

The News.

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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.

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh, deem not they are best alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
For God, who pities man, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Through with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children's suffer here.

The Constitutional Amendment.

A NEW VIEW FROM A NOVEL STAND-POINT—SPEECH OF HON. A. J. REQUIER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN BROOKLYN.

One of the most remarkable speeches delivered at the North during the hot political canvases just closed, was from the lips of Judge Requier, a native of South Carolina, subsequently the United States District Attorney and Confederate States Attorney for Alabama, and since the war a lawyer in New York city, where in a few months, although at first a stranger, he has built up a reputation of which any man may be proud. Distinguished for his great ability as a lawyer, his wonderful analytical powers have been brought to bear on the Constitutional Amendment, and notwithstanding the searching and conclusive exposure as a gross political fraud to which it has been subjected by Seymour, Browning, Comstock and others, Judge Requier throws upon it a new light which strikes to the very roots of the national controversy, and demonstrates at once the injustice and illegality of the proposed measure. He maintains:

First: That an organization which is based in the purpose of enforcing moral ideas by law is, under the Constitution of the United States, which positively interdicts that field to the legislator, and from the very necessity of the case, a conspiracy against that Constitution, and not, in any case, a political party under it. Hence that the whole Radical party is, legally considered, a tremendous conspiracy, the inevitable tendency of whose admitted object is to destroy the Government provided by the Constitution, and to substitute for it a Government of Church and State.

Secondly: That this conspiracy have no right to propose either the amendment in question, or any other conditions to the Southern States, as the terms on which they will restore to those States their representation in the Senate, because that representation has not only never been lawfully taken away, the Constitution having placed this privilege of the States, by express exception, in the amendatory clause, beyond even the power of amendment. It follows that what even a regularly proposed and adopted amendment could not do, the act of Mr. McPherson did not accomplish; and that hence the offer of the Rump Congress to restore to the South what they have not taken, and cannot constitutionally take from the South, is simply an offer to restore stolen property to the rightful owner, upon conditions prescribed by the thief, and are only an aggravation of the outrage committed.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that it is understood that Thad. Stevens, at the opening of Congress, will move the appointment of a joint committee, charged with the duty of investigating the official conduct of President Johnson, and reporting what action, if any, is required by Congress.

The Ball Opened.—The telegraph informs us that numerous emigrants are preparing to leave Great Britain for Texas.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF A THOUSAND DOLLAR NOTE.—Frequent mention has been made in the proceeding of the Baltimore city council of a \$1,000 bank note, which was in possession of Mr. Josiah Cobb, and which he felt desirous to have disposed of, so that he might be relieved of all care in reference to it. The history, which we copy from the Baltimore Star, is a little curious:

In the year 1838, it appears, Mr. Cobb was called on by a lad to change a \$10 note. Upon looking at it he discovered it was a genuine \$1,000 bill, and he was curious to know something more about it. So great a mistake in the denomination of a note was not ordinarily made. He retained it for inquiry, and ascertained it had been offered to a lady who conducted the millinery business, by a negro woman, in pay for some articles. That some one was a loser to that amount seemed almost certain. Mr. Cobb, under the circumstances, felt himself justifiable in retaining the note, so as to find the owner. He advertised it at various times for four years, and never had a call for it. Tired of being its custodian, in February 1842, he deposited in the city treasury, with \$80.40 interest, in trust for the owner, if he should ever be found. Efforts have been made, at one time or another, by parties in the way of administration, or as descendants of the colored woman, long since deceased, to get possession of it, but without effect. Since the time of deposit with the city the \$1,080.40 have been lying in the treasury, drawing interest, and at this time the sum amounts to near \$3,000. This, by the action of the city council within a day or two past, it has been determined shall be appropriated to the use of the "Union Orphan Asylum." Thus the mysterious note is at last disposed of. In addition to the singularity of the fact that Mr. Cobb never found a legal claimant for the note, notwithstanding his repeated advertisements, it seems that the colored woman who presented it to pay a bill never even appeared to make a claim for it.—Baltimore Sun.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The Senate is composed at present of thirty-eight radicals and thirteen Democrats and conservatives. The next is likely to have forty-one radicals and ten Democrats. The new Senators thus far, are the Hon. Cornelius Cole, of California, the Hon. J. S. Fowler and David T. Patterson, of Tennessee, (who have taken their seats,) A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, (present Congress,) and W. H. Corbett, of Oregon. Only one of these, Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, is a Democrat. The complexion will be further changed by the election of a Democratic Senator in Maryland, to fill the place of the Hon. J. A. Cresswell, radical, whose term expires next year; and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by the choice of radicals in the place of the Hon. Edgar Cowan and William Wright, Democrats, the latter deceased. John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee are the Senators chosen from the proposed new State of Colorado, and Thomas W. Tipton and Gen. John U. Thayer, those chosen from that of Nebraska. These four Territorial Senators are radicals. Should these Territories be admitted as States in the next Congress, the radical strength will be forty-five members.—Nashville Union.

GERANIUM SLIPS.—It is said, that if geranium branches, taken from luxuriant and healthy trees just before the winter sets in, be cut in slips and immersed in soapwater, they will, after drooping a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreen is easily secured for the winter.

"My dear boy," said a young lady to a precious youth of eighteen, "does your father design that you should tread the thorny and intricate path of a profession; the straight and narrow way of the ministry; or revel in the flowery fields of literature?" "No, marm; dad says he's gwine to set me to work in the tater patch!"

Commerce of the World.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, clocks, jewelry, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essence, dye-stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Russia exports linens, woolen, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wines and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured silk thread, glass, grain, wax, tar, nutgall, wines, honey and mathematical instruments.

England exports cotton, woolen, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristle, fur, potash, and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silk and woollens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, zinc, borax, silk, cassian, flagree works, ivory ware, lacquered ware, and porcelain.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, carpets, wines, camel's hair, camlets, morrocco and shawls.

Hindustan exports silk, shawls, carpets, opium, saltpetre, pepper, gum, indigo, cinnamon, cochineal, diamonds, pearls and drugs.

Mexico exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, fustic, jalap, compeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dye-stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany and india rubber.

West Indies exports sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, segars, mahogany, dye wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits, and preserves, rubber, wax, ginger and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, lime, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

East Indies exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, rattans, sandal wood, zinc and nuts.

United States exports principally agricultural produce, cotton, tobacco, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine and wearing apparel.

COTTON.—The stock in Liverpool, when taken last week, was about 700,000 bales, against 202,000 at the same date last year. The quantity afloat is estimated at 300,000. The weekly consumption, which is at present large, may be set down as 46,000. Any further appreciable rise in the value of the raw material, out of proportion to the advance that may be obtained on the manufactured article, would certainly check the demand. The year's consumption may, therefore, be calculated at about 2,400,000 bales. The exports taking the same proportion of deliveries as in the first nine months of the present year, would be nearly 900,000 bales. Hence the total requirements would be about 3,300,000 bales for the next year. To meet this we have our stock and the supply afloat—1,000,000 bales—and the crops of America, Brazil, Egypt, China, and Japan, to say nothing of occasional aids from Turkey and the West Indies. Supposing the available portion of the American crop to be only 1,000,000 bales—a quantity lower than the lowest estimate—and adding an importation from all other countries at the same rates as the previous receipts this year, we should have two million and a half bales in all for the year, to meet a total demand internal and external, of less than three million and a half.—London Telegraph, October 17.

A RICH CASE. "BRICK POMEROY" IN COURT.—Reinhardt Aendricks of La Crosse, Ohio, brought suit against "Brick Pomeroy," to recover pay for two roosters, shot by him with a revolver. "Brick" set up the following defence:

In April, 1866, the defendant owned a fast-running trick mare, "Kitty," which animal was kept in a stable hired by him, and cared for by one of his employees. Through a little hole in the barr or stable the plaintiff's hens would fly in and eat oats intended for the mare "Kitty," and on the approach of any one, would fly out. In an old barrel, in the stable, one of the hens, a black one, made her nest—laid thirteen eggs therein, and proceeded to raise a family. When the hen got ready to set, the defendant instructed the boy who took care of his mare to go down town, purchase thirteen eggs of J. B. Robinson & Co., grocers, and put them in the nest, first removing the other eggs. The boy did so, as was proved. He then personally drove the hen out of the stable a dozen times or more; he tried to make her leave; she would not, but proceeded to incubate his eggs, duly bought and paid for, without his consent, leave or license, after repeated efforts on his part and by his agents to have her vacate his premises. And farther, when the hen had hatched his eggs she ran away with his chickens, eleven in number, two eggs not producing chickens. To her services he brought an offset, the use of the stable and board bill in the shape of oats; he charged her with the two eggs she spoiled, and demanded judgment for the balance of the flock, nine in number, at fifty cents each. And besides, he proved that the chickens did not belong to that hen, as she was black, while the chickens were red or speckled.

After a patient hearing, the Judge decided that there was no cause of action, and that the defendant was entitled to the other nine chickens, and the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit, amounting to \$17.37.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—L. Hessick, who runs a pack train between Red Bluff and Hayfork of Trinity, gives the particulars of a daring and muscular exploit worthy a record and Henry rifle. Mrs. Sarah Donnellson, formerly a resident of Red Bluff, is living in a log house on the tract with her children and father. A few days ago her father went out hunting stock, and Mrs. D. was looking after her poultry a short distance from the house. Suddenly five Indians made their appearance. Mrs. D. started for the house, and was intercepted by two Indians. Throwing them from her, a third caught her by the shoulder. She knocked him down and reaching the house in safety, she barred the door. The Indians rested one or more rifles on the window, leveled at the woman who approached them, took down her father's rifle and returned the fire of the Indians through the apertures or "chinks" of the log house. On attempting to cock her gun Mrs. D. found that the thumb of the right hand had been shot away by an Indian bullet, but using her left hand, she soon had the pleasure of knowing that her would be murderers had retreated; whether with whole hides or not she could not tell. Muscle, courage and self-possession won a victory, one against five—and that one a woman. We challenge the State to exhibit an instance in Indian fighting, wherein a woman has acquitted herself more creditably.—Occidental (California) Vanguard.

BURGULAR PROOF GUN.—The inventive genius of our townsman, John Wilson, Esq., seems irrepressible. A short time ago, he met with the misfortune of having his office robbed, and straightway he improvised a gun, which will prove a safe guard against like occurrences. The gun is so constructed and arranged that the thief, upon entering the room where it is "set," will shoot himself before he knows it. No matter what portion of the room is entered, a few paces in any direction will touch a wire, and instantly the barrel is pointed upon the line of the wire, and an explosion ensues which must, in nine cases out of ten, bring down the intruder.—Anderson Intelligence.

TELEGRAPH FAC SIMILES.—Mr. Field has brought out to this country a number of very interesting specimens of the system of telegraphing now in operation between Paris and Lyons, and Paris and Bordeaux; by which exact copies of the message are produced at either extremity of the lines solely by mechanical means. The message is written on prepared paper covered with a lead-colored surface, which is a non-conductor of the electric fluid. The writing or drawing in the ink furnished for the purpose, changes the points touched by it to the opposite electrical character. The pendulum is swinging at each end of the circuit in unison. Its upper end is divided into points, say, like a finetooth comb. The message being passed over these at one end, sends a current to correspond with the writing on lines, and produces an exact copy of the original upon the prepared paper held to the vibrating pendulum in the distant city. Thus a fac-simile of writing and signature is furnished without any skill of the operator. A drawing of the likeness of a thief or absconding clerk is reproduced with minute faithfulness. Patterns of machinery, patterns for bonnets, hieroglyphics, messages in Chinese, or in an unknown tongue, are copied with as little trouble as the simplest letters of a familiar alphabet. Some notices of this have been given in foreign journals; but no mere verbal description can convey a full idea of the wonderful process. The Hibernian who insisted some years ago that the telegraph operator should forward his photograph over the wires to his sweetheart, was only a little ahead of his age since this can now be done without the slightest trouble, provided the likeness be taken on the proper material.—Journal of Commerce.

A BABY'S BIOGRAPHY.—An editor thus does up the biography of a recent accession to his household:

We have had so many kind friends asking about that baby that we thought it necessary to biograph the chap briefly, and some what after the current style of the day:

It's a boy.
He's a buster.
Weights nine pounds and a quarter, and the old woman tells us that he will grow heavier as his weight increases.
He's the first boy of which we've ever been proprietor, and of course is the only baby in town.
The old woman before mentioned, declares him the very image of his pa.

"A fine copy of his faithful sire, in face and gesture."
But in justice to the youth, we must say we think him an improvement on the original—a world of progress, you know.

This young American is as old as could be expected, considering the time he was born, and will doubtless be too old for his father in a few years, if he has good luck.

He is quite reticent on politics, and only wants to be let alone.
He thinks he favors Mrs. Winslow's policy.

We haven't named him yet; we want to give a distinguished cognomen, but the fame of our great men is at present so precarious that we don't like the risk.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say, as all biographers do of distinguished personages, that the subject of this sketch was born at a very early age, of "poor but respectable parents."

The Mobile courts have decided that when a man steals cotton, its value must be reckoned in specie, to decide whether it be grand larceny and a felony, or only a misdemeanor. A man had stolen 509 pounds of cotton, which was worth \$125 in green backs, \$25 more than grand larceny theft, but only \$83 in specie, so that the thief is only guilty of a misdemeanor, and gets off by paying \$200 fine, instead of going to the penitentiary.

A comic paper has printed a caricature representing the other planets looking with jealous eyes upon this world, because it has got a calendar while they have none.