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When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home.

In the sky the bright stars glittered,
On the grass the moonlight fell,
Hushed the sound of daylight's bustle,
Clo ed the "pink-eyed jimpirell,"
As down the moss-grown wood path—
Where the cattle love to roam—
From Aunt Pattie's quilting party—
I was seeing Nellie home.

Jetty ringlets softly flutter
O'er a brow as white as snow,
And her cheek!—the crimson sunset
Scarcely had a warmer glow;
Mid her parted lips' vermilion,
White teeth flashed like ocean foam;
All I marked, with pulses throbbing,
While I saw sweet Nellie home.

When the autumn tinged the greenwood,
Turning all its leaves to gold,
In the lawn by alder's shade
I my love to Nellie told;
As we stood together gazing
On the star bespangled dome,
How I blest the August evening
When I saw sweet Nellie home.

White hair mingles with her tresses,
Furrows steel upon my brow,
But a love-smile cheers and blesses
Life's declining moments now:
Matron, in thy snowy kerchief,
Closer to my bosom come;
Tell me, dost thou still remember,
When I saw sweet Nellie home?

The Holy Sepulchre.

The Empress of the French has just issued a circular to the queen sovereigns of Europe respecting the condition of decay and dilapidation into which the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre has been falling for many years past. In this interesting document the Empress makes an earnest and forcible appeal to her sister sovereigns to unite and repair the holy places, asking how it is that the Christian Powers have not hastened to put an end to a state of things afflicting to the faithful of all communities.

The proposition is not merely to repair the decaying dome, but to rebuild the church on an entirely new principle, so as to afford abundant convenience to the pilgrims of every community of Christians from every clime freely to visit and worship there.

The circular says:

It would be advisable, after having obtained the consent of the Sublime Porte, to entirely rebuild the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on a new plan, and on a larger scale, so that it might afford accommodation for all communions. Thus, for example, there should be on one side a chapel, and even a nave, consecrated to the use of the Latins, and on the other a nave and a chapel reserved for the use of the Greeks. The principal nave should be open to all, and the access of the faithful to the Holy Sepulchre, at present so difficult, giving rise to frequent disturbances, would be freed from all hindrances. The majesty of the new sanctuary should as much as possible equal that of the sacred associations which are recalled by these sacred places. For these reasons a competition might be opened in which the architects and artists of all countries should be invited to take part, and an international jury might select from among the designs sent by them that which, in a purely artistic point of view, might be deemed the most worthy of so great an idea. As to the funds necessary for commencing and completing without delay the new Church of the Holy Sepulchre, they could be furnished by a universal subscription, at the head of which all the Christian Princes would no doubt vie with each other in inscribing their names.

GOOD TEMPER BRINGS BEAUTY.—I have seen many an excellent matron, who could never, in her best days have been handsome, and yet she had a packet of yellow love letters in a private drawer, and sweet children showered kisses on her sallow cheeks. Yes! thank God, human feeling is like the almighty rivers that bless the earth; it does not wait for beauty—it flows with resistless force, and brings beauty with it.

BRITISH EXPERIMENT.—"Many years since an enterprising Englishman—Dr. Turnbull—became impressed with the value, and productiveness of the swamp lands of Florida, purchased a large body, and brought out, from the Mediterranean, a colony of about seven hundred Greeks, and Minorcans, as laborers, with the view to the making of sugar, and other products. Those people were engaged upon a principle similar to that which the British are now employing the coolies in Jamaica—the apprentice system. They were styled 'red motioners,' because of their being bound seven years to redeem, by their labor, the expense of the voyage, and the cost of provisions, &c., necessary to the support of them, and their families. At the end of the seven years, they were to receive stipulated wages. Things went on prosperously, for a short time; buildings were erected, extensive canals, and ditches were dug, and the lands were gradually being brought under cultivation. But at length the energies of the laborers began to flag; their employer became impatient; their task-masters became more urgent; blows and stripes were resorted to, with a view of inducing them to more active work, till, at length the Minorcans took to running away. Three of these fugitives arrived at St. Augustine, where their tale of suffering, and wrong excited the sympathy of the Spaniards, who, pursuing their old game towards the English, urged them to return, and raise a general insurrection. This advice they followed, and, in a short time, there was a complete *emut*. The whole body of laborers dropped their tools, refused to work, and marched off, in a body towards St. Augustine.

Thus ended Dr. Turnbull's scheme for raising sugar with free white labor—another proof to the British, by one of their own countrymen, that for the tropical products of agriculture, on anything like an extensive scale, no other than negro slave labor can, with certainty, be depended upon. Dr. Turnbull displayed much judgement in the selection of his lands, being those in the vicinity of New Smyrna. It is stated to be a fact well known, that on the plantation of Mr. Dummitt, near that place, land of the description above mentioned, has produced four hogheads of sugar per acre—the greatest yield of sugar ever produced in Florida."

HOW THE WORLD IS GOVERNED.—There are about one hundred separately organized Governments in the world at the present time. Nearly one-half are monarchies in Europe; and of these a large proportion are petty Principalities and Dukedoms, containing about six millions of inhabitants.

Of the Governments of Europe, Great Britain is a limited monarchy; France is nominally constitutional, but in reality an absolute monarchy; Russia and Austria are absolute; Prussia, Spain and Sardinia are limited, with the Chambers of Deputies. There are only four Republics in Europe—Switzerland, San Marino, Montenegro and Ancona. The three latter contain an aggregate population of not over 120,000 people. Switzerland, secure in her mountain fastnesses, is now by common consent, left unmolested. The Governments of Asia are all absolute despotisms. Thibet has the name of being a hierarchy, but differs in no practical sense from a despotism. In Africa, the Barbary States, and all the various negro tribes, of whatever name, are ruled despotically, except Liberia, which is republican, and may be the opening wedge of civilization on that continent.

The great islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans are mostly independent and despotic, such as Japan, with a population of twenty millions, and Madagascar, containing about five millions. The Sandwich and Society Islands are limited monarchies, and the other islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans belong mostly to the different European Powers, and are ruled according to their respective forms of government. On the American continent, there are two Monarchical Governments; that of Brazil, which is, however, liberally constitutional, and that of Mexico. In the three geographical divisions of America, there are new eighteen separate Republics. The British Possessions in North America exceed the United States in territorial extent, and they enjoy a large amount of political freedom.

WHY WE PRAY.—We do not pray to inform God of our wants, but to express our sense of the wants which He already knows. As He has not so much made His promises to our necessities as to our requests, it is reasonable that our requests should be made before we can hope that our necessities will be relieved. God does not promise to those who want that they shall have, but to those who ask; nor to those who need that they shall find, but to those who seek.—*Hannah More*.

A quicksilver mine has been discovered in the streets of Valparaiso.

In the debates on the Oregon bill, in 1848, Daniel Webster said: "I understand that one half the people who settled in Illinois are people, or descendants of people, who came from the Southern States. And I suppose that one-third of the people of Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South." We dare say that a large proportion of the people of other North western States are, in like manner, Southern citizens, or men of Southern descent.

The most formidable armies we have encountered in this war are made up of North western men and Kentuckians and Tennesseans. It is the hands of her own children that have given the South more trouble than all the Puritan, European and African troops combined.

Doubtless, this is true. It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest, saith the proverb. But what must be the terrible ignorance of a people which thus prompts them not only to bind themselves as the tools of tyranny and usurpation, but which prompts them to lift parricidal hands against their ancestry. Nay, which makes them lift weapons against a people actually fighting their battles, for the South really is waging a war for the freedom of agriculture. The West is almost wholly agricultural, and it is fighting us now to uphold and extend the usurpation of the manufacturing and trading population of New England, Pennsylvania and New York. This ignorance of the people is the terrible curse of every country, the real source of all its mischiefs, and must be essentially the curse of all democracies, placing them at the mercy of the cunning demagogue, who soothes them with a lie, while he saps the vital fluid from their system—the vampire who fans them to sleep, while he sucks the blood from the very fountains of the heart.

CURIOUS IN HUMAN FOOD.—Mankind has been wonderfully ingenious since its infancy in the concoction of edible varieties. Apart from baked human thighs in Fejee and boiled fingers in Sumatra, there are sundry culinary fashions still extant which must be marvelously unintelligible to a conventionalized appetite. Not that it appears strange to eat duck's tongues in China, kangaroos in Australia, or the loose covering of the great elk's nose in New-Brunswick; nor even that it is startling to see an Esquimaux eating his daily rations, twenty pounds in weight, of flesh and oil, or a Yacut competing in voracity with a boa constrictor; but who would relish a stew of red ants in Burmah, a half-hatched egg in China, monkey cutlets and parrot pies at Rio Janeiro, and bats in Malabar, or polecats and prairie wolves in North America? Yet there can be little doubt that these are unwarrantable prejudices. Dr. Shaw enjoyed lion; Mr. Darwin had a passion for pauma; Dr. Brook makes affidavit that melted bear's grease is a most refreshing potion. And how can we disbelieve, after the testimony of Hippocrates, as to the flavor of boiled dog? If squirrels are edible in the East, and rats in the West Indies—if a sloth be good on the Amazon, and elephant's paws in South Africa, why should we compassionate such races as have little beef or mutton, for we may be quite sure that, as Montesquieu affirms, there are valid reasons for not eating pork, there are reasons quite as unimpeachable for eating giraffe, alpacha, mermaid's tails, bustard and anaconda.

ANECDOTES.—When Napoleon inquired of La Fayette to learn of the "boasted battles" of the American Revolution, the reply was, "Sire, it was the grandest of causes won by the skirmishers of sentinels and outposts."

It is said of Gen. Lee, in the battles of Chickahominy, he rode to the side of Gen. Jackson, in anxious mood, hastening to the terrific fire directed against his column, "Do you think they will stand that General?" he almost unconsciously inquired. "I think they will," said Jackson. From that day Gen. Lee and his men have continued to eclipse the highest annals of martial life.

TICKS ON SHEEP.—Kill the ticks on the sheep, and there will not be any on the limbs. This may be done by feeding to the sheep sulphur mixed with salt, in the month of March, two or three times. The quantity should be about three pounds to one hundred sheep. I presume that any other time in the season will answer equally as well, although I have never tried it except in March, while the sheep were about the barn.—*New England Farmer*.

Home.

Two birds within one nest;
Two hearts within one breast;
Two souls within one fair
Firm league of love and prayer,
Together bound for aye, together blest.

An ear that waits to catch
A hand upon the latch;
A step that hastens its sweet rest to win;
A world of care without,
A world of strife shut out,
A world of love shut in.

From the *Carolinian*.

Generals Grant and Sherman are said to have gone to Washington to confer with the Federal authorities on the subject of a definite settlement of terms of peace. There appears to be no doubt that these officers in their consultation with Gen. Johnston made propositions, which were deemed worthy of acceptance by our authorities, but when brought before the Yankee President for Ratification, were rejected on the ground that he would not treat with rebels in arms.

If this condition of affairs really exists, and the above premises be correct, we argue from them that neither of the federal commanders will be satisfied with the summary disposition that has been made of the question. They and their armies alone conducted to the result. Sherman as a Western man, commanding Western troops, fought simply for a restoration of the Union. If he captured negroes, it was not to emancipate but to employ them. As an abolitionist, we are not aware that he has any record, unless it be one of opposition to the sentiment. Grant, as an individual occupies the same category. We have it personally from the lips of his own brother-in-law, who was for a time a political prisoner in Columbia, that no man could be more opposed to the doctrine of emancipation, except as a war measure, than the Federal chief.

With principles, therefore, thus firmly fixed, and their objective point attained; with immense armies at their back which embody and represent the entire power of the North; with their honor pledged as officers, who assumed the responsibility of speaking for the conservative portion of the North; and with a natural pride as men, to see the terms upon which they had mutually agreed, ratified by their own government, we can easily lend credence to the statement that Grant and Sherman have both gone to Washington in person to plead for the adoption of their measures. We can go even a step beyond, and anticipate that in the event of the rejection of their propositions, these leaders will refuse to lend their armies or their influence to any further coercion of the South.

The statesman who supposes that this people can be held in subjection by military rulers who, with half a million of bayonets to back them, will exact oaths on penalty of confiscation, and control every man's liberty to think and act by a mere paper pass, is sorely mistaken. We must be either conciliated or destroyed. The reflecting people of the North know our temper too well to imagine that there can be a middle ground between the extremes. The propositions of Grant and Sherman attest the belief, they entertain, and probably within thirty days, the press, pulpits, and forums of the North will unite in urging a declaration of peace upon the basis said to have been accepted by our President.

SENSIBLE DOCTOR.—A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of three distressing complaints, with which she was afflicted.

"In the first place," said she, "I have little or no appetite. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, you should take air and exercise."

"And doctor, I am quite fidgety at night, and afraid to lie alone. What shall I take for that?"

"For that madam, I can only recommend that you take—a husband."

"Fie! doctor. But I have the blues terribly. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, you have, besides taking air, exercise and a husband, to take—the newspaper."

Sensible doctor, that.

A KISS IN THE DARK.—Holcroft, the well-known dramatist, supped one evening at Opie's. After the cloth had been removed, numerous stories were told, among which was one of a gentleman, who having put out his candle on going to bed, read in phosphorescent characters on the wall, "Confess thy sins." The gentleman fell on his knees, and as expected began to confess his sins aloud, not from terror, however; for, aware it was a trick to terrify him, devised by a certain waggish young lady in the house, and hearing a little bustle on the stairhead, he guessed rightly that she and her comrades were there to enjoy his discomfiture. He confessed, as the last and greatest of his sins, that "he had kissed Miss—frequently in the dark," and so turned the tables on his tormentor with a vengeance, a lesson she never forgot.

A romantic young man says that a woman's heart is like the moon—it changes continually, but always has a man in it.