Election Returns.

Our readers will have been aware of the fact that elections occurred on the 6th in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan. Missouri, Kansas and Nevada; and of the further fact that the course of these elections was looked to with much solicitude in every section of the country. It was not expected of course, that they would change materially the relative strength of parties; but it was considered of importance to know whether the tendency of public feeling was to sustain the Government, or still further swell the overshadowing power of the Republican party.

The returns from all these States have not been received, nor may those which they have received be entirely accurate, but it is reasonably certain, however, that the Republicans have gained. There has been some diminution of the Republican majority in New York. Their majority in 1865 was 27,800, and it is now supposed to be between 5000 and 15,000. It is supposed, also, that the Democrats have gained in Delaware and Maryland, but these advantages have been vastly overbalanced by the returns already recorded in favor of the Republicans. In Massachusetts they have gained 22,000; in New Jersey 3000; Illinois 10 000; Wisconsin 8000; that they have gained in Missouri is announced, though the amount is not stated; and in all the other States, from which reports have not yet come in, it is to be inferred that their success has been more or less decided. It is not to be expected that these results will have any practical effect upon the course of political events. It was not to have been expected that they could have been otherwise. The masses of the North, to whom the appeal was made, have a common feeling that they have achieved in the recent war some great material advantages; to them the restoration of the Union was not of the slightest consideration, and when the Government went before these masses proposing that, as an act of justice to the South, they should permit the restoration of the Union, but in doing so they should forego the power to oppress it further, and was met by the Republicans with the proposition that they should keep the States of the South as provinces to be plundered at pleasure, there could have been no reasonable question of the course the masses would approve. Men love justice in the abstract, but the most of them believe they pay every debt to virtue when they praise her, and few are willing to practice this or any virtue at what they conceive to be their own expense.

This must have been evident to the Government before it accepted the issue, and as it is certain it has determined to sustain its policy of restoration, it is independent of these results.—*Carolina News.*

Progress of Work on the Suez Canal.

A letter from Alexandria, of October 6, says:

"The cutting of the Maritime Canal of Suez, in the section from Suez to Chalouf, which was the last commenced, is being carried on with great activity. This section is divided into three parts - one that of the Quarantine at Suez, the other in the Plain of Suez, at a distance of four miles, and that of Chalouf, ten miles distant. The number of cubic metres (the metre is about 3 feet 3] inches) to be removed in these different points of the canal is 15,907,246. Since the commencement of the works 202,542 cubic metres have been extracted There consequently remain to remove 15,704,704 metres cube. The number of laborers employed on the whole line is 2200, of whom 1500 are at Chalouf, 350 in the Plain of Suez, 350 at the Quarantine. The extraction is made at Chalouf by means of several inclined planes with locomotives, which present the advantage of greatly assisting labor. Eighty miners and two hundred laborers are occupied in blowing up the rock, which, in this place, is in the line of the canal, and of which the volume is 24,393 cubic metres. At the present moment 13,856 metres have been removed, so that there remain 10,539. The average monthly work done on this rock being 2100 cubic metres, five months will still be necessary before it is completely finished. The earth-works in this place are, so to speak, insignificant compared with the rock; they amount to 113,566 cubic metres, of which 87,915 have already been taken away. For some time past the recruiting of Arab laborers has been made with facility, and the engineers have succeeded in inducing them to use wheelbarrows instead of coffins, which are much more convenient. If no obstacle should arise to disturb the recruiting, the preparatory works may be finished before the period originally fixed. The works of the quarantine, and those of the Plain de Suez, consist in cutting two parallel trenches, which will give access to the first dredging machines. These trenches are 20 metres wide and nearly 90 centimetres deep, and are designated as Trench of Asia and Trench of Africa. At the quarantine these trenches are 4100 metres in length, and the banks of the Maritime Canal are thus indicated for all this length, with a trench on each side to receive the dredging machines. In the Plain of Suez, the Trench of Africa is executed to a length of 2400 miles, and that of Asia of 2400. Certain modifications have recently been made in the line to be followed in the environs of Suez. A mass of rock of 300,000 metres cube, instead of being cut through, is to be turned, and this will constitute a saving of about 10,000,000f. (£400,000) in the original estimate. By a recent decision of the Directors, the width of the canal is to be 102 metres in those parts in which it lies below high water."

THE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.—The *Sun*, of Friday, says:

The Governor gives his opinion in full in relation to the malfeasance of office on the part of the old Police Commissioners, and completely justifies himself in appointing new ones. He concludes his decision as follows:

The evidence in the case proves beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have violated the law and rendered themselves liable to the charge of misconduct in office:

1. By creating or permitting to grow up under their eyes, and with their complicity, a violent partisan organization, treating all as disloyal who do not adopt the views of the radical party.

2. By denying the right of the Governor to entertain jurisdiction of the charges of official misconduct as preferred against said Commissioners.

3. By appointing to office, both as judges of election, special policemen and clerks, exclusively from their own party; and in many instances incompetent, and in some of the precincts of the disreputable characters, and denying appointments to any other class of our citizens.

4. By delegating to the marshal and officers under him the power, to appoint special policemen, without themselves inquiring into the qualifications or moral standing of said officers, thus attempting to throw the responsibility of bad appointments, which they were ready to accept, upon their subordinates.

5. By suffering the judges of election to throw aside the boxes for rejected ballots, and giving them no advice as to their obligations under the law to use them, and refusing to remove them from office for so manifest a violation of duty.

Every phase of this investigation shows how utterly regardless the Police Commissioners have been of their plain line of duty.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WINNSBORO, S. C., NOV. 14, 1866.

H. A. GAILLARD, EDITOR.
D. B. McCREIGHT, ASSOCIATE ED'R.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the HERALD:

Major A. D. HILLIARD—Rocky Mount, Bosier Parish, La.
T. P. SLIDER—Charleston, S. C.
R. S. DESPORTES—Ridgeway, S. C.
Major WM. BELL—Monticello, S. C.
H. B. McMASTER—Rossville, S. C.
Dr. J. L. MARTIN—Jackson's Creek, S. C.
DAVID ELKIN—Allston, S. C.
J. W. McCREIGHT—Salem Church, S. C.

An Important Juncture.

The present is one of the most important epochs in the whole history of our State. A transition now threatens us with evils which ages can never remedy. Take South Carolina in her credit and her system of Judicial government in the past and there is not a State or a community or corporation under the sun that could outstrip her. And if the State in her Legislative capacity, in her Conventions, in her primary meetings, in her press, and all her citizens individually have contributed upon these points, proclaimed in tones as unmistakably audible and impressive as Heaven's artillery that come weal or woe, she and they would not then, and never should, even entertain a proposition that winked in the least at the impairing of the obligation of contracts, to-day there would have been a financial capacity so wholesome throughout the State that outside capital would not have hesitated to vitalize it. It is true it is not too late to restore the invalid. But tampering with her now is dangerous in the extreme. Stay law tonics and the broth of the false hope extended to insolvent debtors, spiced with the tincture of repudiation, will do the prostrate patient no good. But she must have purgatives, and active ones too.

For citizens to cry to the State for relief of this kind now alluded to, is to teach the State to relieve herself. Bills on the Bank of the State are held at a large discount now; not however because holders believe she will never redeem, but because there is but a faint hope of an early redemption. But holders of those notes will very reasonably conclude, if the State impairs the obligation of contracts for her tax-payers, that she will be likely to do the same for herself. And the conclusion is a just one; and nothing will save the State from the threatened stunning blow which will paralyze her credit for generations to come, but the promptest, most unequivocal and decisive Legislative action that the representatives of the people can contrive.

A Southern Literature.

What the South has lacked, and what will be a felt want in the future is a literature indigenous to herself during her long and brilliant career from the foundation of the Southern States up to the Great Revolution which has proved so disastrous to them all. Her social, political, agricultural, industrial and biographical histories have all been written by outsiders who were only not immediately interested in her glory and prosperity, but, who were not prejudiced to an extent so prevalent, that they actually distorted and perverted the ideas of our own youth by innendoes and false assertions in our school books for which we were dependent upon them.

Posterity and foreigners will read our history from the pen of our avowed enemies. The history of the South for nearly one hundred years past is engraved upon the memories of the reading world only as it has been recorded by those who would stir up the hatred of that world against us. The blessings and contentment which accrued to us so long under the patriarchal system of master and servant, stand upon the pages of history (such as it is,) only as they can be faintly discerned through the mirky haze of prejudice, hatred and jealousy. No biographies of "good ole marsters" appear in that cloud to relieve the dark back ground by exhibiting how much domestic joy and light gleamed out from its bosom. No Boswells survive that long period to build up classical bigoraphy as a monument to the memory of thousands of domestic circles in which joy, peace and happiness dwelt, and owed their existence to the very nature of the "peculiar institution." Who will write "Uncle Tom's Cabin" viewed from a Southern stand point? Shall we not have the true part of the South engraved upon our literature?

Cultivation of the Peanut.

Small farms subjected to thorough culture and made vastly productive are now come into vogue in this southern clime. The oft quoted Latin phrase, *multum in parvo*, ("much in little",) will henceforth be the agricultural motto in this region. Energy, industry and economy will develop resources not heretofore dreamed of in the philosophy of our rural population.

What will pay best on an acre of land? will be the query now. Perhaps this question may be partially answered by the cultivation of the groundnut or peanut, *alias* pinder *alias* goober Upon sandy lands this will remunerate the farmer. From 15 to 75 bushels may be raised to the acre. The cultivation is not tedious. And so useful is the peanut that it offers an inducement for its cultivation. It pays very well at one dollar a bushel. As forage for cattle, the vine is said to be as valuable as the best Northern hay. The nut contains an oil which when prepared for lubricating, or other purposes; does not gum. This oil is used for burning purposes in the preparation of medicines, and as a condiment in salads.

The Usury Law.

South Carolina is not keeping pace with her sister States, North Carolina and Georgia, in the rapid strides those States are making in the development of their resources. No doubt one draw-back to her progress is the incubus upon the free use of money within her bounds. Those other two States have so modified their usury law as to open the way for capitalists to throw in their means. It is to be hoped that the next sessions of the Legislature will not let the occasion pass without making our State as accessible to Northern or European capital as any other.

There will huebe a and cry raised for the relief of debtors, but Legislators had better respond to that appeal by opening the channels for the ingress of money, than by any attempt to close up absolutely those which have been nearly dried up by the drainage of war.

The Charleston Weekly News.

The daily *News* of Charleston has for some time been on our exchange list, and is always a welcome visitor. Quite recently the proprietors, Messrs. Cathcart, McMillan & Co., have issued a weekly paper called the Charleston *Weekly News*, which bids fair to compete with the best newspapers of the day. It is a large quarto, ably conducted, and contains much reading matter, both original and selected and is sent to subscribers for $3. dollars a year; Semi-weekly $5. dollars a year.

The Rural Southerner.

The publisher, Mr. R. M. Stokes, has laid on our table copies of the *Rural Southerner* of the 24th ultimo, one of the handsomest and most readible publications of its character we have seen issued from a Southern press. With an energy that knows not the word "fail," the publisher is urging on his undertaking, though he has been beset by difficulties that would have appalled a spirit of less perseverance, if not have baffled it. His press ordered from the North was destroyed with the loss of the steamer Theodore D. Wagner. The *Southerner* deserves the patronage of southern readers.

A Request.

In behalf of the community we respectfully request our town marshals to give notice of the meteoric shower which is expected nightly, by ringing the alarm bell. If it come it will be worth while to be aroused to witness it.

Report of the Trial of Henry Castles, Esq.

We have deferred the publication of the evidence in this case so as to have it appear in full in the next week's HERALD.

Case of the State vs. L. M. and R. D. Bolick, Concluded.

Harriet Blain (colored) Cross-examined.—Levy Bolick fired once out of his pistol. Robert shot seven times. Had nothing but pistol. Witness counted the shots. Levy shot at deceased while running. Deceased hadn't gone far when shot at; nor far when Levy shot the pistol. Witness followed a piece; told Julius to run, and keep out of the way. Julius did not get on the saddle mule. Levy was standing by the saddle mule when Julius went to get on. When Julius went to put his leg over the mule, Levy drew back with the stick. Julius tried to do so three times. The fourth time he got down off the tongue, picked up the tongs and started to amount the mule with tongs in hand. Levy walked fast round the mules' heads to the other side. Julius got on the tongue again, got down again and walked backwards, Bolick after him. Presently Levy Bolick made a quick jump at him and caught his right hand. Levy had him no time till he said to Robert "shoot." Julius struck Bolick same time Bolick struck him. Julius struck one time, and threw down the tongs. Levy had Julius by the arm when Robert shot, Julius struck but once, never raised tongs again. Robert was right at Levy's shoulder when he shot. Prisoner (Levy) struck Julius one time with stick and cut a hole in his hat.

Stevenson was present, sitting down where he could see Julius all the time; could see deceased every time he went to get on the mule. Stick Bolick had was a large white walking stick. Witness saw the tongs after deceased struck prisoner. They were bent before that. No child said anything to witness about the tongs being bent.

The Solicitor here announced the close of the examination of witnesses for the State.

Witness for the defence, Jos Smith Sworn.—Witness saw deceased, shortly before he was killed, at the house of Margaret Brice (colored.) [Here the counsel for defendant was interrupted by the Solicitor, who raised a point upon the competency of the testimony to prove the character of deceased. Counsel stated the connection of this testimony with the case. As the testimony had disagreed about who pressed on the conflict, this was to show the disposition of deceased towards prisoner. Counsel quoted from "Russell on Crimes" to establish his position, when the Judge allowed the witness to proceed.]

Witness asked deceased where he was going. Deceased said he was not going to work any more with the rebs in South Carolina. Margaret asked him if he (Julius) was going to move. He said he was in no hurry to move. None but the yankees can put me out. Margaret told him he had better not get in a fuss with Mr. Bolick, he might get hurt. Julius said "Well if that's all he wants, I can hurt too." "I'll fight Bolick a duel" said he, "any time he wants."!

Margaret Brice (colored) sworn.—Witness knew deceased; saw him on Sunday and Monday before he was killed. On Sunday, while at her house, witness saw a man running towards the house. It was Julius Blain. He asked witness if she had a gun. Witness laughed, and said to him "what in the name of G-d would I do with a gun." Deceased said he wanted one, for he was going to kill Levy Bolick if he was the last man the sun shone on; that he allowed to pick his chance, and if not then, he would again; blow Levy Bolick's infernal heart out of him. He said Bolick had made him mad Saturday. Nobody was there but witness and deceased. Witness told deceased he ought n't to talk so, for Mr. Bolick had been very clever to him and to his family. Witness had seen Bolick that same day. It was after that when Julius come for the gun. Bolick had then left Julius' house. Witness saw deceased on Monday about 12 M, at her house. He come to her house and said to Mr. Joe Smith that he had been gathering up all his tools never to work in South Carolina for any more rebs.

Witnessed asked deceased if he had moved. He said no, he hadn't. Witness asked if wasn't going to move. He said he was not.. Witness told him he ought to do so, or Mr. Bolick might hurt him. Deceased said he could hurt too, and that he could change balls and ammunition with Bolick as soon as any body else; and when he said so he put his hand up to his breast, just so. Witness told deceased she was up at his house on Sunday when Mr. Bolick was there, and that Mr. Bolick wasn't "rash" with his family. Witness asked deceased if he hadn't told her how good Mr. Bolick had been to him and his family. Julius said he didn't care for that. Witness did not know deceased was going to live in the house till he moved into it. Two Mr. Stevensons come there one night, but witness did not know why they did not put deceased out of the house. Julius told me Levy Bolick said he could remain in house.

Witness was at the house of deceased awhile the day he was killed, but did not see him killed. After witness got there she heard Bolick say "make haste, Julius, you ought to be gone." Julius mumbled out something at Mr. Bolick. Witness helped to put things in the wagon. Julius got down off the wagon. Bolick went to the hind end of the wagon—so did Julius. Julius picked up the tongs at the fire end, walked up to Bolick and struck him on the arm. Bolick gave back. Julius advanced and struck Bolick in the face. Bolick dropped the stick he had in his hand, and slapped his hand up to his face. When Julius struck Bolick, he opened his pants to get out his pistol. Levy then said to Robert "to come round here." Witness heard a pistol shoot and a cap pop, and she put out for home at once. Witness did not see Bolick grab Julius by the arm at any time. If Bolick had stood still he would have got the second lick right on his head; but he got back and got the lick on his face.

Margaret Brice, (colored) Cross-examined.—Witness heard one pistol fire and one cap burst. Did not know who shot. Julius Blain jerked his pistol out of his pants. Julius struck Bolick first on the arm. Bolick gave back, and Julius walked up and struck him in the face. Prisoner dropped his stick, and clapped his hands up to his face. When deceased struck prisoner on the arm, prisoner dropped his stick and called to Robt. Bolick to come round there. As soon as Levy Bolick called Robert to come, Julius jerked the pistol out of his pants. The wagon was before the door. Witness stood near the corner of the house, and on the same side of the wagon prisoner and deceased were. Had not been there long. Julius was loading when witness got there. Bolick stood by the side of the wagon facing the door, and stood there all the time witness was there. Julius was putting things in the wagon. Witness did not know whether the wagon was full or not. Saw Julius pick up the tongs by the fire outside of the house. There was no chimney to the house. The fire place was in front of the house, near the wagon. Witness was at the inquest for awhile. Heard that the Coroner called for her after she was gone. Witness told her husband she could tell nothing except on Julius. Witness told nobody but her brother that same day the affair happened. Told Smith that Julius seemed to be in earnest that Sunday he talked to her, about taking Mr. Bolick's life. Witness was told she had to come to Winnsboro as a witness. Witness had lived with Bolick. No one told witness what he wanted her to swear. No one gave witness money to come here. Witness would not come here to swear for money. Bolick has given witness no money. He did give witness some money to buy bread with. Witness still thought or understood, that she was asked whether Mr. Bolick had given her money to swear a lie.

Re-examined.—Bolick gave the witness the money on the street. Mr. Stevenson was standing by when he gave it to witness and asked if she was hungry. She said, not very,—for her old man had given her something to eat. Witness thought when the Solicitor asked her if any body gave her money, if it was to tell a lie.

Mr. Stevenson, recalled.—David Stevenson went up to the house. Witness did not go. [This was on the occasion alluded to previously, when it was said that two of the Stevensons went to the house where deceased lived.]

Prisoner and deceased were not more than two steps behind the wagon. Witness looked round when Levy called out to shoot. Robert was between witness and the wagon, about ten steps from the contending parties. Witness did not see Levy Bolick raise his stick to strike deceased. Witness saw Julius's pistol after the killing; examined it. Thought there were two barrels discharged, though he did not have on his spectacles. Found out next day there was but one barrel discharged. Smith talked to witness about what deceased said. Witness told prisoner what deceased had threatened. Did not see deceased try to get on the mule. Witness sat by the fire on the right side of the wagon. Prisoner and deceased were at the hind end of the wagon when the fight took place. Robert Bolick is a nephew of witness. Levy no relation to witness.

Rev C. B. Betts, sworn.—Witness had some acquaintance with deceased. Deceased was characterised by insolence and an ungovernable temper; and such was his general character in the neighborhood.

[Counsel for the defendant here offered as a link in the evidence, the order from military headquarters in Chester, issued to deceased and directing him to vacate the house in question. Prosecuting counsel did not object.]

The Prisoner Levy Bolick, sworn.—[Defendant's counsel handed him the above order which he (the witness and defendant) identified as the one which had been sent to deceased.]

Deceased was working witness for when that order was brought, and witness requested that it be taken to house of deceased and read to him. The order was from the Provost Marshal at Chester, and addressed to deceased. When it was read to deceased, he asked witness if he could not do something for him, (*i. e.* deceased.) Witness told deceased he thought not, as Mr. Stevenson had rented the place on condition that no freedman was to live in the house. Deceased asked witness again, when witness told Stevenson that he would be responsible for deceased, (as he was working at that time for witness,) if John Stevenson and his uncle were willing, and deceased would behave himself. Witness wanted deceased to stay in the house as long as he worked for him. Witness did not like the work of deceased much. Hamilton had employed deceased in the meantime, and deceased came over to house of witness one morning for a hand-saw file, when witness told him he wanted to settle with him. Deceased asked witness to wait until he finished the work he was at. When deceased had finished work for witness, the latter gave him notice to leave the house. Deceased seemed displeased that witness did not employ him. Witness went next day to notify Stevenson that he would no longer be responsible. After dinner on Sunday witness rode up to Jas. Stevenson's and asked him to ride over to deceased's with him, as he wanted to notify him to leave there. Wanted to see Hugh Stevenson first as he had given Julius liberty to go there. Told Hughy, and he said he didn't care, and would leave it to witness. The two Stevensons and witness went on to house of deceased, but found deceased away. Witness told wife of deceased they must leave by Tuesday morning. On Tuesday morning went again to Stevenson's, but he said he could not well go. Told him thought deceased was moving, but if he was not, he would put him out. When they got to the house, however, witness found deceased absent and asked his wife where he was. She said he had gone to get a wagon. Witness said, very well, he was glad of it. Witness told her to get things ready. Said she couldn't, had a pain in her arm. Witness told her to put the children at it and he would help. They began to get up the things. Had a few things out when deceased came. Deceased might have spoken to Stevenson, he didn't to witness. Looked somewhat mad at witness. After awhile witness said to deceased to hurry up. Deceased said to witness he didn't want to be imposed upon. Witness said if there was any imposing it had been by deceased on witness at the house of the latter. All that witness went for was to get deceased away. Deceased said to witness if he (witness) had said anything to him (deceased) on Saturday, he would have given him an awful beating,—at the same time shaking his fist. Witness told deceased not to talk so. Deceased said he had been imposed on but would be no longer. Looked like he was trying to get a pistol. Witness told deceased not to draw a pistol on him. Deceased jumped down off the wagon, picked up the tongs, and stepped toward witness who warned him not to raise the tongs at him. Witness met deceased at the rear of the wagon. The latter was about to strike. Witness might have attempted to strike. Was struck on his arm, then upon the face after he had stepped back. Witness thought deceased would hurt him, and he called for Robert Bolick to come and shoot deceased. The pistol was fired before Robert got up to witness. The blow on the face knocked witness round and blinded him, and he thought he was badly hurt. Did not see deceased try to start off with wagon. Did not seize deceased by the arm. They were not nearer than the length of the tongs. Did not shoot deceased on the ground after he had fallen. Witness and Stevenson went up to deceased. Stevenson called deceased. Witness jumped off his horse, and asked Stevenson if he thought deceased was hurt. Witness then said to deceased if he was not hurt, and would acknowledge he was wrong, he would not hurt him.—Witness turned deceased over, and found a ball hole in his left side in the lower part of the breast.

Cross examined.—Witness did shoot with shot gun at deceased while running. Did not know whether he hit or not. Deceased struck witness twice, and the blow on the face blinded him for a time.

[Here the Solicitor questioned the prisoner—witness very closely in regard to a discrepancy between his evidence then and his affidavit made upon application for bail. Counsel for defendant explained how an affidavit is usually made out, and proved by the witness himself that on the day he applied for bail he showed one of his counsel both the wounds he had received from the tongs in the hands of deceased.]

Mr. Rion, leading counsel for the defence, opened the argument and conducted it with his characteristic logical ability.

Mr McGants, also counsel for defence, declined to continue the argument, when the Solicitor, C. D. Melton Esq., closed the argument for the prosecution with marked ability.

The jury retired about sun down on Wednesday, and did not return with a verdict until nearly ten o'clock on Thursday.

Levy M. Bolick was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars.

Robert D. Bolick was acquitted.

SWISS LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Rev. B. F. Weite writes to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, from Zurich, Switzerland, July 17, as follows:

I can secure as many laborers as I want: by paying their way to the United States, I can get thousands on the following conditions: They will bind themselves to labor (and they work twice as hard as negroes generally.) for you for one or two years, for their passage across the ocean, board and clothing; and, at the end of the time, the expenses will be deducted from the gross receipts for the product of their labor, and the balance divided between them, and their employer two thirds. To illustrate: It will take $25 to take them to New Orleans, and, say $150 to clothe and feed for one year; say he makes seven bales of cotton and fifty barrels of corn, worth, in all $800; take from $30 $475 expenses, leaving $625; now one third—$280, the share of the laborer—and $417, the share of the employer. They will enter into written obligations before the United States Consul here, which he (the Consul) assures me is binding, and will hold them in the United States. I think it a good chance for our farmers; say, commence with only ten hands, $250 or $300 will put them on the place and the probable net proceeds will be about $400; and with this, the second year you can enlarge to any extent most desirable. If a failure, there is but little lost, probably nothing; expenses are first paid, then, if anything is left, it is divided. Or they are willing, after all expenses of feed for horses plow sharpening etc., are paid, to divide the next proceeds in half. The people seem nice, industrious and intelligent Our kind regards to our friends. My address is Zurich, care of the United States Consul.

Local Items.

Fine Apples.

We have received samples of some very fine apples, fine in size and flavor, from Messrs. Bacot, Rivers & Co. for which the firm will accept our acknowledgment.

New Advertisements.

Call and see Ladd, Bros & Co. largo purchase of clothing.

Walk into the corner kept by Thompson, Withers & Co. after you have read their advertisement.

Tarry somewhat at Jas D. Milnor, to examine his variety stock.

And then you'll be ready to take the fine Steamer, "Dictator," for Florida. See when she sails.

Messrs Bacot, Rivers and Co. have Peruvian Guano on hand. See Notice.

G. H. McMaster advertises some places to rent.

See change of schedule of C. & S. C., and S. C. Railroad.

Sheriff's Sales.

Farm for Sale.

Estate Notice.

Winnsboro Prices Current.

Corrected Tri-Weekly by Cathcart & Matthews.

WINNSBORO, November 12, 1866.

Apples, Bushel,	$3 00
Bagging, Gunny, ℔ yard,	40
" Dundee ℔ "	36
Bale Rope, Manilla, ℔ lb,	28
" New York or Western, ℔ lb,	20@30
Bacon, Hams, ℔ lb,	—
" Sides, ℔ lb,	25
" Shoulders, ℔ lb,	22
Butter, Country, ℔ lb,	25
Cotton, Yarns ℔ bunch,	$300
" Ordinary lb,	27
" Middling,	30
Candles, Parafine, lb,	50
" Sperm, lb,	50
" Adamantine, lb,	35
Coffee, Rio, lb,	32@35
" Laguayra, lb,	45
" Java, lb,	50
Cheese, English Dairy, lb,	—
" Goshen, lb,	25@28
Hides, Dry, lb,	10@10
Lard, lb,	25
Molasses, Muscovado, gallon,	85
" Sorghum, "	60
" New Orleans, "	$1 25
Nails, lb,	8½@9½
Onions, bushel,	$1 00
Oil, Kerosine, gallon,	1 20
" Tanners, "	1 70
Corn, White, bushel,	1 50
" Yellow,	1 50
Salt, Liverpool, sack,	4 35
Cards, Cotton, doz,	10 00
" Wool "	9 00
Sugar, Crushed, lb,	23
" Powdered, lb,	23
" Brown, lb,	14@18
" Extra C,	18
Tea, Extra Gunpowder, lb,	$2 00
" Hyson, lb,	1 50@2 00
" Black, lb,	1 25@1 50
Tobacco, Chewing, lb,	38@1 50
Specie, Gold,	45
" Silver,	38
Flour, Country Extra cwt,	9@9½
" Ohio, Extra, bbl,	14.00@15 00
Axes, W. J. Teneyck & Co., doz,	24 00
" Collins, Warranted doz.	24 00

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of William E. Hall, deceased, are directed to render in the same properly authenticated to the undersigned at his office in Winnsboro.

H. A. GAILLARD,
C. E. F. D.

Nov 13-†x3w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, I will offer for sale at Fairfield Court House on the first Monday and day following in December next, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the following Real Property. Purchasers to pay for titles:

One tract of 101½ acres of land in Fairfield District, adjoining lands of George Simpson, Mrs. Sarah Jones, John H Cathcart and others, levied upon as the property of Thomas J. Spurrier, at the suit of G. W. Higgins.

One tract of 400 acres (more or less) of land in Fairfield District, adjoining lands of J. K Davis, John C. Bell, Mrs. Sarah Pearson and others, levied upon as the property of Thos. R. Bell at the suit of Nancy W. Thompson and others.

One tract of 370 acres (more or less) of land in Fairfield District, adjoining lands of Thomas R. Bell, Daniel Hughey, Estate lands of Dr. Thomas F. Furman and others, levied upon as the property of John C. Bell, at the suit of Nancy W. Thompson and others.

One tract of 244 acres (more or less) of land in Fairfield District, adjoining lands of G. B. Pearson, Sr., Wm. Blair, James McGill and others, levied upon as the property of G. P. Pearson, Jr., at the suit of R. T. Yarborough, for another.

One tract of 350 acres (more or less) of land in Fairfield District, adjoining lands of A. F. Lumpkin, Zebulon Mobley, and Estate of John G. Mobley, levied upon as the property of Wm. B. Mobley, at the suit of Smith & Melton.

One tract of 700 acres (more or less) of land in Fairfield District, adjoining lands of Estate of John G. Mobley, Daniel Hall, A. F. Lumpkin and Estate of —— Barber, levied upon as the property of Zebulon Mobley at the suit of Smith & Melton.

E. W. OLLEVER,
S. F. D.

Sheriff's Office,
12th of November, 1866.
nov 13-†1x3

AT DALY'S JEWELRY STORE.

COLT'S celebrated Police Pistol, four and six inch.
Ivory balance handle table and dessert Knives.
Plated Spoons and Forks.
American Watches.
Plain gold Rings 18 Karets.
A few fine sets of Jewelry.
A pretty assortment of Children's Earrings, &c.

sept 18-2mo

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

THE subscriber begs to informs his friends and former patrons that he has resumed the "LUMBER BUSINESS," at Ridgeway, S. C., 12 miles south of Winnsboro, and immediately on the C. & S. C. R. R., and having a fine lot of sawn timber on the yard, solicits their orders.

G. P. HOFFMAN.

sept 4-x3m †2w