

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, October 2, 1866.

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

Mr. JAS. H. SMITH, formerly of this place, but now residing in Charlotte, N. C. is our authorized agent for the News.

Mr. SMITH can be found at the Times office.

To the Citizens of Fairfield.

The crop of cotton in our District this year will probably fall a little short of one-third of a full crop as estimated in 1860. That year the cotton crop could not have fallen short of 20,000 bales. Those twenty thousand bales brought into the District about \$800,000. Estimating the crop this year, 1866, at less than one-third, say 6,000 bales, and the average price at 25 cents a pound, and that would give to the District \$600,000 of currency. But the cotton is bringing, and will continue to bring more than 25 cents, hence the amount of money in exchange for the cotton crop will not fall very far short of what it was in 1860.

Since writing the above, we have been furnished by request (not having the statistic in our possession) with the actual amount of cotton made in the District, according to the census of 1860. That amount was 19,770 bales of 400 pounds each.

The corn crop of 1860, according to the same evidence, amounted to 522,200 bushels. It will fall, no doubt, far short of that this year. But if our people will be economical, and ignore luxuries, the cotton crop, with what corn is made will keep us from suffering.

As for bacon there is no doubt that it will fall short of the quantity made in 1860. That year the number of hogs was 23,460, worth \$998,000, a little more than one hog for every man, woman and child in the District, as the population then was 22,111.

But the war taught us how much we could do without, and how little will supply our necessities. If the lesson taught by the war does not entirely escape us, we see no reason for great despondency so far as the comforts of life are concerned.

It rests a great deal now with our merchants and cotton buyers whether the money for the cotton of the District shall be turned loose upon our community, or seek an outlet elsewhere. It is quite certain that no production of the District will put money in circulation except cotton, for there is hardly anything else from the producers of the District that will bring money into circulation amongst us. Let these then give the farmers and planters inducements to come to Winnsboro to sell and buy.

Cotton and Merchandise.

It is a question whether our cotton merchants can give the same price for cotton as is paid in Columbia, and whether our merchants can sell groceries as cheap as the Columbia merchants can. We would thank some one posted on these points to give us the information, and enable us to answer these questions. If this market can compete with the Columbia market, we have no fear as to a driving trade here this Fall. Producers are pushing cotton to Columbia now because more is paid for it there than here, and because groceries are cheaper. Sugar, for instance, a fair brown sugar, is bought there, so we are informed, at eighteen cents by the barrel.

Our merchants surely appreciate the importance of keeping their articles before the people by advertising them. We are anxious our town should realize the profits arising from the cotton crops of the District this Fall. There is a use appealing to the District pride or patriotism of the people. Appeal to the pockets. Tell the farmers and planters of Fairfield that it

is more to their interest to come to Winnsboro to sell and buy than to go to Columbia. Don't do it by pathetic appeals to patriotism, but do it by figures and facts.

Tell our cotton planters exactly through the HERALD and NEWS, what they can buy sugar, coffee, bacon, bagging and rope at. Don't be afraid of a rise or fall in market. Give the date and tell them what they can that day buy those articles for. Away with timidity and punctilious caution, and let us have the streets of our old burnt town alive with wagons and honest yeomanry.

An Act.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PENITENTIARY.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of commencing the establishment of a penitentiary in this State, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, and drawn and expended by certain Commissioners hereinafter named.

II. That a Commission, consisting of three persons, to be styled Commissioners of the Penitentiary, shall be appointed by his Excellency the Governor, whose duty it shall be to select and procure a proper site, at some point, if practicable, where water power may be made available for manufacturing purposes, within the enclosure, on which to erect suitable penitentiary buildings, with sufficient space to enlarge and improve the same from time to time, as may be necessary.

III. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to erect as soon as practicable, a suitable temporary enclosure and temporary cells, for the safe keeping of not less than one hundred convicts; and, upon completion of said enclosure and cells, or any part of them, to receive and detain, under regulation to be hereafter prescribed by the Governor, such convicts as may be committed to them by sentence of any of the Judges of this State.

IV. That upon notice that an enclosure and cells are prepared for the reception of convicts, it shall be the duty of His Excellency the Governor to appoint a keeper, assistant keeper, and such other officers, guards and overseers as shall, from time to time, be necessary, to subsist, govern guard and direct the labor of said convicts, and to make all such regulations as shall be requisite for their safe-keeping and subsistence, and for directing their labor, either within or without the enclosure, to getting out material and constructing, as far as is practicable, the necessary permanent buildings and enclosures, and to such other available branches of industry as will best contribute to the support of the institution.

V. That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, under advice and with the assistance of His Excellency the Governor, to procure plans, specifications and estimates for such permanent enclosure and buildings as shall be deemed necessary for early use, and report the same, together with a full account of their transactions under the authority hereby conferred upon them, to the General Assembly, at its ensuing regular session.

In the Senate House the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

W. D. PORTER,

President of the Senate.

C. H. SIMONSON,

Speaker House Representatives.

Approved: JAMES L. OAR.

The experiments now in progress at Fort Monroe under the direction of a Board of Engineer officers, seem to indicate that the present manner of building stone and brick fortifications is but a waste of time and material. Under the blows of the projectiles from the smooth bore and rifled Rodman guns, the iron-clad granite target already shows immense breaches in it, and around it broken blocks of stone and wrecked iron dowels and toggles. Fissures and crevices, with the projecting mortar, appear in every direction above the iron armature, while the strong wall bulges out in a manner almost impossible to credit.

According to the United States census of 1865, there were 12,596, 329 youths between the ages of 5 and 21. Of scholars between these ages in attendance upon evangelical Sabbath Schools, it is estimated that there are 4,500,000, leaving over 8,000,000 not in attendance at all. Some 564,707 are employed in teaching; a total of officers and teachers of 800,000.

N. B. Forrest.

A writer in the August number of the *Land we Love*, in an article on the character of Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest, gives the following estimate of him:

His character as a whole was a union of that of Lannes and Suchet. With the impetuosity of the first he united the cautious calculation of the second. He well weighed the probabilities and counted cost of every plan. When the time for action came he was as terrible as a thunderbolt. With the qualities of the marshalls in the respects named, he united to the fixedness of purpose, the tenacity of Massena. His doggedness of resolution was proverbial. It was like the grasp of death. An undertaking was never abandoned unless forced by orders—a battle never over until won. The doubts, even the panic of others, had no effect to tame his obstinacy of purpose; but falling back upon his own iron self-reliance, he was every inch a man in the darkest hour of the storm. It was then, in the midnight darkness of trial, that his genius, like stars in the night, shone most brightly.

He was accustomed to look upon nothing as impossible. Bad roads and the waste of waters could be overcome by "It shall be so!" Small numbers, with rapid marches and concentrated efforts, could destroy indolent superiority. He was passionately fond of artillery, and would stand behind a working battery, enjoying its exercise with all the glee of a delighted child. Not unfrequently has he been known to direct a section or a battery in person, superintending the minutest details. Personal daring in a leader, the army never doubting the fortune and game of its possessor, he felt, was the strongest point he had to gain. With it he appeared to wear a magic girdle. Not like Atrides—

"Beyond the missile javelins' sounding flight,
Safe let us stand; and from the tumult far
Inspire the ranks, and rule the distant war."

Hence, in this respect, he is without a peer in the annals of the revolution. Leading a charge in person was his favorite pastime. The glory of single combat he too often courted—often than wisdom justified—riding like a young Bedouin, an excellent pistol shot and skillful swordsman, with a frame of great muscular power, he has, with his own right hand, won more success than any other officer of the war.

Judge Advocate Holt—His Defense

Judge Advocate General Holt is so stung with the lash of the press, consequent upon the exposure of his infamous transactions with Conover and his tribe that he has come out in an elaborate defense, which appears as editorial in Forney's "two papers, both daily." His whole vindication against the charge of subornation of perjury, with a view to the sacrifice of an imprisoned man, consist in an assault on the veracity of the witnesses whom he himself introduced to prove Mr. Davis' guilt! According to the rules of court, a party is not allowed to discredit his own witnesses—yet in order to escape the most convincing proofs of his atrocious guilt, Mr. Holt is compelled to turn against his confederates in crime, and claim that they are unworthy of belief! That such is their character, is undoubtedly true, for they have confessed it themselves. They have confessed that when they swore as Mr. Holt wanted them to swear, they swore to unmitigated lies and were well paid for it. But even a perjurer may tell the truth; and while those wretches cannot be heard against Mr. Davis, their testimony is competent against Mr. Holt. The whole theory of "States' evidence" implies that a criminal may testify against his accomplice. Mr. Holt cannot, therefore, shake off his accessories in this manner. Their testimony against him will need something much better than his denial to refute it—for his own character is under as black a cloud as theirs. Men will judge of their statement by the moral probabilities of its truth; and these are so strong and irresistible, that the name of Holt will henceforth rank among worn out and disgraced things.

A contemporary says that letters addressed to the editor, if they contain "ouss words," "will be returned unopened." The above has a decided smack of Tippecanoe. How could the editor know the letters contained "ouss words" if he returned them unopened? How could they be "returned," if they were not examined to see who wrote them?

A lady in Lafayette, Ind., recently, in preparing her Sunday dinner, put some beans in the pot to bake. In a hurry to get to church, she inadvertently put her hymn book in the pot, and wrapped a piece of pork up in her pocket handkerchief, and took it to church with her.



From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The Union charges Ex-Secretary Harlan with fraud in the sale of eight hundred thousand acres of reserved land in Kansas belonging to the Cherokee Indians which were sold to the Connecticut Migration Company for one dollar per acre, payable in nine years instalments. The Chei ces were paid half a million in gold their lands thirty-one years ago. The Union says they are worth three or four millions.

General Dix is here to-day—he has received a commission as naval officer for New York; it is said he will hold it for a short time and resign and then accept the position as minister to France.

From Mexico.

San Francisco news from Matzlan, Mexico, to the effect that the Imperialist and non-of-war had left Euy-mos to the Liberals. A fight had occurred near Matzlan, the French lost three hundred and the Liberals' lost two hundred killed and wounded. The garrison of the Imperialists at Uerez was cut to pieces on the 4th inst. by the Martians, no quarter being shown. General Lambergan, Austrian commander, was killed in an engagement at Gaudalope. Matzlan would probably be evacuated by the French in October. Sonoba was in undisturbed possession of the Liberals.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton unsettled, no sales; Flour firm; Wheat 2a3c. better; Pork firmer at \$38.06; Lard heavy; Gold 146g.

European News - Per Cable.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The following dispatch was received by the cable, after which the cable was again out of order:

MANCHESTER, September 24.—A great meeting to reform is to be held here to-day. Bright will be among the speakers.

FLORENCE, September 24.—A band of rebels who have been meeting near Palermo for the past few days were routed by the military.

LONDON, September 21.—Money market easier; Consols 89; 5-25's 71g.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—Cotton Saturday declined; Middling uplands opened at 12 1/2. Breadstuffs without change. Corn advanced; Mixed Western 2 85.

From New York.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The *Herald* says that General Santa Anna has moved his headquarters on Staten Island, and has opened a regular business bureau for the transaction of matters looking to the delivery of Mexico from the French authority. He is to be constantly occupied with various people on the subject, and has enlisted the sympathies of the Fenian brotherhood. The leaders are urging the Irish to that behalf. It is further reported that Santa Anna will soon return to St. Thomas.

A suit now pending in the Chancery Court in England, has gone to an enormous length. The bill extends over some hundreds of folios; the interrogatories reach about the 1,600th folio, and as to the answer, it contains 2,600 folios.

It is hinted in St. Louis, that a movement among the Fenians is on the tapis, as there have been many secret meetings and collections of arms in the city for several days. The plans are well kept, however, and nothing has leaked out.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.—The *Charleston Courier*, of Friday, says: "From a private letter which we have received from the estimable wife of the distinguished prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we learn with inexpressible regret that his health continues to decline, and that the pecuniary circumstances of his family are becoming embarrassing. Nothing is known to Mrs. Davis of the probable future of her husband, and we confess to see little encouragement to hope for his early release. It is now rendered quite probable, that his trial for treason will never take place, and there is but little danger to fear from the 'assassination' charges after the Conover exposures which have been recently made. Meanwhile, the prisoner is dying from confinement, and his family are brought to the verge of starvation, whilst the Government declines to restore him to liberty and refuses to try him."

THE UNIFORM FOR THE GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.—By War Department Order No. 73, the uniform of the General and Lieutenant-General of the United States Army is prescribed as follows:

For the General—The same as a Major-General, except that on the coat there shall be two rows of twelve buttons each on the breast, placed by fours, and on the shoulder straps and epaulets four silver stars.

For the Lieutenant-General—The same as for a Major-General, except that on the shoulder straps and epaulets there shall be three silver stars.

Owing to scarcity, caused by the depredations of the Alabama and Florida, the whaling business has taken quite a start, and numberless vessels in Yankee ports are fitting out to engage in the business.

Mount Aolly, N. Y., was visited by a tornado last Friday. Trees, corn, and fences were prostrated, and a lady was fatally injured by the wrecking of a house in which she lived.

A volcanic Island, ninety feet high and 1,700 feet in circumference, was thrown up in the Gulf near the Florida coast, on the 2d inst.

LOST.

A BLANK RECEIPT BOOK for making a soap, proposed by N. R. E. Mayer. Supposed to have dropped somewhere between Dr. Aiken's Drug Store and Maj. Faucett's plantation. If found please leave at this office. oct 1-141

GREAT ATTRACTION!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

WE are now receiving and opening our FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which embracing a large lot of French Merinoes is large and attractive—

and a large lot of every variety and style; also a large lot of Prints of the best brands and styles; also Bleached and Brown Home-spun of every variety, also a large lot of Opera Flannels of all colors, also Red and White Flannels at all prices; a fine lot of French Broad Cloth, French Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds and Wool Jeans of every color and price; also a large lot of Ready Made Clothing of every style and pattern, also a large lot of Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats at all prices, also a large lot of Ladies', Mens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, also Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, &c., also a large lot Ladies and Misses' Hats.

All of which we offer at reasonable prices. We return our thanks to our friends for their liberal patronage heretofore.

JACOB WOLFE.

oct 2-1m

BAGGING, ROPE and TWINE.

GUNNY and Dundee Bagging. For sale by BACOT, RIVERS & CO., oct 2-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!

6, 8, 10, 20 and 40 Penny, Pots, Skillets, Fry Pans. BACOT, RIVERS & CO., oct 2-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

Coffee, Green and Black Tea.

CRUSHED, Clarified and Brown Sugars, Soda, Sugar, Wine and Butter Crackers. BACOT, RIVERS & CO., oct 2-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

CHOICE MOLASSES

AND Golden Syrup. BACOT, RIVERS & CO., oct 2-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

Fine Bacon Sides and Hams.

BALTIMORE FLOUR, CHEWING and Smoking Tobacco BACOT, RIVERS & CO., oct 2-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

THE LADIES' FAIR.

ON Wednesday, October 17th, will open the FAIR to be given by the Ladies, for the repair of the Presbyterian Church. On Thursday, the 18th, doors open from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock, P. M., for the accommodation of people from the country, and again in the evening. oct 2-12x1

POCKET AND TABLE

CUTTLERY.

AUGERS, CHISSELS, &c.,

IRON, STEEL and NAILS,

BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES,

FIGHER & LOWRANCE,

sept 27-2w Columbia, S. C.

AT DALY'S JEWELRY STORE.

GILTS celebrated Police Pistol, four and six inch, Ivory balance handle table and dessert Knives.

Plated Spoons and Forks.

American Watches.

Plain gold Rings 18 Karats.

A few fine sets of Jewelry.

A pretty assortment of Children's Ear-rings, &c. sept 18-2mo