

successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The late acts of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON

Washington, December 3, 1866.

## WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, December 11, 1866

### The Cotton Crop of 1866.

In the Charleston *Mercury*, of a late date, we find a very interesting article, which appears as a condensation of a report from some reputable firm which has paid particular attention to the cotton crop. From that report it appears that Alabama will for 1866 produce from 29 to 35 per cent of her crop for 1859; while Louisiana and Mississippi will yield from 35 to 39 per cent of the aggregate then. From the Carolinas and Virginia is expected from 41 to 45 per cent of the crop of 1859-60; while from Georgia and Florida, is expected from 51 to 54 per cent, of the same year. But Texas and Tennessee promise very favorably. Texas, particularly, is expected to give 79 to 89 per cent. of the large crop year referred to.

As for South Carolina, we are not sure but what her crop for 1866 will be 41 per cent of her crop for 1860. Experienced farmers and planters differ as to the crop for the present year. The maximum of planters is perhaps 33 1/2 per cent of the crop for 1860, but cotton merchants in this place would perhaps put the figures higher.

One planter informed us that he made 50 per cent less this year than in 1860. This opinion would seem to conform well with the calculation of the intelligent firm to which the *Mercury* alludes. If his experience be that of the generality of farmers and planters, then there would be, instead of 33 1/2 per cent of the crop of 1860 made in Fairfield District, 50 per cent made, which would amount to 10,000 bales, for there were about 20,000 made in 1860. Of this number but a moderate proportion perhaps has reached Winnsboro. Much of it has gone to Columbia, some to Chester, and some to Camden. And we know some has gone to Liverpool. Perhaps one-tenth has been sold in this place. Now if this be so, there ought to be a return of 1000 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each, returned to the Treasury Department from this District, that is, there would be a tax of about \$12000.00 from the District, for the privilege of raising cotton.

We commend the closing remarks of the *Mercury* to the favorable consideration of those who are able to hold their cotton for a while. The *Mercury* says:

Still it is well known that the early part of the season was cold and then wet and grassy, and this was followed by a terrible drought of about three months duration. This is a certainty, and the crop cannot possibly be anything but very small. This is, of course, a favorable time for buyers. They know that planters require money to settle with their hands and meet factor's advances, and try to keep quotations down so as to take advantage of forced rates. After these forced rates have been made Cotton must rise to its real value.

**EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.** Nearly 2,000 Germans now leave Europe every week for the United States in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Copenhagen to encourage the emigration of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes to the United States. The children of all these emigrants are taught the English language as their mother tongue.

Three large whales were seen in the harbor off Fortress Monroe, a few days ago.

## Legislature of South Carolina.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

### SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m.

Mr. Dozier presented the petition of R. M. Gourdin, for the charter of Lounds' ferry, over Santee river.

Mr. Fort presented the petition of Jacob Geiger, Jacob N. Huffman, and John S. Leaphart, for the charter of a ferry over Broad river above the ruins of the burnt bridge, near Columbia.

Mr. Frierson presented the memorial of the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Sumter District, praying authority to sell the jail lot.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, proposing an amendment to the bill "to accept a donation of public lands for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting instead the accompanying schedule, marked "A;" and that leave be also granted to amend the title of said bill, so that it may read as follows: "An Act accepting the benefits of an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,' approved the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six;" which was adopted.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Clyburn presented the petition of the citizens of Lancaster District to prevent the sacrifice of property at Sheriff's sales.

Mr. Bachman presented the petition of L. J. Hancock, praying payment for lumber furnished New State House.

Mr. Magrath introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire and report as to whether the Constitution does not intend to give exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal offenses of persons of color to the District Courts of the State, and whether the said District Courts have made any provisions for the trial of capital offenses by persons of color; also, whether there is at present, existing under the Constitution and laws of this State, any tribunal for the trial of such offenses by persons of color, and whether additional legislation on the subject is necessary; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Townsend introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, that Theodore D. Wagner and George W. Williams be appointed proxies to represent the stock owned by the State in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, in all the meetings of said Company, until the next regular session of this General Assembly.

Mr. Bowen introduced a bill to secure to laborers a lien on the products of their labor until paid for their services.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to establish a Homestead Law.

Mr. Rawlinson introduced a bill to tax moneys collected by process of law, in aid of the revenues of the State.

Mr. Bonham introduced a resolution, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to the expediency of subjecting to fine and imprisonment, and a forfeiture of office, of any public officer who shall use funds paid into his hands officially, or who shall, on demand made, fail to pay over such funds to the proper owner; and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise; which was agreed to.

A bill for the encouragement and protection of European immigration, and for the appointment of a commissioner, and for other purposes therein expressed, was discussed, amendments proposed, and finally the subject was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Browning introduced a bill to alter the road law.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

### SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m.

Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill to establish the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Tillman introduced a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 18th instant;

which was agreed to, and sent to the House.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication, which was referred to the Committee on Offices and officers:

MILLFORD, CLARENDON,  
December 6, 1866.

To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to tender to you my resignation of my seat as United States Senator from this State, commencing from December, 1865, and ending on the 4th March, 1867.

The credentials which I received from the Governor I herewith return, with the seal unbroken.

I am led to this step by two considerations: One is, that the State and my successor should have the advantage of both the long and the short term; the other is that I deem it due to the position which, by your former favor, I already occupied.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. MANNING.

Mr. Black presented the communication of the Comptroller General, asking instructions of the General Assembly as to the disposition of the old debts of long standing.

Mr. Russell presented the petition of citizens of Anderson District, praying that a bankrupt law be passed and an annual court established for the collection of debts.

Mr. Fair introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Joint Committee, consisting of three members of the House and two members of the Senate, to report whether any action can be properly taken by the State, with a view of testing the validity of the recent tax sales of the property of the citizens of this State, in the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke's.

The Speaker announced that Mr. J. P. Reed, having received a majority of votes on the fourth ballot, is duly elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit.

Mr. Barker introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Education—that the General Assembly of this State recommend to teachers throughout the State, for adoption in all schools and academies, the Southern University Series, prepared under the supervision of Prof. Geo. F. Holmes, LL.D., of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Cannon introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary to secure to landlords their rents, where tenants are removing, or about to remove, the crop or any part thereof, before paying their rents, agreeably to contract, and report by bill or otherwise.

The following Acts were duly ratified:

An Act to authorize the issue of bonds or stock to pay amount due the contractors for marble work of new State House.

An Act to repeal the usury laws of this State.

An Act to incorporate the Young American Fire Engine Company of Charleston.

An Act to alter and amend an Act, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law in relation to the method of counting votes in all elections by the people."

An Act to provide for the admission of wills made in the execution of a power.

An Act to alter and amend an Act, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Calhoun Insurance Company of Charleston."

Adjourned.

A calico ball took place in Petersburg on Thursday last. Every lady present was draped in calico, and the dresses they wore are to be given to the poor. Well done Petersburg, ever first in charity and benevolence as in patriotism and courage.

Wendell Phillips says that he is "wedded to principle." He must be much such a husband as Brigham Young, who, it is said, doesn't see some of his wives once a year.

The scientific world is much interested in an enormous meteorite sent to the Academy of Sciences by Marshal Bazaine, from Mexico. It weighs some 870 kilogrammes.

Heroines of novels are always wringing their hands or handling their rings.

### Commanding General's Report.

Gen. Grant has submitted to the Secretary of War the reports of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles—the Generals respectively of the Gulf and the Department of the South. In presenting these reports, Gen. Grant thus speaks of the condition of the South:

"Passing from civil war of the magnitude of that in which the United States has been engaged to government through the courts, it has been deemed necessary to keep a military force in all the rebellious States, to ensure the execution of law and to protect life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force. This class has proven to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict. It has, however, been sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. On the whole, the condition of the States that were in rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much needed."

Sheridan's report is long but of little interest. Its drift is to show how admirably he has put down the rebellion since the war, and how consummate he has managed Mexican affairs.

Gen. Sickles' report is still longer than Sheridan's, but the following on "Rebel Associations" is the only portion which will interest Carolinians:

"It has likewise been found necessary to prohibit associations or assemblages composed of persons who served in the rebel armies, and having for their object the perpetuation of any military or other organization engaged in the rebellion. This prohibition has not been enforced against any society which has, in good faith, confined its action to the charitable relief of disabled and indigent survivors, and the ordinary observances for the burial of the dead.

"Recently a meeting of one of these associations was made the occasion for an address delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton, in which he is reported to have commented upon the Government and the armies of the United States, and especially upon the operations of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, in a manner well calculated to incite discontent and hostility against the authorities of the United States. I have directed an inquiry into the matter, in order that the association of rebel soldiers may be suppressed, and Gen. Hampton admonished to observe the terms of his parole, if upon investigation, it shall appear to have been disregarded in this instance."

**LYNCHING OF THREE DESPERADOES.**—On Saturday last, a terrible scene occurred at Lebanon, Ky. Central Kentucky has, since the war, been the scene of the most atrocious crimes. Robberies and murders have become so frequent that at last the incensed community organized a band for the extermination of these desperadoes, and commenced on three young men confined in jail. The committee, armed with guns, marched into the town about 11:45 p. m., picketed the streets, and arrested all inquisitive citizens. The front door of the jail was broken open. The jailer ran up stairs and hid himself. Not being able to find the jailer the mob attempted to break in the iron door of the jail with sledge-hammers. Falling in this they found the jailer, and forced him to deliver up the keys. In the meantime the prisoners, eight in number, were awakened by the hammering at the door. Fully understanding the danger that menaced them, they shrieked and yelled for help, and armed themselves with billets of wood, fully determined to sell their lives as dear as possible. When the mob came to the door of the dungeon they unlocked it, and after some parley, part of them entered the cell without resistance. The leader of the mob then called for Clem. Crowder, Wm. Goode and Tom Stephens, who immediately answered to their names. As they delivered themselves up, the leader said: "Crowder I have been looking for you for a long time." Crowder answered: "I know you have, Mr. —," calling the man by name. Forming in procession, the mob immediately started for a hill about one and a half miles distant, giving one triumphant shout as they passed through town. What took place at the hill, prior to the hanging, no one but the members of the mob know. In the morning the bodies of the three men were found hanging to a tree. Crowder's heels nearly touched a root of the tree, and he evidently suffered the horrors of suffocation with his toes upon the ground. The rope upon Goode's neck slipped so much that he stood upon his feet, so his legs were doubled up and his feet tied to his hands. Stephens swung clear, his neck being dislocated. A company of United States troops were drawn up in line in the court-house yard, but the commanding officer refused to interfere unless requested to do so by the civil authorities, but although the marshal was present, the troops were not called upon to defend the jail.

**A JUST RETORT.**—The Toronto editors are retorting upon Mr. Seward for calling the Fenian prisoners "political offenders," and therefore deserving of clemency, which could not attach to crimes of a criminal character—retorting by asking such questions as these:

How has the American Government acted towards political offenders? At the very head of the list stands President Jefferson Davis. By the united voice of all parties in the United States, not to say anything of the opinion of outside nations, Mr. Davis' continued imprisonment in Fortress Monroe is a disgrace to the country which keeps him incarcerated. Does Mr. Seward think that the way in which this man has been treated by the Government deserves to be called "eminently humane;" that the hardships, the palpable cruelties, which were associated with his imprisonment until within a very late period, were such as to give him the right to preach clemency to the people of another country?

There are 750 maimed Confederate soldiers in Virginia.

## Telegraphic.

### News Items.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—The New Orleans Theatre was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

GALVESTON, December 7.—Brownsville dates received on the 30th, subsequent to the reception of Sheridan's despatches state that Sedgewick had appointed J. L. Sheridan, civilian, commissioner, and demanded the surrender of Canales and his troops "as prisoners of war to the United States. Canales replied that he would rather surrender to Escobedo, and did so, Sedgewick agreeing.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The "Defenders of Mexico," an organization in the Juárez interest, held a meeting here yesterday, organized a battalion, and elected officers. They propose to sail for Mexico on the 11th of December, fully armed and equipped, and offer their services to the Liberal Government.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The House resolution looking to an abridgement of Executive authority in the pardoning power, promises to give the whole subject of pardon granting; a thorough ventilation. Several Senators, it is said, will defend the President in reference to pardons already granted—showing, among other things, that all political pardons granted to persons applying under other than the first and thirteenth exceptions of the proclamation of amnesty, were approved at the earnest request and solicitation of prominent radicals.

**TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTH.**—The following is the resolution looking to a territorial form of government for the Southern States, which was offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania. The resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 107; nays 37:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing territorial governments for the several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States, formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized, and not participants in the late rebellion, full, equal political rights in such territorial governments.

**PEDESTRIAN FEAT IN SAVANNAH.**—John Shepherd, who attempted to walk one hundred and twenty hours, in Savannah, without rest or sleep, became completely exhausted, and fell insensible when he had walked one hundred and nine hours and fifteen minutes. Previous to this his legs had swollen so that he was compelled to have them bound round with bandages, and his feet had burst through the stout breeches which he wore.

The enormous quantity of counterfeit fractional currency which comes to the Treasury for redemption, some of which is so good that it is taken for genuine, has stimulated the detectives to unusual activity, and last week a number of counterfeiters, with the plates for printing fifty cent notes and a large amount of currency for circulation, were captured.

From recent experiments made by the London Pneumatic Company, it appears that one hundred and twenty tons of goods can be sent through their eighteen miles of tubes every hour, at a cost of less than one penny (two cents) per mile.

285 gallons of sorghum molasses were made from one acre of cane this season by a Rockingham (Virginia) farmer.

A Washington date says Southern gentlemen are leaving Washington with the conviction that the President will not issue a new amnesty proclamation at present.

It is said that some of Morrissey's personal friends urge him, now that he has satisfied his ambition by securing an election, to resign. He declined "acceding to their request."

An exchange says that Mr. Morrissey visited the Capitol a few days ago and noticing the speaker's desk, inquired whether "that was where the referee sat."

The results of the California experiments in the manufacture of silk are now seen in the show windows of San Francisco, in the shape of elegant dress patterns.

The Navy Register for 1867, will show that of 600 vessels in the navy at the close of the war, there are now but 294, mounting 2,563 guns.

Since last January, 45,643,398 quarts of milk have been sent to New York over the Erie, the Harlow, and the Hudson River Railroads.