Be satisfied to commence on a
small scale. It is too common for
young housekeepers to begin where
their mothers ended. Buy all that
is necessary to work skillfully
with: adorn your house with all
that will render it comfortable.
Do not look at richer homes, and
covet their costly furniture. If
secret dissatisfaction is ready to
spring up, go a step further, and
visit the home of the suffering
poor; behold dark, cheerless
apartments, insufficient clothing,
and absence of all the comforts
and refinement of social life, and
then return to your own with a
joyful spirit. You will then be
prepared to meet your husband
with a grateful heart, and be ready
to appreciate the toil of self-denial
which he has endured in the busi-
ness world to surround you with
the delights of home; and you will
cooperate cheerfully with him in
so arranging your expenses that
his mind will not be constantly
harrassed lest his family expendi-
tures may encroach upon public
payments.

Be independent; a young house-
keeper never needed greater moral
courage than she does now, to
resist the arrogance of fashion.
Do not let the A's and B's decide
what you shall have; neither let
them hold the strings of your
purse. You know best what
you can and ought to afford.
It matters but little what people
think provided you are true to
yourself, to right and duty, and
keep your expenses within your
means.

He who waits for dead men's
shoes may go a long time bare-
foot.

He who peeps through a whole
may see what will vex him.

He that will steal a pin will
steal a greater thing.

He who follows his own advice,
must take the consequences.

**The Struggle for Life—A
Gloomy but True Picture.**
The Round Table is painting a
very discouraging picture of the
hardships and poverty among the
masses of the people, arising from
the oppressive burthens which the
tax collector is directly or indirect-
ly laying upon their shoulders.
The writers says:

"Almost everywhere there are
signs of pinch and grin. It is
hard work to pay the rent, butch-
er, the grocer and baker; hard
work to pay for the children's
schooling and clothes; cruelly
hard work to squeeze out the in-
stalments for the summer jaunt or
sewing machine; with many, every
little comfort or luxury once a
matter of course is now either en-
tirely cut off or measured out with
an anxious scrutiny, hesitating
caution, that turns the pleasure
half into pain. Friends whisper to
each other that they do not see
how they can pay their way this
year and live. The cher-
ished scheme of sending the eldest
boy to college must be given out.
The hope of buying the pleasant
little country home must be for-
gotten.

The piano the patient wife has
been waiting for these many long
years, must be put off to an in-
definite future. Meanwhile, to
keep soul and body respectably to-
gether, most people are working
harder than they ever worked in
their lives. They are wearing out
the physical machine by running
it a baleful speed, and keeping up
appearances at the cost of nerves,
peace of mind, and at the chance
of a healthy old age. This is no
exaggerated picture. It is fami-
liar to almost every eye that rests
upon this page. Only the very
rich are just now thoroughly at
ease—although even their serenity
is too often inspired by the specu-
lative mania, that so few having
anything to speculate with, escape;
while nearly every one in the com-
munity who has to work for bread
—who depends on a salary or
stated wages for stated work—is
in a chronic alternation of appre-
hension and despondency."

Value of Honesty.
An old trader among the North-
ern Indians, who had some years
ago established himself on the
Wissawa, tells a good story with a
moral worth recollecting, about
his first trials of trading with his
customers.—The Indians, who evi-
dently wanted goods, and had both
money (which they called shune
ab) and furs, flocked about his
store, and examined his goods, but
for some time brought nothing.
Finally, their chief, with a large
body of his followers, visited him,
and accosting him with "How do
Thomas; show me goods; I take
four yard calico, three coonkins for
yard, pay you by m-by—to-mor-
row," received his goods and left.
Next day, he returned with his
whole band, his blankets stuffed
with coon-skins. "American man,
I pay now;" with this he began
counting out the skins, until he
handed him over twelve. Then
after a moment's pause, he
offered the trader one more, re-
marking, as he did it: "That's
it." "I handed it back," said the
trader "telling him he owed me but
twelve, and would not cheat him.
We continued to pass it back and
forth, each one asserting that it
belonged to the other. At last he
appeared to be satisfied, gave me
a scrutinizing look, placed the
skin in the folds of his blanket,
stepped to the door and gave a
yell, and cried with a loud voice:
"Come, come, and trade with a
pale face, he no cheat Indian; his
heart big." He then turned to me
and said: "You take that skin, I
tell Indian no trade with you—
drive you off like a dog—but now
you Indian's friend, and we your's!"
Before sundown I was waist deep
in furs, and loaded down with
cash. So I lost nothing by my
honesty.

**STRANGE NUPTIALS—AN ANGRY
HUSBAND PARTS WITH HIS WIFE
AT THE ALTAR.**—Some time since
a well known young gentleman
appeared at one of our metropoli-
tan churches with a very beauti-
ful young lady, and, invoking the
services of the minister, was im-
mediately united to her in mar-
riage. The lady appeared deeply
agitated, and there was a stern
determination visible on the coun-
tenance of the youth—a pale an-
gry face—evinced anything but
joy in the nuptials. As soon as
the ceremony was concluded the
man turned to the lady with the
remark: "I have kept my prom-
ise now—you are married to me;
but I will never look on your face
again."

There was a frantic appeal in
the girl's action and tears; she
begged, implored him to recall his
words—promised some wild things
better left unprinted—and then
sank fainting to the floor. The
man turned on his heel and quit-
ted the apartment. What did it
mean?

The simple relation of facts
look like the coloring of romance,
yet are they true in every partic-
ular. When it is further stated
that the parties are of high social
position, have numerous relations,
and that they were utterly unat-
tended, the mystery will appear
more strange. Their friends have
tried vainly to reconcile the mat-
ter. An obstinate silence greets
every appeal in behalf of the lady,
and she, if indeed she can, refuses
any explanation.

[N. O. Picayune.]

THE FRUITS OF LOVE.—Beauti-
ful is it to contemplate what Love
does for this world only. How it
moves to efforts, spurs to success,
kindles the desire or gain, else
sordid, and cherishes a tenderness
for reputation. It dignifies even
the gaudy show of earthly luxury
and splendor to remember how far
this is the gift of a prompting af-
fection; how many of the beautiful
adornments are tokens of love;
how much that would be folly, if
spent on selfish and sensual de-
sires, is sanctified and immortalized
by disinterested kindness; for how
much lavish profusion a true senti-
ment gravely pleads; how it alone
keeps the splendor undimmed on
the diamond's point, and the fine
gold unchanged in the bracelet's
polish, and allows us to keep, wear,
or enjoy what we should be
ashamed to procure. Love prompts
us to toil, to endure, to forego and
to sacrifice. Its children are Pa-
tience, Devotion and Heroism.
Second only to Religion is its mo-
tive and inspiration. How it sur-
rounds the dear object with every
comfort, privilege, and social ad-
vantage; with all the means of
solid education and various ac-
complishment! How it builds up
the spacious heart with the granite
strength of principle, and on the
front of sincerity shapes the orna-
ments of grace!

A curious phenomenon occurred
in Bethel, Maine, last Sunday
night. A damp snow fell in the
evening, which was followed by a
powerful wind that rolled it up
into balls frequently as large as a
four gallon keg. Hundreds of them
were counted in a single field. Pro-
fessor Cleveland described a simi-
lar phenomenon that occurred
about the year 1807 when they
were as large as a barrel.

Do not close a letter without
reading it, or drink water with-
out seeing it.

England spent \$50,000,000 for
the glory she won in Abyssinia.

Possession is eleven points of
the law, and they say there are
but twelve.

It is too late to complain when
the thing is done.

'Tis better to be happy than
wise.