THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS,

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The News.

TRI-WEEKLY.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, occupying not more than a square, will be inserted in THE NEWS, at $1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

For announcing a candidate to any office of profit, honor or trust, $10.00.

Marriage, Obituary Notices, &c., will be charged as ordinary advertisements when exceeding a reasonable length, or when handed in, or they will not appear.

POETRY.

SOMEBODY'LL COME TO-NIGHT.

I must bind my hair with the myrtle bough
And gem it with buds of white,
And drive this blush from my burning brow,
For somebody'll come to-night;
And, while his eye shall discern a grace
In the braid and the folded flower,
He must not find, in my tell-tale face,
The spell of his wondrous power.

I must don the robe which he fondly calls
A cloud of enhancing light,
And sit where the mellowing moonlight falls,
For somebody'll come to-night;
And while the robes and the place shall seem
But the veriest freak of chance,
'Tis sweet to know that his eye will beam
With a tenderer, happier glance.

'Twas thus I sang when the years were few
That lay on my girlish head,
And all the flowers that in fancy grew
Were tied with a golden thread.
And somebody came, and the whispers there—
I cannot repeat them quite;
But I know my soul went up in prayer,
And somebody's here to-night.

I blush no more at the whispered vow,
Nor sigh in the soft moonlight;
My robe has a tint of amber now,
And I sit by my anthracite:
And the locks that vied with glossy wren
Have passed to the silver gray;
But the love that decked them with flowers then
Is a holier love to-day.

Agricultural.

How Sugar is Made.

It is in Cuba that all the details of the process are to be seen in the greatest perfection. By the time the crop is ready, the mill and all the machinery have been carefully examined, the walls of the boiling house white washed, and the pans and tanks cleaned and cleared of the thousands of rats and cockroaches which have been attracted to them by the remains of molasses.

The few days before work begins are kept as a holiday by black and white alike; time even for necessary sleep being hard to be had after that date.

In reaping each cane is taken off with a knife as close as possible to the root, cut into two or three pieces of about a yard long, and then thrown back, to be gathered into bundles by the attendant women and children, and carried in bullock-carts to the mill. There it is passed under iron or steel rollers, from which it comes out in the form of a crushed mass, having yielded, however, little more than half of juice—an amount of waste which it has hitherto been found impossible to materially lessen.

The juice is now a thin green fluid closely resembling the white of an egg, and capable, like that, of throwing up a great proportion of semi solid matter when submitted to great heat. This is effected by passing the liquid from one to another of a series of copper pans ranged over a flue which extends for forty or fifty feet from the furnace at one end of the sugar-house to the chimney at the other.

As soon as the juices have grown warm in the first of these, a little cream of lime is added, which coagulates and brings to the surface the vegetable albumen, at the same time changing the color from green to yellow.

When the scum is removed, the juice is ladled into the next vessel, until, as the evaporation proceeds, the thickened syrup finally arrives at the smallest pan, which is placed directly over the furnace. How long it should remain in this stage is a matter of extreme nicety only to be learned by experience, but as soon as it has boiled sufficiently, it is turned out into a shallow wooden trough and left to cool. When cool the contents, now a dark brown mixture of sugar and molasses, are put into casks with perforated bottoms, through which the molasses drains away. After thirty days of this discipline, the sugar is considered as sufficiently pure for shipment, and the casks are closed up. Sugar thus prepared is known to the trade as "muscavado."

Another and better class goes by the name of "clayed," and with this a different process is adopted in the latter stage of the manufacture. Instead of being put into the cooling trough, the juice is at once turned into cone-shaped moulds of metal or earthenware, holding from 80 lb. to 120 lb. each. These are turned upside down, and a mixture of clay and mortar spread on each. The molasses drains away through the apex, and the water dripping from the clay percolates through the sugar and helps to carry away much of the impure and colored matter, which is considerably more soluble than sugar itself.

The object of mixing clay with the water is to make the passage of the latter more gradual, and so diminish the otherwise enormous waste. In one or other of these forms most of the sugar we import reaches here.

The conversion into this purer state is usually effected in this country, as, to be successful, it needs greater mechanical skill and more complete mechanical appliances than are to be found in the West Indies. The process commences on the top story of their refinery, where the sugar is first collected in heaps, and then shoveled into a rectangular iron vessel, capable of holding a thousand gallons, called the "blow-up-cistern." Water is then turned on at the same time, and the whole rapidly heated to a boiling point by the passage of a current of steam.

"Blowing up" causes a great deal of scum to rise to the surface, especially when, as it is the case with all but the very purest sugars, bullock's blood, or, as the refiners call it, "spice," is added to the mixture. This scum is removed by filtration, the liquid being turned from the cistern into a shallow tank, whence it passes through a series of canvass bags, and when perfectly bright, is allowed to flow on to a bed of animal charcoal. It is now the color of old port wine, but some hours later, when it appears below the charcoal, it has become as colorless as water. It is then ready for boiling, which takes place by means of a vacuum pan, at a lower degree of heat, and consequently with less injury to the sugar, than would be necessary under ordinary atmospheric pressure.

When the boiling has gone on long enough, a valve in the lower part of the pan is opened, and the whole mass falls into a heated vessel on the floor below, where it remains "until the crystals have become large enough and hard enough to please the operator."

The concluding processes closely resemble those in the corresponding stage of the raw material. The sugar is poured into moulds, and all the moisture allowed to drain away. Even then, however, it is still colored, and the last of impurity is not removed until the cones have been "clayed," the clay in this instance, however, consisting only of a solution of sugar and water, which sinks through the sugar-loaf and leaves it in that state of whiteness with which we are familiar in the sugar-basin. The drippings of this final purification are saved, to be made into an inferior sugar.

THE TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.—There are so many incorrect statements made about the tax that will be imposed on the issues of banks organized under State laws, paid out by banks on and after the 1st July, 1866, that it is important for every business man to understand the law. The Act of Congress, of March 3, 1865, reads thus:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted.* That every National Banking Association, State Bank, or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the account of notes of any State Bank or State Banking Association paid out by them, after the first day of July, 1866.

It will be noted that the tax is imposed only on banks paying out other notes than those of National banks, or United States legal tenders, and that in no case can the tax be imposed on individual merchants, brokers or agents, (other than banks,) paying them out, or using them in their business.

The circulation of the notes of State banks among individuals, is in no way intersered with by this law. Holders of these notes need not be under any apprehension of any loss by the ten per cent. tax imposed, as banks alone are subject to that penalty for paying them out after the time specified in the law, for as some of our cotemporaries remark, there will really be no tax at all on State bank circulation, because no one but banks are taxed for paying them out, and they will not under the penalty. Private bankers will spring up throughout the country, and will buy up from brokers the bills of the State banks, and use them as circulation for the people, while the State Banks will close up, to some extent, after providing for the redemption of their notes when returned to their redeeming agent.

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.—A melancholy interest attaches to all that pertains to the lamented Allen, for which reason the following letter, written a few days before his death to a colored servant who once owned him as a kind and valuable master, will be acceptable to our readers. It is entirely characteristic of the generous and kind-hearted master and friend:

CITY OF MEXICO, April 4, 1866.

To Valery:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Texada, in which he mentions your name, informing me that you were working at the State House and doing well. I am very glad to hear it for you deserve to do well. I am also glad to hear that you have not forgotton me, for I think of you very often, not only as my faithful servant in former days, but as my companion in arms and on the battle field. God bless you, Valery. I don't know that I shall ever see you again, for it is possible I may never return. I am now just about starting on a long and painful journey to Paris, to see if I can't get well. I would like so much to have you again to assist me and cheer me up in exile, but I have not the means to pay your expenses. You must be temperate and prudent and industrious and save your money. If I am ever a rich man again, I will help you and make you comfortable for life. If you should see any of our people again, tell them that I send them all my love. I hope in God that I shall meet them all once more.

Good-bye, Valery—remember my advice. You were very true to me, and I will never, never forget your services. God bless you.

Truly your friend,

HENRY W. ALLEN.

The Foreign News.

The New York papers of Monday, bring us the details of the foreign news, by the steamer Germania, to the 13th inst. The Austrian embassador had left Berlin, on the 13th, by the order of his Government, which, according to the dispatch of Count Bismark, puts an end to all friendly relations between the two countries. The Austrians have withdrawn from Holstein, and the Prussians are now in possession of that Duchy.

The London *Times*, of the 13th, says:

"The whole country is now hushed in expectation of the first cannon shot. Armies more numerous and complete have seldom been arrayed against each other. According to trustworthy estimates, the Austrian army will number not far from 350,000 men, while the Prussians have 280,000 in the field, with a reserve of 50,000 between Berlin and the Saxon frontier."

The Paris *Presse* says:

"The Emperor of Mexico had requested financial assistance from France, declaring his attention to abdicate unless such assistance were afforded. The French Government, it is added, had resolved to refuse this demand, and instructed Marshall Bazaine to institute a fresh *Plebiscitum* in case the Emperor Maximilian should carry out his intention of abdicating."

From the letter read to the Corps Legislatif, from Louis Napoleon, it would appear that France will remain quiescent for the present.

A Mr. Lyon declined fighting a duel, and was called a dog for it. "Ah, you may call me a dog, but a live dog is better than a dead lion."

Remarkable Discovery.—A Second Rosetta Stone.

Almost everybody, we believe, has heard of the famous Rosetta Stone. It was found, we believe, a century ago, near Rosetta, a town on one of the mouths of the Nile. It was an ancient sculptured monument, containing an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphics, with beneath a translation in Greek. As to what may be readily guessed when we say that the erudite world had long before given up any hope of reading the hieroglyphic writings of the old Egyptians. All along the Nile, on temples and in tombs, existed a mass of inscriptions in this character, but they were to the learned like a sealed book. It was indeed puzzling. Here were, without any doubt, treasures of historical information which would throw abundant light on the early ages of one the most remarkable nations of the earth. But no one could decipher the language in which they were concealed. At last the Rosetta Stone afforded a clue to the mystery. It did not look very hopeful at first, for the whole was not very large, and contained but a very few lines. But men of patient research, like Champollion in France and Young in England, set themselves to the task. With the aid of the Greek translation they managed to revivify the old Egyptian language, to study out the system by which its hieroglyphics were arranged, and to ascertain its classify its grammatical peculiarities. The temples and the tombs then began to yield up their secrets, and Egyptian history and Egyptian chronology became something more than mere guess work. But the result was yet very unsatisfactory. The characters on the Rosetta had been so few, that when other hieroglyphics were encountered there was considerable doubt as to their meaning. This led to several disputes among Egyptiologists, for nobody could be absolutely certain that errors might not have crept into the linguistic system which had with such infinite patience been built up on the basis of the brief Rosetta inscriptions.

Happily further aid has been obtained. At the Egyptian town of Port Said are some ancient ruins, which once formed the foundations of edifices of a considerable size. These remains are now, however, in such a state of dilapidation, that little attention has hitherto been given to them by antiquarians. Some few weeks back a portion of this *debris* gave way. One of the French engineers engaged in the construction of Suez Canal chanced, some days later, to pass by, and noticed the corner of a slab projecting from the ruined pile, upon which a portion of a Greek inscription was visible. Very fortunately the Prussian Lepsius, one of the first of Egyptian scholars of the day happened to be in the country. He was at once informed of the discovery, and hastened to the spot. Laborers were employed under his direction to clear away the surrounding rubbish, and it was very soon found that a prize of far greater value than the Rosetta Stone had come to light. It was a bilingual inscription, of which the Egyptian original comprised no less than thirty-seven lines of considerable length, while the Greek translation numbered seventy-six lines. It is evident how important these two texts, every word of which is perfectly legible from beginning to end, must be for hieroglyphical studies. They contain many of the very characters, the signification of which has been so much debated. Nor are the contents of the inscription itself less interesting. It is a decree of the Egyptian Assembly of Priests, dated in the ninth year of the reign of King Euergetes the First, at which the priests of Egypt came together at that time, as the inscription states, to celebrate the birthday of the monarch. His good deeds are first of all enumerated, among them the merit of having recovered in a military expedition, the sacred images, carried off in former times by the Persians. Great honors are then decreed him as a reward for his services. One of these is a feast to be celebrated in honor of the King and Queen on the first day of the year. The decree finally closes with the allusion to the place to be held by this festival, which complete explains the method of reckoning the months of the old Egyptian year, concerning which modern writers have greatly differed. It remains to add that this valuable relic of the past is to be immediately made public.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The precise position occupied by the Democratic members of Congress in reference to the Union Convention, called at Philadelphia, is being misrepresented. They do not dispute such a convention, believing that a representation of the Southern States in Congress is not only a right, but necessary to the interest and prosperity of the country. They are willing, therefore, to co-operate with the Union Convention for that purpose. But it shall be perverted to unconstitutional patriotic designs, or the formation of a new party, they will stand clinging to their own. At present the Democrats seem inclined to further the movement, and to allow the character of the Minister to Chili, are said, to have been presented to the State Department. If true, it will no doubt cause his speedy return.

It is thought that the House will adhere to its 10 per cent. on cotton, which will cause a conference committee. The action of that committee will probably be a compromise on the Senate amendment, which will fix the tax at two and a half cents.

Dan Stratton of West Virginia, has been confirmed Consul to Buenos Ayres.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive a certain amount of indebtedness falling due July 31st, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption in or before July.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed the Senate to-day, with the amendment to the House bill which practically confirmed the rebels in possession of land. The Senate amendment provides that the negroes shall surrender all land on Island to the rebels to whom it belonged, or to those who purchased it from the United States. The House will probably concur in the Senate amendment.

The House bill amendatory of the act to organize Washington Territory, passed. It makes the sessions of the Territorial Legislature biennial instead of annual, and increases the number of members from 13 to 22 in the council, and from 26 to 32 in the house. The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands and boundaries to the Secretary of the Interior, to be sold at public sale, at not less than $2 per acre. Arkansas and Florida Southern members are in the House.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 26.—Governor Corry manifests a desire to call the Legislature to consider the Constitutional Amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in the same action to accomplish the purpose desired.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—All the Democrats in Congress, with, perhaps, the exception of Harris, of Maryland, endorse the call for the Union Convention at Philadelphia. The restoration of the Southern States to representation is considered by them paramount to other political ideas.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

Ex Parte
C. D. Melton, Petitioner.
Solr. Southern Circuit. } Testimony.

JENNET DOUGLASS, having filed her Petition under the act of 1866, in order to perpetuate the testimony of the past existence, loss and contents of a Deed of Conveyance, to him, of a tract of land, situated on the waters of Little River, to wit, the land of Alexander Douglass, deed. All parties interested are hereby notified that after expiration of three months from this date, to cross-examine the witnesses that may be produced, and produce testimony in reply, will

A. H. MEANS,
C. E. F. D.

Commissioner's Office,
Winnsboro, S. C., June 14th, 1866.
June 19—11 times.