

the face; spill no more blood; accept with the dignity which even misfortune can command, the condition which you cannot avert.

In thus suspending the active exercise of the duties of my office, I do so with the most earnest wish that your sufferings may soon find mitigation and relief; that you may retrieve the waste and loss of property which you have endured in the progress of the war; and that you may experience those blessings, intellectual, social and moral, which under the favor of God, were the great ends which I desired to accomplish. To have succeeded in these would have secured to me a reward, the richest and only inheritance which I could have left to my children.

With regard to myself, so far as I am affected by the charges which are made against me, I am ready to answer to them or to any of them. At any time or place, when or where my presence may be desired or required for investigation, I shall be there, if notified thereof, with the least possible delay. Whatever I have said, I believed to be true; whatever I have done, I believed to be right. And with this consciousness of the rectitude of my purpose, and of the integrity of my conduct, I shall not avoid, delay or hinder the closest scrutiny that can be devised.

To you, among whom I was born; to you, with whom my whole life has been spent; to you, whose confidence I have enjoyed; to you, whose testimony I feel I could well invoke for my conduct, I have but to express the pain which this condition of the State has cost me, and to wish you all the happiness which a people are ever permitted to enjoy.

may 24 1 A. G. MAGRATH.

THE TRI-WEEKLY HERALD.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1865.

The weather for some days past has been quite cool; fires were comfortable. The very atmosphere seems to be undergoing change. Transition prevails in all orders and departments.

A Free Press.

It is a mistaken idea that some people entertain, that a press is free in their sense of that meaning, and that we can insert articles that suit them, and do little odd jobs of printing, because as they say 'everybody wants to see' the one, and the other 'won't take but a minute to do,' all for nothing. It's a mistake friends, we labor for a support honestly, and don't raid on our neighbors for a support. If you have a private interest to advance, pay up for it.

Soldier Murdered.

A soldier named Cochran or Cockrell, was brutally murdered between one and three o'clock p. m., last Thursday, near Mrs. Worthy's plantation, Lexington District, within a mile of Edgefield line. The following particulars learned by a gentleman, with whom he stopped a few hours before his murder, may lead to identification. He was 19 years of age, the eldest of eight children. Belonged to Hood's late army; had been sick for some time at the Chester hospital.

Raiding.

That 'honesty is the best policy,' is an exploded theory, it might have done once, or have suited our simple-minded forefathers, but now such a policy is laughed to scorn. The old Jeremy Diddle style of 'raising the wind,' gives place to the dashing charge, the mob, and muscle made the means now-a-days. Unless one is an adept at stealing, he is not the style, and might as well retire to the shade. It is astonishing how popular it has become, how dextrously the property of one to-day is changed to that of another to-morrow. The idea is taking, it smacks refreshingly, it's a much easier way of getting along than the old and honest mode. And if any means is adopted to stop these 'knights' of the charge we will enter a solemn protest against it. The strong have a right to prey on the weak and innocent, even as the big fish eat the little ones. Who says its disgraceful, shameful, and nothing else than stealing?

To all whom it may Concern.

As noticed in the last issue, we publish the Herald but once a week, with the subscription at \$2 for six months, (payable in almost any kind of provisions or plunder, excepting silk worms, army wagons or mules,) until such time as we can with propriety or profit make a change. Having an abiding faith, but living on the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things unseen, except a few pickings accidentally dropped by an overburdened raider—our only income for two or three weeks—we hope strongly for something 'to turn up.' Our 'helps,' in this time of scant, are sadly reduced, and scarce have muscle enough left to battle with a grass-hopper, much less 'stick type,' or run the press, while we are growing as thin as a lath and beautifully less every day. But we struggle on. Parties indebted, therefore, will gear up teams and come to the rescue with their indebtedness, unless they wish to read 'died,' through the careless indifference of a few subscribers and advertisers who failed to pay their dues, the editors of the Herald, and their unfortunate apprentices, who foolishly persisted in trying to live on hope. Peace to their ashes.

We would here state that all communications relating to private or individual interests, or of a personal character, are considered advertisements, and must be paid for accordingly.

For the Herald.

The Present and Future.

The past is gone; the present is with us. We enter upon a new order of national affairs. For four long years this country has been engaged in a mighty struggle. A struggle which has been wasteful and lavish of human life, of property, of resources of every description. A struggle which has demoralized society, and developed the lowest, meanest and bitterest passions of the human heart. A struggle which kindled and aroused a storm, that has swept over the land like the angel of destruction. A struggle which checked the sentiment that burned and lived in the breast of our fathers of old, whose manly hearts were never, under the influence of unpatriotic feelings, who sought no local or sectional advantages, but regarded all this America as one broad land, as one common country. The fierce conflict is over, the booming of cannon, the rattle of musquetry, the tramp of armed men is hushed. Now that it is ended, we hope and trust that reason will be permitted to reign over passion and heated blood; that a more enlightened policy will prevail; a more generous impulse give direction to the minds of the people; that criminations and recriminations will die out; that order and harmony may rule; that a true patriotism will be cherished; that pride of country will be nurtured and nourished.

If the administration at Washington is guided by honest motives, and practise a wise policy, we look for the happiest results. A magnanimous course toward the States and citizens, so lately arrayed in hostility against the government of the United States, will be the wisest, best and noblest policy that can be pursued.

Such a course, however bitter the feelings may be at the present, will tend to soothe, pacify, and win the hearts of the Southern people to the support of the government. It will undoubtedly soften, and finally extinguish resentments and encourage the citizens of all the seceded States to a hearty and most cordial return to loyalty, as well as to that free communication, commerce and exchange in general which existed up to the breaking out of hostilities. We must remember, it matters not what may be said to the contrary, that the late conflict, so fiercely and obstinately waged on both sides, was nothing but a civil war. There was much to inflame parties; sectional jealousies, political differences, geographical divisions, the lust of political power, reckless radicalism, furious fanaticism, and a bastard ambition, which existed in the hearts of demagogues and politicians, who sought the subversion of all that was ancient or stable, and looked to personal aggrandisement rather than to the public weal. Then there was the hydra-headed press, north, east, south and west, which sent out sheets, hot from the press, teeming with invectives, falsehoods, sectional articles, abuse, slander, that served only to inflame the temper of already excited combatants.

During the war, outrages were perpetrated that shocked the moral sense and moral nerves of humanity. These things, however, we must remember are and were incident to war. There can be no christian warfare where the sword and bullet are used. But now that the conflict is over, that the war is ended, we must learn to be loyal and quiet, we must try to triumph over all troubles, dispose aright of all differences, and endeavor by all possible means to harmonize matters as they may tend to unite us in the future more strongly together. There is no expediency upon which to act but that of loyalty. No benefit to be sought, but the benefit of all. We must remember not only to try to inaugurate peace, but we must encourage the growth of a love of country, as boundless and as expansive as our own wide-spread territory.

Nothing, we contend, must be done or attempted to humble the States lately at war with the government, nor to injure or wrong the citizens of those States. A prompt and ready resumption by the States of their former relations to each other and to the government should at once take place. No impediments, no obstacles, even of the slightest kind, must or should be placed in the way of the restoration of perfect harmony. The United States government now can afford to be gallant, chivalric and generous. Now is the time for her to exhibit nobleness of character, and like a kind and loving mother, to forgive her erring and wayward children. If President Johnson can possibly lay aside all prejudice, and rise to a noble comprehension of the state of the country, if he can discard all vindictiveness, malevolence and resentments from his bosom, if he will remove from his presence all designing men, who will seek to take advantage of position and opportunity, thereby hoping to secure a triumph to their sectional views. If he will turn a deaf ear to all evil counsellors. If he will deal with the States and people of the South as a high-minded, patriotic, enlightened people. To sum up all—if he shall show himself to be dispassionate, as the President of the American Republic, then he will see himself respected, and surrounded, and supported by an American people.

This war has demonstrated and proved conclusively that the nations of Europe have no sympathy with us. They stood with folded arms and laughed with joy to see this civil war rage. They rejoiced at the success of their plans, the rending asunder of the great republic, which they hoped and trusted would end in leaving nothing but the wreck of liberty and the ruin of social institutions. They were content if they could but see the prostration of that growing power seated upon this North American Continent, which, like the infant Hercules, promised to rise into a native strength that would enable it to crush the enemies of freedom. Cursed be the sympathy and fellow feeling of Europe for the welfare of America!

Hereafter let us nourish and cherish a patriotism as broad and as extensive as the country. Let us not be fooled and duped by ambitious demagogues and frothy declaimers, hunting for office and power, to rush into altercation with one another, under the fierceness of ignoble passions excited for ignoble objects, but let us act as the citizens of powerful States, constituted into for certain great purposes of mutual protection and advantage, and bound therefore upon the first great law of governments as well as of persons, the law of self-preservation so to administer that common government as never to endanger or overwhelm it. If such shall be our course and policy, then will our power and glory rise into a magnificence and stateliness greater even than that of Rome in her proudest and palmiest days.

Then shall we enjoy tranquility. Then shall the American banner not only wave over an empire, a continent unparalleled in its elements of happiness, freedom and power, but shall yet wave by its influence over the illimitable empire of reform and self-governing man.

COMMUNICATED.

Agreeable to appointment, a large and respectable meeting of citizens, residents of the neighborhood of Chappell's Depot, on the G. & C. R. R., were assembled on Monday last for the purpose of considering the crisis, and of organizing some system of mutual protection and defence in the community, adapted to the exigencies of the times.

On motion, General C. B. Griffin was called to the Chair, and Dr. C. C. Higgins requested to act as Secretary.

By request Lieut. Thomas G. White was invited to address the meeting, who, in a series of remarks upon the political condition of our section, explained the object of the meeting and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, circumstances over which we have no control, have suddenly occurred to suspend the functions of all Government in our midst, and to leave our community in common with others, in our land, victims of a ruthless anarchy, and whereas, in the history of every civil convulsion, their invariably exists an interregnum between the destruction of one government and the establishment of another, in its stead, in which vice, insubordination and lawlessness stalks abroad unrebraked by public sentiment, and unchecked by the wholesome restraints of law and order, and whereas, in the chaos which prevails at such periods, peaceful and quiet citizens are subject to violence and outrage, and innocent and unoffending persons are frequently the victims of injustice and oppression, and whereas, it is the duty of every good citizen to lend his individual efforts for the maintenance of law and order and the establishment of a system of civil government in the community in which he may reside, Be it, therefore,

Resolved, that we the inhabitants of this immediate neighborhood, do hereby constitute ourselves into an organized or constabulary force for the purpose of restraining all violence and excesses, of discountenancing all injustice and irregularity, and of preventing by force, if necessary, any infringement upon private rights and privileges, and of mutually protecting ourselves from bands of marauders and plunderers, that may continue to infest the country for some time to come.

Resolved, that we cordially recommend other communities included within a space of ten miles square, to do the same thing in order that as emergencies occur co-operation and assistance may be mutually expected and required for more fully accomplishing the intents and purposes of our organization.

Resolved, that the officers of this organization shall consist of one Captain and one Lieutenant, whose duty it shall be to have summoned together as speedily as possible, the available forces of the command for any purpose which in their judgment may seem proper.

Resolved, that the command be divided into five squads or beats, each included in an area of about two miles square, and that upon intimation of a threatened danger these squads shall be summoned and collected by their respective chiefs and conducted to the common rendezvous.

Resolved, that this organization continue in force, until such time as the supremacy of constituted authority, be reestablished in our midst.

The meeting was forthwith organized by the election of officers of the organization. Col. Thos. J. Lipscomb was elected Captain and Mr. John Watts appointed Lieutenant. Col. Lipscomb upon taking the Chair seemed duly impressed with the importance of the objects of the organization and of the responsibility of the trust imposed upon

him, and proceeded forthwith to select the Chiefs of squads in accordance with the 4th resolution, in order that no delay should prevent the immediate operations of the organization in case of necessity.

On motion of Mr. D. V. Scurry, it was proposed that the proceedings be published in the Newberry Herald, in order to invite the co-operation of neighboring communities to the same end.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. C. HIGGINS, M. D.,
Secretary.

COMMUNICATED.

The Banks.

The want of a circulating medium is now severely felt. In this crisis, many holders of Bank Bills are submitting to a discount. While some of the Banks may be injured by the downfall of the Confederacy, the Union Bank of Charleston will pass through the ordeal in safety. Its circulation has always been contracted, and it has a large amount of Exchange in Europe, probably enough to redeem its Bills in Gold twice over. Many months ago, in Augusta, its Bills were in demand at a high premium. The Bank of the State, as a State Institution, should preserve its credit.

LUX.

Paroled soldiers who have arrived in this city state that, in half an hour after Lee's surrender, the tree under which it occurred had been cut down, split up, and divided among the Yankee soldiers as mementoes.

HYMENIAL.

Married, on 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Wilbanks, S. A. Davenport, of Newberry, to Miss Nannie E. Simpson, of Cross Hill, Laurens Dist., S. C.

But happy they, the happiest of their kind, Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate Their hearts, their fortunes and their beings blend!

OBITUARY.

DIED of dropsy, Tuesday morning, May 23d, 1865, CHARLIE, infant son of R. Thornton and Mary F. Capers, aged 18 months and 17 days.

Late Arrival of Fresh Goods From Charleston.

THE following desirable articles have just been received from Charleston, viz:

No. 1 MACKEREL,
No. 1 CHEESE,
Choice HERRINGS,
SODA,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
SIFTERS,
KNIVES, table and pocket,
Spool COTTON, &c.

Besides will be found in my store Shoe Thread, Pencils, Gun Caps, Paper and Envelopes, Putty, Salt, Corn meal, Lard, Apples, and many other articles.

I will exchange the above named goods for provisions, or sell for Cash.

Cash will be paid by me for Flour, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Chickens and Turkeys.

May 30 th A. HARRIS.

Medical Card.

Dr. S. POPE offers his professional services to the citizens of Newberry. Can be found during the day at the Drug Store of Dr. Williams, at night, for the present, at the residence of Dr. Peter Moon.

May 22 3

To the Public of Newberry.

MRS. J. M. CARROLL, having located permanently in Newberry, offers her services as instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music also French, German, and Italian languages. For terms, &c., apply at her residence, over Mr. Wicker's Store, Main Street.

May 23 th

NOTICE.

DR. G. W. GARMANY offers his professional services to the citizens of Newberry, Helena and surrounding country. Office at Mrs. Dr. Ewatts. All orders left there will be promptly attended to.

May 23

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn all parties not to trade for a NOTE given by me to MICHAEL KINARD for a Thousand Dollars, in the year 1854, as said note has been paid.

May 4, 1865. A. M. WICKER.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LADIES' CARD FACTORY will take place in Greenwood, Abbeville District, on the first Wednesday in June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The members generally are requested to attend, as matters of interest will be brought to the notice of the Society.

By order of Executive Committee.

J. R. TARRANT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

May 13

SALT, SHEETING, AGATE BUTTONS, FINE NEEDLES, &c.,

TO barter for Bacon, Butter, Lard or Corn; at the Martin House, Newberry, C. H. S. C.

April 29 th

WANTED.

AT the Martin House, all kinds of produce for which cash will be paid at Newberry prices.

April 15