

The Daily News.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1866.

FARMER'S CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT, KY.—Several weeks ago, says the Louisville Journal, our State Agricultural Society held an Annual Meeting at Frankfort, and its deliberations are interesting and important to the whole Commonwealth. The subject of labor was discussed at some length and with considerable vigor, and so vital to the future welfare of the State was the question regarded, a resolution was adopted in favor of holding a Farmer's Convention at Frankfort on the 11th of this month, to consider the entire labor problem. The Committee appointed on the occasion has issued the following call to the agriculturalists of Kentucky:

At a meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in Frankfort, on the 14th ult., a resolution was adopted authorizing the undersigned as a committee to call a convention to assemble at Frankfort on the 11th of January, 1866, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of considering the subject of labor in Kentucky. The present deranged condition of the labor system of the State renders it vastly important that steps should be immediately taken to supply the lack of labor, and with a view thereto to encourage the immigration of a desirable class of laborers to the State, and to induce, therefore, the State to send delegates to the convention. Let every county be represented. The subjects to be considered embrace the most vital interests of the Commonwealth, and we hope, for the future prosperity and wealth of the State, that the convention will be largely attended.

L. J. BRADFORD, R. W. SCOTT, HARRISON TAYLOR, A. G. HODGES, Committee.

"PARLEY," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, says: "About a fortnight since the Lieutenant-General was driving over from Georgetown to Washington, a butchers' cart, drawn by a grey horse, came up alongside at a fast gallop. Now, the Lieutenant-General has a weakness for fast horses and for fast traveling, so he spoke to his horse, 'Cincinnati,' expecting to give the meat wagon the go-by easily. But the grey nag pelted away, and although the Lieutenant-General and 'Cincinnati' tried to 'fight it out on that line,' they were beaten in going one block, and distanced before having reached the second cross street. From that moment the conqueror of the rebellion determined to own the nag that out-trotted 'Cincinnati,' and all of his personal effects were soon enlisted in the movement to purchase this unknown steed. CHADWICK, minor host of Willard's Hotel, was the fortunate discoverer of the gallant grey, which, on a quiet trial, proved faster than the experienced eye of the Lieutenant-General had supposed. The nag had been bought at a sale of condemned horses, and was obtained from its owner for \$350. Henceforth, instead of plodding along with a load of meat or of cabbages, the grey trotter will be harnessed to the light wagon of the Lieutenant-General, and it is predicted that it will enable him to show his friend Mr. BONNER as good time as he was treated to in New York.

Condition of the Freedmen in South Carolina.

The following extract from a letter, written by an intelligent Christian lady, residing in the interior of South Carolina, will be read with interest:

S. C. December 19, 1865. Next Monday will be Christmas. I wish you and your little family many happy returns of the season. This Christmas morning I have a most interesting account to give you. I presume many of you will have been experienced. But, thank God, the war is over! Sad changes have taken place in the condition of the whites, but the negroes are the worst sufferers. How my heart bleeds for the poor creatures! And if you could see them, you, too, would be moved to pity them. I presume many thousands will die this winter from cold and hunger, but there is no help for it, as there is no provision for them. Their former masters have not the means to help them, and, though they have our sympathies, little can be done for their relief. Some of the freedmen will work steadily, but very many of them seek employment only a few days, and then return to their former masters, and beg for food. The sudden emancipation of the negroes is the worst thing that ever happened for them. I will give you an instance—one of many. You remember, perhaps, my house-girl, Flora? She has been married a number of years and has several children. Her husband is a most respectable man, who employed every spare moment in earning something for his wife and children. Besides the wages which he paid his former master, he has often made from \$15 to \$20 per month, by jobs done of evenings and in his leisure hours. Now, although he controls his whole time, he does not earn \$10 in a month. He has no money, and he has the greater part of the year since he has become a freedman, he tries to demonstrate his "manhood" by flogging and ill-treating his wife; something that he never attempted when he was a slave. The burden of supporting the family now falls upon the wife. It would make you sorry to see her. She was formerly one of the most content and most pleasant creatures you ever saw. Now, she looks thin, haggard, and careworn, and has lost all her vivacity. I do all to help her that my limited means will allow. Her children come to me every day to recite their lessons (for I am trying to educate them), and I have established a Sabbath School for them and all other colored children who may be disposed to attend.

Action Against the Secretary of War.

Supreme Court—CHAMBERS.—Joseph H. Madison, ex-Edwin M. Stanton.—The arrests by military process, now in progress, of the Secretary of War, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, in this city, by Baltimore, by order of the Secretary of War. The charges alleged against him were that he, in company with M. E. Blair and J. F. Manahan, held unlawful intercourse with the rebels, in the transportation of goods, illicit correspondence, &c., written evidence being shown to prove the fact. That those who were arrested in consequence of the sudden and unlawful seizure of his person, being prevented from having intercourse with friends and counsel, he has been materially injured, both financially and physically, and seeks for damages to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. The case came up in Court yesterday on a motion of ex-Judge Cowles, to strike out the whole or a portion of the answer. He claims that in consequence of the seizure of Stanton, on the part of the Secretary of War, opposed the motion. The points of law governing this branch of the subject were argued at some length. Judge Stanton reserved his decision. While Secretary Stanton was in this city, some months since, a process was served upon him, which brought the case before our Courts.

Boston Advertisements.

ROGERS, SNELLING & CO., HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CCRDAGE, TWINE AND OAKUM, Nos. 48 and 70 Federal Street, Boston, December 19 6mo. And No. 45 Cliff Street, N. Y.

HOMER, BISHOP & CO., Hardware Merchants. WEIGH CUT NAILS AND SPIKES. Ames' Shot, Manilla Cordage, Collins', Hunt's and Sharp's Axes, Handmade Horse Nails. Nos. 112 and 114 Milk-street, Boston. November 26 3mo.

The Fashion of Red Hair.

A French writer—M. JULES DENIZET—has written an article in a Paris journal under the title of "The Revanche of the Red-Headed," in which he discusses a prevailing continental fashion, and gives some interesting information. Going back to Rome in the time of the Cæsars, he tells us that the hair of the men in those days was red, and the hair of the women was ordered by the emperor, as M. DENIZET says, the prefect of police of the period—to wear red hair. Red hair, then, was a mark of degradation; but all this is changed now. M. DENIZET says: "The Romans got enormous quantities of hair from Germany. Most of it in the present day comes also from Germany, as well as Brittany and Normandy. Paris annually exports upwards of 100,000 kilograms (about 200,000 pounds) to England and America. A few years ago its price, from a living head, was from five to ten francs the kilogram, according to the length and color. Red hair, which was formerly unobtainable, except for dyeing, is this year at a premium; but the rage cannot last long. Hair of this color is generally coarse and harsh; and tacked will, no doubt, return to black and blonde, which are twice as fine and three times as soft and glossy. Red hair dries, black and blonde thicken. The first preparation which hair undergoes immediately raises its price to eighty francs the kilogram. In our time the re-tiliation of the red haired commenced in the 'suit Errant,' in which Eugene Sue depicted Mlle de Cordoville in such glowing colors that, for her charming sake, the hitherto despised shade rose a little in public opinion. How many persons have we known seeking by every means in their power to turn the color of their hair into brown or red? Oils, pomades, brass and leaden combs were the supposed remedies, and these failing, dye was resorted to. At school, the red-haired boy or girl was but for every joke, the scapegoat for every mischievous trick and escapade. If an inquiry was made as to the perpetrator of any offence, 'It was the roquin who did it,' chimed the boys. 'It was the roquin who cried the girls. Children whose heads were dressed in red lost their patronymic at school, and were simply known as the roquin or the roquinette. If, as was generally the case, freckles were an accompaniment, the victim was said to 'boar the brand of Judas in his face!'

What wonder, then, if with this treatment the red-haired child became sun and disagreeable, and in some sort merited the reputation given him beforehand? In the tale of 'The Fair One with the Golden Hair' no child could ever have imagined the face of the beautiful princess framed in red locks! Her hair must have been fine threads of real gold! As to a red-haired princess, such a thing was never heard of. The fairy tale would have lost all its interest in the eyes of children had such a heroine been possible. Cooks, even, of this color were looked upon with dislike. Mistresses pretended that the peculiar odor of their hair lent itself unpleasantly to the sauces, turned the milk and spoiled the jam.

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Cost of Cotton Goods.—In a few weeks there will be an active movement made to get Congress to increase the duties on certain foreign imports. This will be done on the ground of protection, and not of increase of revenue. There may be manufacturers that need some additional legislation, but a brief examination of the dividend list of a large number of New England companies will satisfy any reader that the mills which are making cotton goods are not of that class. The dividends referred to range from twenty per cent to one hundred and twenty per cent, and embrace cotton goods from spool cotton to the finest print. Women who work with their hands, and whose children will learn from this exhibit, that the reason why their spool cotton is so costly is not so much because of the high price of cotton or of gold, but because those companies must make large dividends for their stockholders.

Gun Cotton.—We have before alluded to the fact that renewed attention is being paid to the manufacture of gun cotton for the same uses to which gunpowder has been applied; and, so far as mining purposes are concerned, there is no doubt that it will be used to a great extent. In the making gun cotton in threads, and winding it round sticks of wood, it is found that the suddenness of the explosion can be controlled, so as to render it much more efficient than powder, while the absence of smoke becomes a very important matter in a mine, where ventilation is so difficult. But, it seems that General Sabine, of the British Army, who has carried on experiments that will probably lead to its adoption in the British Army, both with the Whitworth and Enfield rifles. By a proper mode of construction of the cartridge, the tendency of the rapidity of combustion, which is too great, is avoided, and the cotton in the rifle is now found to command fully as great a range as the best powder.

At a thousand yards excellent target practice has been effected, although the cartridges, being made by hand, are inferior to what they will be as to uniformity when made by machinery. Two thousand shots have been fired from the same rifle without doing it the least harm. There is scarcely any smoke, far less recoil, and the pieces are no longer so hot. The opportunity to England and Scotland have, since the first of August, very extensively adopted the gun cotton cartridges, for which there has sprung up a sudden and great demand. Eventually, it is supposed that the same principles will cause the substitution of the new cartridge for iron ordnance, which will very much do away with the need of the iron of the carriage, and change greatly the fate of war. It is also said that it can be manufactured more cheaply and with far less danger than gunpowder, and also that it can be stored with much less danger.

WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MARVIN'S PATENT EMERY IRON AND MARVIN'S PATENT COMBINATION LOCK. These Burglar-Proof Safes are secured with Marvin's New Combination Lock, which, for its simplicity and ease of operation, is unequalled by any Lock ever before made. We would refer to Marvin's Banker's Circular for more full description of their Emery Iron and Combination Lock. Their experience of nearly twenty-five years in the manufacture of Safes and Locks, enables them to combine all the good qualities of Safes which have been known that they are not equalled by any other Safe manufactured, and only ask an examination of them, when we will prove it to the satisfaction of any one. Within a few years past, Cast Iron Safes, called CHILLER'S IRONS, have been made, and represented as being IMPENETRABLE. It would well repay those who are interested to examine the merits of these (would-be) protectors. For further particulars, circulars, testimonials, &c., call at the Manufacturer's Agents.

W. M. BIRD & CO., PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS DEPOT, No. 293 East Bay. BOGERT, DENNY & CO., STATIONERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS. STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPERS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JOB AND CARD PRINTING. Attended to with Dispatch. November 25 3mo.

SCOTT & HERIOT, Brokers and Commission Merchants, Washington-st., Columbia, S. C. W. E. SCOTT, ... W. C. HERIOT. Will give prompt attention to Purchasing, Selling and forwarding of all Merchandise. November 20.

CHARLESTON BAZAAR.



TOY AND TRIMMING EMPORIUM.

FORRESTON & M'LEAN, No. 621 King-street, NEAR THE UPPER GUARD HOUSE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Toys, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Baskets, Beads, Cutlery, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. January 1 1mo W. P. FORRESTON, T. P. M'LEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

LITTLE & MARSHALL, No. 173 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c., Plows and Plow Castings, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY CUTTERS Grain Cradles, Harrows, Fan Mills, Corn and Coffee Mills, Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Cotton Gins and Condensers, Wagons, Carts, Trucks and Wheelbarrows, Horticultural Implements of all kinds. Agents for Ingersoll's Portable Hand Power COTTON, WOOL AND HAY PRESSES. December 19

MARVIN'S PATENT COMBINED DRY PLASTER & ALUM FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF SAFE.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, and all others having valuables to preserve, will consult their own interests by the selection of a reliable security, in place of one of doubtful character. To enable them to decide understandingly, we would suggest the examination of a few facts we have to present. The points required in the fire-proof filling of a Safe, may be enumerated as follows: 1st. It must be a slow conductor of heat. 2d. It must hold a large quantity of water to vaporize when attacked by fire. 3d. It must be unchangeable until a more than ordinary degree of heat is applied. In this consists one of the chief merits of using alum. 4th. It must be of such consistency that it will neither escape through small leaks, nor crack into fragments when exposed to violent heat or to severe concussion in falling. 5th. It should not oxidize or rust the iron frame, as all wet mixtures, such as plaster mixed with water, are so well known to do. 6th. It should not communicate dampness to the interior chamber, and thereby mould books, impair parchment and other valuables. 7th. Its value in all the above conditions should not be impaired by age and reasonable usage. In order that it is thoroughly fire-proof, there must be something to generate steam. Heretofore we have used Plaster of Paris, mixed with water, for this purpose. The objections to using water in the filling of Safes are: It renders the Safe very damp, thereby often ruining papers by loosening seals, &c. It soon corrodes the iron of the Safe, and rusts holes through which the filling oozes out. By the evaporation of the water the Safe soon becomes less fire-proof. These objections we have entirely obviated in our present Safe, as our filling is as dry as gunpowder, and when the fire takes place, the steam is generated by the melting of the alum.

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SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express Company, OFFICE NO. 147 MEETING-ST., EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

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ALL GOODS SHIPPED BY ADAMS' or HARNDEN'S EXPRESS COMPANIES, and marked to the care of the SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO., will be promptly forwarded to destination. FREIGHTS shipped by Steamships to our care, will be forwarded inland to destination, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, STORAGE, OR DRAYAGE. If orders are left at our Office, Packages and Freight will be called for by our wagons, in any part of the City, and go forward by first Express. H. B. PLANT, President, AUGUSTA, GA. December 16 1mo

S. G. COURTENAY, BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPOT. No. 9 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. August 14

1866! 1866!

MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS. NEW YORK NEWS, BENJ. WOOD, Editor and Proprietor.

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK, DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW YORK NEWS HAS BATTLED AGAINST THE despotism for four years of blood and terror, in assertion of the sanctity of the Constitution. A patriotism sufficiently broad to embrace both sections has been its only guide, and it returns now with honest pride to its record to show that it has not turned to the right or the left under all the violence of arbitrary power. True to its principles as THE NEWS has been through the reign of terror, it challenges public confidence in its honesty and independence for the future.

The political transition of the present day opens to THE NEWS a new and wider field of usefulness. Standing now as it always has, on the inviolability of the Constitution, according to the interpretation of the strict constructionists, it presents a rallying ground for all, in both sections, who are friends of a generous conservatism. As a true and tried exponent of sectional animity it occupies a position which makes it the fitting mediator in holding up to the party of order in both sections, interests and principles that gave breadth and vitality to their alliance. As an intersectional agent, devoted to freedom of election, to trial by jury, to the sanctity of the habeas corpus, and opposed now, as for four years of terror it has been, to the centralization that dares to trample on the rights of States, North or South, THE NEWS places itself as a candidate for support before the great body of this once free people.

The circumstances of the moment make the dissemination of the principles of THE NEWS a duty of individual patriotism. Every man who concurs in its doctrine must, if he entertain a true sense of freedom, do so in no spirit of indifference, but rather with the earnestness of a high trust. Justified, nay bound, in his love of liberty to do so, the proprietor places the canvass he makes here of the public generally in the hands of those men who give him the approval of their consciences as his individual agents. Every reader of THE NEWS cannot avoid the conviction of duty which is here pointed out as the ground of the request, that he urges its claims for a wider support upon all of his friends and neighbors who give their earnest sympathies to the cause of "strict construction," intersectional conciliation, and all the rights of the citizens under the system set up by our fathers of liberty regulated by law. The proprietor of THE NEWS calls, therefore, upon good and true Conservatives throughout the country to discharge, to their convictions of political right at this great crisis in the country's fortunes, the duty of giving to the influence of his paper, daily, semi-weekly or weekly, the wider power for good which it seeks here through the service of its individual supporters.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY NEWS. These two Journals are made up with special reference to the wants of country subscribers, and contain such a variety of matter as to render them welcome to every family in the land. In the matter of LITERATURE the choicest stories of the best writers are spread forth in their columns, and more excellent literary matter is furnished in one issue than can be had in many of the exclusively literary journals of the day. THE GENERAL NEWS is admirably selected and condensed, so as to give all the current intelligence in as readable a form as it can be placed. It comprises news from every part of the country, and is always the latest. THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE is carefully prepared, and includes reliable MARKET REPORTS from all points which are not excelled by any journal in this country. Send the names of all Friends of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and we will send them SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

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N. York Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, COMPOSED OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, WITH THE COMPOUND CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS. Prepared by WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., GRADUATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, NEW YORK; FORMERLY ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRODUCED A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE. WHAT MAY SEEM ALMOST INCREDIBLE IS, THAT many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers. Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanency, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow, recuperative process of Nature." This is our reply: In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when, from any cause, down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is to restore the normal balance of the scale.

Constitution Life Syrup is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) diseases transmitted from parent to child. PARALYSIS. It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS. SCROFULA, STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM. This taint (hereditary and acquired), filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable. RHEUMATISM, (ARTHRITIS), LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TIC DOLOREUX.

If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing, have been cured by us. Constitution Life Syrup purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums, and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases, either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal. Most patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin. Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Langour, Distress, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

Constitution Life Syrup. As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world. THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all. produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all. Constitution Life Syrup IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING. WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York. MORGAN & ALLEN, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Agents, No. 46 CLIFF-STREET, NEW YORK. Sold by MORGAN BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C. January 3 3mo