

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, June 26, 1866.

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

We welcome "Petite" to our columns, and hope the pen wielded in a manner so facile will continue to grace our paper.

## Jefferson Davis' Prison Life.

We again give some extracts from CRAVEN'S diary of ex-President DAVIS' prison life. Every one feels an interest in him. This mad fanaticism of powerful and vindictive foes blinds them to the irresistible fact that being what he was, and having the honor he had, we can feel only the more honor and sympathy for Mr. DAVIS, the more they oppress him.

"The unkindest cut of all" is that a nation (we use the word literally) which had over a million men in the field, and one poor old captive, and that old man captive in one of the strongest fortresses they possessed, and that fortress guarded and doubly guarded, the unkindest cut is that he should have been manacled as an already condemned criminal, while he (God bless him) stood and stands the noblest Roman of them all.

Such treatment of such a man will leave a stigma upon that government as indelible as the brand that marked the brow of the first murderer, and as ineradicable too.

## Political Elements at Work.

A glance at the elements at work to administer our government reveals three kinds. 1. Those acting progressively under the Constitution. 2. Those acting conservatively, and 3. Those ignoring the Constitution. The first desire changes, progressive changes, but in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The second wish to preserve as long as possible the regime already vitalized by the Constitution, and deprecate not only innovations upon the Constitution, but even upon the working of government under that instrument. The last ignoring the helm of the first, as well as the mooring of the second, would cut loose entirely from both and launch upon the broad and trackless sea of that government which knows no guide but the caprices of the element in power. This last is the party now in Washington. Like Henry the VIII they would burn as heretics, those who avow the authority of the fathers of our government, and hang as traitors those who own the authority of our Constitution.

## History Repeats Itself.

Our attention has been called to that portion of MACAULEY'S History of England in which he describes the garrisoning of England with Irish troops. It requires no stretch of the imagination to run a parallel between it and our own experience, especially since the great historian has illustrated the huge error of JAMES the Second by pointing to this country for an example. What MACAULEY barely conceived merely to show what Englishmen felt, has really happened, and now all the South can read that part of MACAULEY with an interest severely felt. But here is the extract.

Of the many errors which James committed, none was more fatal than this. Already he had alienated the hearts of his people by violating their laws, confiscating their estates, and prosecuting their religion. Of those who had once been most zealous for monarchy, he had already made many rebels in hearts; yet he might still, with some chance of success, have appealed to the patriotic spirit of his subjects against an invader, for they were a race insular in temper as well as in geographical position. Their native sympathies, were indeed, in that age, unreasonably and unamiably strong. They had never been accustomed to the control or interference of any stranger.

The blood of the whole nation boiled at the thought. To be conquered

by Frenchmen or by Spaniards would have seemed comparatively a tolerable fate. With Frenchmen and Spaniards we had been accustomed to treat on equal terms. We had sometimes envied their prosperity, sometimes dreaded their power, sometimes congratulated ourselves on their friendship. In spite of our unsocial pride, we admitted that they were great nations, and that they could boast of men eminent in the arts of war and peace. But to be subjugated by an inferior caste was a degradation beyond all other degradation. The English felt as the white inhabitants of Charleston and New Orleans would feel if those towns were occupied by negro garrisons. The real facts would have been sufficient to excite uneasiness and indignation; but the real facts were lost amid a crowd of wild rumors which flew without ceasing from coffee-house to coffee-house, and from ale-bench to ale-bench, and became more wonderful and terrible at every stage of the progress. The number of the Irish troops who had landed on our shores might justly excite serious apprehensions as to the king's ulterior designs; but it was magnified ten-fold by the public apprehensions. It may well be supposed the rude kerns of Connaught, placed, with arms in his hands, among a foreign people whom he hated; and by whom he was hated in turn, was guilty of some excesses. These excesses were exaggerated by report; and, in addition to the outrages which the stranger had really committed, all the offences of his English comrades were set down to his account. From every corner of the kingdom a cry arose against the foreign barbarians who forced themselves into private houses, seized horses and wagons, extorted money, and insulted women.

## American Medical Biography.

Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, D. C., is engaged in compiling and writing a biographical dictionary of all deceased American physicians of whom he can collect data of a sufficiently accurate character to enable him to give a brief sketch of themselves and labors. Physicians and others who have deceased relatives or friends who studied and practiced medicine in any part of the United States, and will take the pains to furnish the Doctor with definite facts, comprising the full name of the individual, with his birth place, date of birth and death, his preliminary education, medical studies, place of graduation, location, success in any particular branch of practice, and whether filling any and what public stations during the life, and if an author, the exact title of his publications, and where and by whom published, will besides conferring a favor on Dr. Toner, serve the cause of medical literature of a very attractive and useful kind. It is expected the collection will reach about ten thousand names.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter's Journal.*

When the claims of Science are advanced, the South is in the Union; when amendments to the Constitution are to be ratified, the South is part of the United States, but when representation is claimed, the South is a stranger in a strange land. Well, this is just a reflection, and is suggested by the above. If anybody knows any M. D. deceased who ought to have his name enrolled, he'll know where to send the sketch, as by directions above.

## Public Libraries.

Below we give a brief account of the Charleston Library clipped from the *News*. It is given as encouragement to the effort now making to establish a library in Winnsboro. Already the Club has a library containing over 500 volumes of valuable works. It is to be hoped this will form the nucleus for a permanent one in which all the citizens of the town will become interested.

The Charleston Library was founded on the 12th June, 1748, by seventeen young gentlemen, who associated for purchasing and collecting "such few pamphlets" as should be occasionally published in Great Britain.

On the 28th December, 1748, a Constitution, with the present name of the society, was formally adopted. On the 1st April 1749, officers were first elected, and before 1751 the society enrolled 160 members.

After many difficulties and obstacles arising from jealousy and apprehension of political applications, a charter was obtained in 1754, under

Governor Glen, and confirmed in 1755. For some years measures were in contemplation for a school or academy; and in 1771 a library was bequeathed by John Mackenzie, to be used and kept in aid for the "Charleston Library Society," until a college should be founded. Are any books of this bequest thus marked yet preserved?

The disastrous fire of January, 1778, almost destroyed this library, with many papers and records of the province and city. 185 volumes and pamphlets alone were rescued. The Mackenzie Library, being separately deposited, was nearly all saved. Through the zeal and care of Mr. Farian, librarian, who remained during the British occupation, the library did not suffer under military rule as sorely and sadly as books, church bells, ear-rings and watches have suffered in a late age of Christian war. A catalogue of Nov. 3, 1790, records the number of volumes then on the shelves as 342, in addition to the volumes of the Mackenzie collection, then reduced to 403. Through 1790-'91, the average of books taken out was three each month.

In 1798 the library was reported at 4500 volumes. In 1811 the report reached 7000 volumes; and for the catalogue of 1826, to which we may refer again, the collection is estimated at 12,000 volumes.

## "S. T.—1860—X."

A wag says the above sign which is seen everywhere is the brief history of Drake, viz: "Started Trade in 1860 on Ten Dollars."

There is another man who gives his autobiography after this fashion we think: "B. T.—1861—S. C." which interpreted might be "Broke in Trade 1861; Since, Convalescent."

## [FOR THE NEWS.]

### A Chapter on Hats.

Hats! hats! hats! Nothing but hats—men's hats, and women's hats, boys' hats, and girls hats, tall crowns and low crowns, rims and no rims, but still hats. When are our eyes even again to be blessed with the sight of a pair of bright eyes and a modest little face peeping out of a cottage bonnet, of course, to keep pace with the times; but still, a bonnet a bona fide bonnet, and not a hat!

We don't want coal scuttles, nor yet bonnets without crowns, nor bonnets with huge bags behind, nor bonnets alternately ascending to the skies and descending upon the nose, nor three cornered baskets of flowers mounted upon the head but we want, what an old friend, who rather roughly speaks his mind, denominates, a decent bonnet.

We are savage on hats—women's hats—which have assumed every form and shape, until at last, we have impressed our freedwomen's fanners, and reversed them, oversome of our loveliest faces. Well: it is a strange age; an age of hats and cravats!

Shall we gently remind our young sisters of that explanation, wherein, we are told, that women in the churches, go not "with their heads uncovered" "because of the angels," and suggest, that they barely fulfil the apostolic requirement, by appearing to borrow at the doors of the sanctuary, the "covering" which the men are equally enjoined to cast off. If they must wear hats—let them at any rate be something else than men's hats.

C.

THE CROPS.—In New England the crops are generally reported good; hay will be abundant, and the fruit yield millions of dollars in advance of last year. In the South the general report is that the crops will turn out well, although in some quarters excessive rains are complained of. The wheat throughout Georgia has been harvested, and although the crops is by no means excellent, it turns out better than was anticipated some time ago. Along the lower Mississippi frequent crevasses have caused great destruction. In Southern Illinois the wheat crop is said to be a failure, but corn is promising well. In Ohio and Indiana the wheat promises very badly, but in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota it is excellent. In Maryland and Pennsylvania it is only moderate.

Fame is like an ell—rather hard to catch and a good deal harder to hold.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE—FRIGHTFUL AERIAL FLIGHT.—The most remarkable escape from personal injury, if not death, that has come to our knowledge for many a day, occurred on Saturday last, a few miles west of Iowa City. As the regular passenger train coming east was nearing that point, a man was discovered walking on the track. The whistle was sounded once twice, thrice, and no attention paid to it by the slowly plodding pedestrian. The engineer supposing that it was some laborer walking home from his days work, and that he would off as soon as the engine got too near him for safety, did not at first reduce speed, but kept on at the rate of about twenty five miles an hour. But when he saw that the cowcatcher was at the man's heels, and he yet made no signs of leaving his rail-lined path, steam was shut off and the train brought to a stop, not however, until after the man had been violently thrust aside in a most fearful manner.

In much less than it takes here to describe the shock, the man was kicked by the swiftly approaching cowcatcher, struck, as it is supposed, between the legs, and thrown in the air a distance of some twenty feet, making at the same time one of the most frightful leaps and summersaults that a man need ever wish to make. As soon as the train was stopped, the employees rushed back; expecting to find a mass of mangled flesh and bones; but imagine their surprise on beholding the man walking towards them just as calmly, coolly, and deliberately, as if nothing had happened. He proved to be a deaf and dumb man, evidently on his way to Iowa city, to attend the institution for such persons at that place. His name and place of residence could not be learned, as no one understood his signs and motions. The only injury he received was a slight bruise at the back of his head. He was saved by the novel manner in which the iron horse hustled him aside, and the fact that after performing his wonderful gymnastic feat he landed upon a bed of sand. [*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, June 3.*]

FATAL LEAP.—A most singular and distressing accident occurred in Chesterfield a few nights since. On that evening in question Mr. Josiah Keswick, of Pittsylvania, but formerly of Chesterfield, left the residence of his uncle, whom he was visiting, and proceeded to "Lover's Leap," a romantic spot near the centre of the county. This place is a cave fifty feet deep, from the precipice of which Mr. K. sprang to the rocky bed below, where he was found next morning with both legs broken, left arm shattered, head severely contused, and body bruised. As soon as possible the assistance of a couple of citizens was obtained—one of whom descended the cave and succeeded in fastening a rope around his body, by which he was drawn out and afterwards carried to the residence of his uncle. Here medical skill was brought into requisition, and one of the broken legs amputated; but the other, and arm were reset. During the operation the patient was put under the influence of morphia, and after the effects had worn off reason returned. He then explained that after tea he had been much interested in reading an account of a couple of lovers, who, many years since finding strong paternal obstacles to their union, repaired to the spot where he had been found and committed suicide by jumping into the abyss. After retiring for the night, he thinks he must have, in state of somnambulism, (of which he was somewhat afflicted,) left his bed and, unknown to any one on the premises, proceeded to the historic "Leap" and jumped in. Mr. Keswick lived only about five hours after his return to consciousness, during which time he seemed to be suffering from intense pain. He was a most estimable citizen, and his untimely demise will be keenly felt by those who have known most intimately.

This is a most singular circumstance, and has been the theme of conversation with the neighbors ever since it occurred.—*Richmond Times.*

There are in Philadelphia 460 oil companies, of which the stock of only about fifteen have any value in the market. The stock of the rest cannot be disposed of at the stock board at any price. The nominal capital invested in oil companies is \$43,000,000, and the amount of money that has sunk in these speculations is fully \$20,000,000.

A marquis said to a financier, "I would have you to know that I am a man of quality." "And I," replied the financier, "am a man of quantity."

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter; take away all my letters, and I am still the same.—The postman.

## Local Items.

### The Concert.

On Thursday and Friday nights last came off the Concert of which notice had been given. "Robert McCaire, the Honey-Moon, Luke the Laborer and Box and Cox," were the principal amusements of the two evenings. The interludes were the Quaker Courtship and the Phantom Chorus.

The first scene on Thursday night was an illustration of "All quiet along the Potomac."

On the whole these Historic entertainments gave much satisfaction. The larger audience was present on Friday night, and notwithstanding the time required for the exhibition they all appeared to enjoy it.

### Shot.

We learn that in a difficulty on Sunday last between *Scipio* and *Sam* two freedmen, on the plantation of Mr. S. WOLFE, near this place, the latter was shot by the former in the small of the back, and seriously wounded. The gun with which the injury was inflicted was charged with a minnie ball cut into several parts. We do not know whether or not *Scipio* has been arrested, but presume of course the case will receive due attention from the proper authorities.

## COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Flour dull and declining.

Cotton dull. Sales of 1,000 bales at 38 a 40.

Wheat declined 3 a 5c. Sales unimportant.

Corn declined 1 a 2c.

Beef steady. Sales of 1,200 bbls. Mess at \$32½ a 32 28.

Lard dull.

Whisky dull.

Coffee dull.

Gold 49½.

Five-Twenties, 3½.

Seven-Thirties, 2½.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton dull. Sales of 500 bales at 37 a 40.

Gold 52½.

Exchange 10c.

## Items.

GOLD SENT TO EUROPE.—The specie exported on freight from New York and Boston within the last five weeks foots up as follows:

Week ending May 19th.	\$8,763,295
Week ending May 26th.	11,354,840
Week ending June 2d.	6,873,278
Week ending June 9th.	5,835,300
Week ending June 16th.	6,153,199

Total, five weeks, \$38,979,922

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE, NEW YORK CITY, SCHENECTADY AND ALBANY.—There were six deaths from cholera in New York city on Sunday. On Friday there was one death from the same cause in Albany, and during last week the pestilence is said to have killed three victims in Schenectady. Mr. William H. Mann, of Baltimore, being in New York on last Saturday, was taken sick and started home by the first train. He arrived in Baltimore on Sunday morning and walked to his residence. Physicians being called in, pronounced his case Asiatic cholera. He died Sunday evening at five o'clock.

THE ITALIAN MARSALLEISE.—The following is a literal translation of the first stanzas of the famous Italian war hymn just composed in Italy by M. Brofferio at the request of the Minister of War, and sung on every popular occasion in Italy:

"Let the bright flash of the sword awake the throne and the people. Italians! to the battle-field! Your mother country calls you! Form your battalions to the roar of the cannon, helmet on head, and steel in hand. Long live the King of the Alps to the sea; of the Po to the Ticino; of the soil of Sicily to the land of Tuscany! Arise, oh Latin people! Arise and conquer! It is God who wills it."

## LOST.

A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, in a Morocco case. A reward will be given for their recovery. Apply at this office. June 26—41

## MT. ZION INSTITUTE, WINNSBORO, S. C.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed Monday, the 16th of July.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Board with Tuition in all the branches except Philosophy, Chemistry and French.	\$130
Tuition of day scholars in the classical or higher English and Mathematical departments.	30
Tuition in other branches from \$12 to	20
Course of Chemistry or Philosophy, French.	15

The above rates reckoned in the currency of the country. Payment required half in advance—the residue at the close of the session. G. A. WOODWARD, Principal.