

WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, July 12, 1866.

T. P. SLIDER, Esq., is the sole agent for this paper in Charleston S. C.

The Press and the Convention.

The call for a National Union Convention is creating quite a stir among the members of the Press, some for and some against it. We believe for ourselves that Southern delegates to that Convention will be "snubbed," that is, all who truly represent the South. It is better for us to stay out of that Convention.

Impressions in the Court Room.

The affability and urbanity of the Chancellor presiding are to the gentlemen at the Bar a sure passport to the most satisfactory relations in legal proceedings. Easy without familiarity, and dignified without studied formality, he wins the esteem of all who approach him, and unconsciously commands their respect. Highly cultivated in intellect, and having well-developed analytical powers of mind, and a quick sense of justice and right, he is well calculated to sit as judge and jury in disputed cases between man and man. One of his strong mental applications is undoubtedly the fondness for laying proof alongside of proof; for obtaining every possible point in proof upon both sides, and then comparing proof with proof, and argument with argument, and then placing one against the other in the scale of justice, marking with exactness on whose side the balance of the weight should fall. There is one feature in which this Honor the Chancellor leans as it were peculiarly upon the counsellors at the Bar. It is their reference to cases as precedents in Law or Equity. Such references are one forcible in its bearing upon the case in point, for his Honor will thoroughly sift every such reference to see how in what way and to what extent it serves to support the case to whose aid it is called.

It is true every one should do this who occupies a similar position; but it is not true that every one does. It is only to those who do this that others look as a guide in their decisions. It is to men of different minds from this, that are due those "loose" decisions which were referred to on Tuesday last in one of the counsellor's arguments.

But we have extended this part of our impressions further than we intended. We are giving only impressions, and such are those made on our mind, upon seeing the Chancellor for the first time.

Another impression was that the phrase "gone up the spout" has been legalized. Our able legal practitioners have adopted it, not however in all its parts, but in an abbreviated style. "Gone up" may now be properly used to express all final departures of personal and real estate, and especially all that departed during and with the war.

But another impression was the peculiar effect produced at the sight of some memento of the Confederacy, that is some official representative of that defunct organism. It is well known that to recall to an individual any cherished but defeated scheme in his past life, is to provoke a faint and sickly smile. And it is just the same with communities and countries. So on Tuesday last when occasion arose that nine thousand and some hundred dollars in Confederate bonds should be produced as mute witnesses in the trial, that pitiful bundle of paper excited that same species of smile. And so will such do so long as the result of the "situation" it represents remains vividly impressed upon our minds. There is an instinctive desire

to see it out of the way; not because we were ashamed of it then; nor because we are now ashamed of what it once represented, but because it reminds us of defeat in a cherished plan.

But we have said enough, though not all our own impressions in the Court Room.

An Eventful Year.

1866 will stand upon the record as one of the most eventful years. The mad passions of men for nearly six years swept like a besom of destruction over this once free and happy land. This year the elements as if furious with wrath that puny man should attempt to rival them in power, have burst upon the land in frightful rage. Hail storms and hurricanes, floods and fires, have raged, roared, dashed and howled in wild revelry throughout the land. But there is behind this a record as black as Erebus. Not a mail has reached us for months which has not brought account of dark bloody deeds of murder. If the record in this particular for the first four months were emblazoned upon the blue skies in living fire, a world would start aghast at the exhibition.

Nor have those who scorched our very souls with the bitterest and hottest draught from the springs of direful war, escaped the consequences of their wrath. Portland, Maine, by last accounts is laid in ashes. When the hostile fleets lay off Charleston in December, 1861, and revelled in hideous carousals over the destruction of our city,—we blamed them. Let us not condemn ourselves. But if retribution follows them, let us only watch and be amazed.

Court of Equity.

This Court which convened on Monday continues. Many important cases have been brought up, and argued with ability. One that we heard was important as touching upon the rights vested by them in Confederate securities. We do not look upon this case as important specifically in its bearing upon others as a precedent, for each case, always and everywhere, where justice and equity prevail, will rest upon its own merits. But it is important as showing the absolute justice in holding a fiduciary responsible to any degree. A decree for the complainant would show at least that the worst consequences of the late war would not release a guardian from his liability of the full value of the original amount entrusted to him before the war.

Late Papers.

We are indebted to our young friend, WILLIAM AIKEN, for late Baltimore, Washington and Richmond papers.

Among the items in the Washington *Evening Star* we find one that BEAUREGARD has joined the Italian Army.

We gather too that the European War has opened in dead earnest. The Hanoverian army had surrendered to the Prussians.

The Prussians are using a new gun called the needle gun. With this they repulsed the Austrian buzzards.

Can any one give us a description of this gun?

[FOR THE NEWS.]

MR. EDITOR: Last week I endeavored to answer the first three of your "Questions to Farmers." It is my purpose in this communication to proceed with the same general subject. You ask,

4th. "What is the supply of labor and what measures are needed or proposed to increase and regulate it?"

In the beginning of the year it was thought that the demand for labor would not be met. We often heard the remark "none of the women intend to work in the field," as indicating that there would not be enough of field labor. But that the supply is sufficient might be inferred from the

fact that the demand has been met; that it is not too great is evident from the fact that none are unsuccessfully looking for employment. Yet the demand has been less than before the war for some of the farms have not yet been fully stocked with horses and mules with which to employ the usual number of laborers, and the retirement of some of the females from the field has about kept supply and demand in equilibrium. This being true it must be admitted that the supply of agricultural labor is either too limited for the prosperity of the country now, or it was unnecessarily large in former years.

I take the ground that it was too great before by at least one-fourth, because one-fourth of the land cultivated did not produce more than compensation for the wear and tear of tools employed in the culture, but was worked simply because the labor could be furnished, and "it made a little." To pursue this further at present, would draw me from the question in hand. Suppose one-fourth of the laborers formerly employed in agriculture are withdrawn from it, the country is not necessarily poorer for the least productive lands are those abandoned and, other things being equal, those cultivated will produce as much as all did before, minus an almost infinitely small fraction, and the labor that produced this fraction could be more profitably employed.

With the past system of labor, one in which the reward was fixed, let the success be what it might, this country could not, without retrenchment in some quarter, have supported a much greater population, nor the same for any great length of time; but with a laboring population educated in the habits of an industry stimulated by hope of the full reward of its success, and by fear of the consequence of its failure, or of idleness, it could once have supported and perhaps could yet support a much larger population. An immigrant laboring population of these habits substituted for the freedman, would in due time effect this result; and so far as substituted for them, or introduced in addition, would create a tendency in that direction. The introduction of such laborers might be encouraged in two ways,

1st. Persons possessing large quantities of land, which they are either unable or disinclined to use, might propose to rent or lease, in quantities of fifty, one hundred or two hundred acres, to such immigrants as would diligently and carefully cultivate them, until they would be able to purchase them and permanently settle in the country.

2nd. Societies of prudent, sagacious, and patriotic men might do much, by ascertaining the wants of the country, and collecting all useful information and placing it before such as might desire to emigrate with a view to a more successful exertion of their industry. The supply of useful labor might, in one or the other, or in both of these ways be increased. The best regulator of the supply is the permanent interest of the laboring people in the country.

July 7, 1866.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

MEMBERS EDITORS: The attention of the public has been called to the high charges and the want of accommodation of the Railroads.

This is proper, but the tax which is enacted in Charleston from all those whose goods pass through that city should also be noticed.

A firm received a coil of rope from New York lately. The freight to Charleston and thence to Winnsboro amounted to \$2.25. The expenses in Charleston however, drayage, wharfage and forwarding commissions amounted to \$1.14 being more than half of all the other expenses to this place.

M.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Philosophy.

MERCHANT—What do you want for blackberries.

F. B.—I'll take a fish.

MERCHANT—The fish is worth more than the blackberries. You will therefore have to pay five cents more to get the fish.

F. H.—Ugh! I ain't got no money. If I had I wouldn't a-bring the blackberries.



From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President is much indisposed to-day, and was compelled to decline receiving visitors. The hot weather is too exhausting even for a vigorous constitution.

A Marine Guard has been sent to Portland by order of the Secretary of the Navy to aid in protecting the city from thieves that have gathered there. They were sent at the citizens request.

The Senate to-day passed the Army Bill reported by Wilson. The House passed Schenck's Army bill, which will necessitate a Conference Committee.

The memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the passage of the Tariff bill, was presented to the House and referred.

The Tariff Bill, was again considered and various sections adopted by the House. One amendment adopted was to suspend the collection of so much direct tax imposed by the Act of 1861, as is uncollected, until January, 1868.

Mr. Morrill said he considered this one of the best measures of reconstruction. The Tariff Bill was reported from the Committee to the House with many amendments. A motion was made to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means, and another motion was made to postpone the consideration of which the House adjourned. In the House to-day Mr. McClung from the Committee on Elections, in the case of Koonitz, who contests the seat of Coffroth, of Pa., reported Coffroth not entitled to a seat, and Koonitz was laid over for consideration.

Gen. Sickles will be instructed by the President to obey the writ of habeas corpus, which he had refused to comply with in the case of Stowers and others, confined at Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, charged with murder.

Gov. Hamilton and others, of Texas, have issued an address to those styled Southern loyalists to meet here in September. The projectors of this scheme are in the interests of the radicals.

Republican Senators and Representatives meet in caucus to-morrow night, looking after their party interests, as well as legislative matters.

There is scarcely a doubt the President will veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Important from Cuba.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—By the arrival of the steamship Cuba from Havana on the 4th, important news, if true, is reported through private sources. A revolt occurred near Porto Principe, the insurgents declaring for independence. Troops were sent against them and a skirmish took place. Several companies of troops went over to the insurgents, who afterwards proceeded to the mountains. It is further rumored that four steamers bearing the Chilean flag, landed upwards of 2,000 troops on the Island and effected a junction with the revolutionists. The Cuban authorities had not made such news public, and it seems to require corroboration.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamship New York from Aspinwall, brings later South American advices. Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to wrest Cuba from Spain, and invited Venezuela and Colombia to join the alliance. The first three named furnish the money, the others men, and hopes are entertained

of the aid of Southern emigrants to embark from the coast of Florida.

The intelligence has been received from Bogota of the installation of Mosquera as President. He vetoed the act of Congress giving annuities to the nuns for property confiscated. The Senate insisted on the adoption of the measure, when an armed mob forced them to sanction the veto of the President. It is believed Mosquera will declare himself permanent dictator.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The weather was fearfully hot here yesterday. Thirty-three cases of sun stroke occurred and twenty-seven deaths.

The British Ministry have tendered their resignation, which the Queen accepted. It is supposed Lord Derby will form a new ministry.

The Italians under the King were repulsed in attacking the Austrians near Verona, on the 24th June. The battle lasted until night. Both sides fought bravely, but ended in the defeat of the Italians. The Austrians took 2,000 prisoners. The Italian army retreated across the Mincio.

It is positively asserted that the Hanoverian army is surrounded and must capitulate to the Prussians. This needs confirmation.

Nothing is known of Benedek's movements.

A revolt occurred in Madrid in which 1,000 persons were killed. The revolt was suppressed.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Gold 152½; Exchange nominal; Cotton firm at 36 a 38.

Flour quiet, with sales of 7,000 barrels. State, \$6.50 a 10.15; Ohio, \$8.75 a 13.75; Southern drooping, with sales of 350 barrels, at \$10.20 a 17; wheat very dull, and declined 1½ c., with sales of 21,000 bushels new and choice No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2.40; No. 2, at \$2.15. Corn declined 1c., with sales of 190,000 bushels, at 88 a 89c. Pork buoyant, at \$32. Lard heavy, at 19 a 20. Sugar dull. Coffee dull. Molasses firm. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine, 78 a 80c. Rosin, \$2.75 a 8.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Gold, 52½; coupon five twenties of '62, 106; ditto of '65, 105; Treasury notes, second series, 103½; North Carolina sixes, 85½. Cotton firm, with sales of 1,000 bales, at 36 a 38c.

Bank Statement.—Increase in loans, \$6,650,000; specie on hand, \$2,668,000; circulation, \$589,900; deposits, \$1,442,000; decrease in legal tenders, \$2,281,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton unchanged, with sales of 600 bales; low middling, 32 a 33c. Gold, 51½; sterling, 65. Texas cotton news unfavorable. Estimate of crop one-fourth, with worms threatening.

MOBILE, July 9.—Sales of cotton to-day 200 bales; middling, 30c. The steamer's news had no effect on the market.

The weather is quite pleasant and the city very healthy.

Professional.

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AND
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Office, No. 2, Law Range—in rear of the Court House.
Feb 13/66—6mo.

H. A. GAILLARD,
Attorney at Law,
WINNSBORO, S. C.
Office at present in the office of the Winnsboro News.

GENTLEMEN!

WHEN you want me to play for you, my terms are cash—from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Your patronage is solicited.
July 12-11 JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

NOTICE.

DO hereby forewarn all persons from trading or trafficking in any way on my account with my wife, Sarah Warren, as I will not pay any of her debts contracted after this date, May 12th, 1866.
July 12-4 JOHN WARREN.