

The News.

TRI-WEEKLY.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines, (one square,) will be inserted in THE NEWS, at \$1.00 for the first insertion and 75 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 the same as advertisements, when over ten lines, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

POETRY.

TWICE READ.

The lamp burns with a fitful glow,
The sounds die in the streets below.
The rain sweeps on the pane!
I push my lilia aside;
What weight to me have Helen's woes—
Andromache's—the Trojan's foes,
Of God like Hector slain?
I read it once, long years ago,
But not alone!—I whisper low.

We bent absorbed above each page,
The birds sang noisily in their cage,
The vines swayed in the air.
I mind me well that summer day!
The sunbeams crept toward our book,
Then stopped as with a puzzled look,
To read the legend there.
Our hearts sang then, though lips were dumb,
A song for all the years to come!

The bright, glad years! I could not see
The shadows waiting there for me,
The wary, haggard years!
I'll lay you by, old book, to-night;
And trim the lamp, and sew or sing,
Or write a ballad—anything
To stop these burning tears.
In the Nevada's lonely shade
His grave, by strangers' hands, was made!

The years to come—the hidden years!
What loves and hopes, and doubts and fears,
They hold in their wide hands!
The bubbles sparkle on the streams,
Fit emblems of the hopes that be;
The stream runs seething to the sea,
Over the silver sands,
And full sailed boats among them flee,
With priceless freight, but not for me.

The years gone by! the hopes that sleep,
Within their tomb, that make me weep,
And trembling kneel to pray!
O, silent years that were so bright!
Wan corpses washed on a wild coast,
Each one comes like a spectral ghost,
Down to your graves away!
These lonely thoughts but ill prepare
Me for the day and all its care.

Jefferson Davis.

Eighteen months have nearly elapsed since Jefferson Davis was made a state prisoner. He had previously been publicly charged, by the President of the United States, with conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln, and \$100,000 offered for his capture thereupon. The capture was promptly made and the money duly paid; yet, up to this hour, there has not been even an attempt made by the Government to procure his indictment on that charge. He has also been popularly, if not officially, accused of complicity in the virtual murder of Union soldiers, while prisoners of war, by subjecting them to needless inhuman exposures, privation and abuse; but no official attempt has been made to indict him on that charge. He has been indicted for simple treason; and even this indictment has not been obtained at the instance of the Government. It may be so badly drawn that no conviction could be had on it, whatever the proof advanced; yet the Executive could say, "I am not responsible for this. The indictment was obtained without the assent or privity of my Attorney General or Cabinet."
Repeated attempts have been made by the prisoner's counsel to bring his case to trial; but to no purpose. The Government does not appear to prosecute; the machinery of the Courts is always out of order. At one time, Martial Law stands in the way; when that obstacle is removed, there is a cavil as to the sufficiency or completeness of its withdrawal; and, when that will no longer serve, it is found that Congress has somehow disarranged the judicial districts, so that the case cannot safely be proceeded with. And Congress itself, having most inconsiderately meddled with the matter, never took pains to inquire what action on its part, if any, was requisite; so that now Congress, President and Chief Justice, are now in a complete muddle on the subject; each seeming inclined to throw all responsibility for the delay on one or both of the others.

The upshot of all this is that the prisoner is not tried, nor likely to be; and that, if tried, he is morally certain not to be convicted; if convicted not to be punished. There are still many persons who would like to have him executed; but there is not one intelligent man on earth who has the faintest notion that he ever will be. For

though Governments sometimes inflict capital punishment on conspicuous rebels, they never, at least in modern times, do so long after their rebellion was suppressed. Austria, in 1849, put to death thirteen of the Hungarian leaders betrayed into her hands by the miscreant Gorgey; but she tried them by drum-head court-martial directly after their surrender, and had them all hanged and buried within forty-eight hours. Had she waited eighteen months, and then executed them, she would have invoked the execrations of all Christendom.
Since it is notorious that Davis is not to be punished, why is he still kept waiting a trial which he alone seems to desire, and which he can by no means obtain? What good end is subserved by persisting in a menace which still serves to irritate, though it no longer appalls?

Congress, at its last session, evidently felt that it had the President at disadvantage with regard to this prisoner—that he was an elephant which Mr. Johnson had too easily acquired, and was now unable either to keep or dispose of save to his own loss. In the state of feeling then prevalent, this aspect of the case was regarded to many with evident complacency. Had the President been a man of high courage, and called on Congress to demand, if that were deemed advisable, that he should be surrendered and tried, and to prescribe the legal conditions of such trial, since the laws as they stand seem inadequate or defective. But he should first, at all events, have publicly retracted the charge of complicity with the assassins of President Lincoln, since he has virtually abandoned it by not attempting to found an indictment thereon. It is neither just nor wise to send forth a prisoner of state with the brand of "murder on his brow"; and a naked failure to prosecute is but equivalent to the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." If Mr. Davis is even probably guilty of complicity with Booth, he should have long since been indicted and tried for that crime; if he is not, he should have, ere this, been explicitly freed from the reproach, even though he were to be executed for treason on the morrow. A great government may deal sternly with offenders, but not mealy; it cannot afford to seem unwilling to repair at obvious wrong.

New York Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REPRESENTATIVES.—The Springfield Republican thus endorses the colored State representatives chosen:

Two negroes are chosen as representatives to the Legislature—Charles L. Mitchell, who is elected from the richest and most aristocratic ward of Boston, which also happens to have the most colored people in it; and Edward G. Walker, of Charleston. These men are chosen not, as a joke or a satire but in honest earnest, because they are fit for the position, and because they have rights which white men, at least respect. Mitchell is a printer, formerly lived in Hartford and Springfield, and was employed in the Republican office. We found him a capable and intelligent workman, and his brother representatives are assured by our old printers that they will find him "all right." This is the first time, we believe, that black men have held seats in our legislative halls, and taken a share in the conduct of the Government.

There are in New Orleans 2,000 Malays, who originally came from the Philippine Islands. They speak Spanish, and are of a darker complexion than the Chinese, are small of stature, and gain their living by fishing. They are sensitive as to their honor, and quick to resent imputation upon it. A few days ago, one of them stabbed five of his companions to death in a bar-room, because he was accused of a slight breach of etiquette.

The Vermont Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment—the Senate by a vote of 20 to 2; the House by 199 yeas to 11 nays. All honored the two Senators and eleven representatives who, even in the Radical State of Vermont, had nerve enough to stand out against the iniquitous amendment.

The Plot at Washington.

We take the following from the Richmond Times:
We perceive from the Chronicle that Forney, true to his instincts, is attempting to inflame the public mind by calling upon the Loyal Leaguers, as they are termed, to organize themselves and come to Washington, for the purpose of protecting and vindicating the power of Congress over the constitutional rights of the President, which is nothing more nor less than a revolution, which must be met with decision and firmness. If Forney & Co. are determined to persist in the course they have marked out, it is the bounden duty of the friends of the President to accept the issue thus presented, and prepare themselves for the struggle.

If the time has arrived when the legislative department of the Government is to absorb the co-ordinate branches, the time has also arrived when it should be resisted at the point of the bayonet. We are in favor of the constitutional rights of every department of the Government, which can only be maintained by each acting within the prescribed limits of the Constitution. When Congress shall transcend these limits for the purpose of absorbing the powers of the President, it is revolutionary, and he is justified in calling to his aid the country, which would be responded to from North to South, East to West; and, when this formidable array of fighting material shall present themselves in vindication of the Constitution, this grand army of "Loyal Leaguers," as they style themselves, whose loyalty consists in plundering the public treasury, skulking from the army when their services were needed, and now exciting the country to revolution, will never present themselves in battle array. The war will be for the Constitution—not for plunder: for the independence of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government, and against either one absorbing the functions of the other.

If the programme presented by Forney & Co is the true and legitimate ground upon which the radical Congress intends to plant itself, we say to our friends of the President, let us accept the issue, and at once organize for the struggle. Let our friends in every hamlet and village organize themselves at once, and be ready for the conflict. Let their watch-words be the Constitution—the independence of the President in the execution of his constitutional rights—and an united country upon terms of equality and justice, and present themselves also in Washington, where these Loyal Leaguers may have a fair opportunity of looking upon the material with whom they will have to look horns if they attempt to absorb the constitutional powers of this Government. The impeachment of the President is a sine qua non for war, and the friends of the President's accept the issue.

Welcome to Congress.

The following card has been issued, and is most extraordinary. It shows the desperate designs of the radicals:

Being profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle through which the country is passing, and of the necessity of preserving the results gained by its triumphs in the field, and more recently at the polls, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Soldiers and Sailors of Washington, D. C., do in their name earnestly invite their comrades, the loyal veterans of the republic, with all other friends of the great cause of Union and liberty, to meet in a national mass welcome and council, to be held in this, the Federal capital, on Saturday, December 1st, proximo.

We ask your presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the thirty-ninth Congress, in whom we recognize faithful guardians of our assailed institutions and able supporters of the principles involved.
Come in your might. By your presence, show how sternly loyalty can rebuke treason. Prove thereby that the threats and insults of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Government cannot intimidate a free people. Here in the Federal capital must our great struggle culminate in wise and equitable legislation. Here, then, should we assemble to encourage and strengthen Congress—to whose hands the Constitution wisely entrusts the power—to such just action as will make peace permanent and liberty universal.

D. S. CURTIS,
R. J. HINTON,
A. J. BENNETT,
W. S. MOUSE,
L. EDWIN DUDLEY.

Correspondence is invited, and may be addressed, R. J. Hinton, Washington, D. C.

THE GRAND JUROR.—Sanford Conover, the witness charged with perjury in the plot charging Jefferson Davis with Mr. Lincoln's assassination, is yet in jail. He declares that he is 11 cent. He has been unsuccessful in getting bail, and has been presented by the grand jury. It is stated also that he has been indicted for perjury.

Great Britain has withdrawn her legation from Saxony; thereby recognizing the incorporation of Saxony with the kingdom of Prussia.

The National Financie.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that a renewed assurance of the fact that, with wise legislation on the part of Congress, the public credit can be sustained and improved, the national indebtedness gradually and with certainty extinguished, the burden of taxation reduced and productive industry revived and extended throughout the country: The Secretary of the Treasury has gone just as far towards the reduction of the currency as he could do under the Act of Congress of last April, restricting that reduction to 10,000,000 for the first six months, and 4,000,000 a month thereafter. Some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of the compound-interest notes have also been retired, and several millions of the gold interest-bearing bonds purchased for gold at a rate below par. The national currency has been increased, meanwhile, up to the limit allowed by law—\$3,000,000.

The large accumulation of currency in the Northern centres of commerce has led to an increased demand for national securities at enhanced prices. All securities of a stable character, like railroad shares, have been, and continue to be, in great demand. They are on the rise, and must, necessarily bring higher prices, while money for regular business purposes will not bring more than five per cent. Any stocks in companies that pay dividends of eight per cent or ten per cent must necessarily rise much above par.

Wonders of the Telegraph.

The annihilation of time and space by the telegraph, now that it reaches nearly half around the globe, is so astounding that men have to reflect to take in its full meaning. The New York Independent gives the following as an illustration:

"On Monday, July 30, Mr. Field received a message of congratulation from Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal. It was dated at Alexandria, in Egypt, the same day, at half-past one p. m., and received in Newfoundland at half-past ten a. m. Let us look at the globe, and see over what a space that message flew. It came over the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies—it passed along the shores of Africa, and under the Mediterranean Ocean, more than a thousand miles to Malta, it then leaped to the continent of Europe and shot across Italy, over the Alps and through France, under the English Channel, to London, it then flashed across England and Ireland, till from the cliffs of Valentia it struck straight into the Atlantic, darting down the submarine mountain which lies off the coast, and over all the hills and valleys which lie beneath the watery plain, resting until it touched the shore of the 'New World.' In that morning's flight it had passed over one-fourth of the earth's surface and so far outstripped the sun in his course that it reached its destination three hours before it was sent! To understand this it must be remembered that the earth revolves from West to East, and when it is sunrise here it is between 8 and 9 o'clock in Alexandria, in Egypt, and when it is sunset here, it is nearly 9 o'clock in the evening there.—American Artisan.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry called upon the President to-day, by appointment, having previously sent him the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature in relation to Jeff. Davis. They also presented an accompanying letter from Gov. Humphrey, based on the idea that there will be no trial; but he says that while they believe that this imprisonment is not necessary to secure his presence when desired for the trial, and can only be attended with fatal results to his health, and that the ends of justice will be reached by admitting him to bail or parole. The President gave them a courteous reception, and promised to take the subject into consideration.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT POSTPONED.—The late elections settled one point conclusively, at least for some time to come—the constitutional amendment will not be adopted. Neither the Legislature of Maryland nor Delaware will sanction it. These, with Kentucky and the ten excluded States, make thirteen opposed to it. As it requires three-fourths of the States, the adoption or rejection of the amendment is now likely to be the rallying ground of political parties for the next campaign, and it is hardly possible that the radicals will be able to create another wave of popular feeling which will blind the judgment of the people by introducing extraneous issues.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE.—James M. Carson, Esq., was elected, on the 13th, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Charleston delegation by the resignation of Hon. F. D. Richardson.

A needle latch has been invented in England. It is death to burglars.

FEATHERING HOGS.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph, having made inquiries of a farmer as to the profitability of pork raising and the best way to feed hogs, received a reply, the substance of which was: 1. That feeding graint—especially corn—to hogs will pay better than the same amount fed to any other kind of farm stock. They should be fed in such a manner as to gain a pound a day. In other words, the hog, at a year old should weigh three hundred and sixty-five pounds. Greater weight than this could be produced, but the increase would not pay the extra expense necessary to procure it. 2. One bushel of good shelled corn, made into meal and fed to the hogs regularly, in such quantity as to prevent them from fretting for more, will produce from five to seven pounds of pork during the months of October and November. After this season of the year more feed is required and less pork produced according to the quantity fed. 3. An important point is to keep the hog growing all the time—not starving them to mere hog frames, during the summer and then attempting to finish off quickly on the arrival of cold weather. 4. When put up in the fall—indeed during the entire season—a comfortable shelter should be provided, so that the hogs may avail themselves of it whenever a storm occurs, but when the autumnal storms commence the hogs should be penned for good till ready for slaughter.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Cu' paper (Va.) Observer says: A Fauquier correspondent has written us a letter from which we give the following current facts:

About thirty five years ago, a lady was interred at Elk Run Church, in a heavy black walnut coffin. The earth wherein her body was deposited was dry and yellow, as it is for the most part in that locality. Of two bodies buried in the same grave, this lady's was laid deepest in the ground, and there being occasion to remove the bodies owing to the destruction of the grave yard enclosure by the Federal army, the grave was dug up anew; but to the surprise of the digger, when he had removed the upper coffin, he perceived a quantity of hair, that had made its way through the slits and crevices of the coffin. The lid being taken off, there appeared a perfect resemblance of a human figure, the eyes, the nose, mouth, ears, and all other parts, being very distinct, but from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, it was covered with very long, thick and frizzled hair. The grave digger after examining it for sometime, happened to touch the upper part of the head; but was more surprised than before, on seeing the entire body shrink, and nothing at last remained in his hand but a bundle of rough hair, which insensibly assumed a brownish red color.

Professor Rawls is of the opinion that hair, wool, feathers, nails, horns, teeth, &c., are nothing but vegetables, and that it is not, therefore, surprising to see them grow on bodies of animals after their death. He goes so far as to say these productions may be transplanted as vegetables, and may grow on a different place from that where they first germinated.

WOMAN'S PART IN THE WORLD'S WELFARE.—It is the keeping alive for men certain ideas too, which would soon pass out of the world in the rush and hurry of material existence, if they were not fed and replenished by those who were able to stand aloof from the worry and vexations of active life.

When society ceases to have the means of creating its own ideas, it must decay. Civilization is nourished by imaginative wealth that the world possesses and renews for itself from time to time; and those treasures of imagination which we call ideas are mainly dependent on the social position occupied by women. Ideas of purity, unselfishness, and devotion, in the words of the poet, are the hinges of the gate of life; and if women were to become as men, the sacred fire would soon become extinct. The heathens of old fully expressed this truth by the image of the eternal flame of Vesta, which it was the duty of her priestesses to maintain unimpair'd, and on the preservation of which the welfare of Rome herself depended.

The Jackson, (Miss.) Clarion prints the official census reports that have been returned from forty-four counties in Mississippi for the years 1866. They show that the white population in these counties 6709 since 1860, and the black population 45,205.