

peals, the appellant paying, in cash, two dollars for the report, which shall go to the District Court Fund. No order of any Courts or Judge in this State, shall require printing by a party to a suit of any report, brief or other paper connected with appeals.

XXXVII The various boards of commissioners for the District, instead of the reports heretofore made to the Superior Court of Law, shall on the first quarterly sitting of the district court, in each year, make such reports to the district court. The district Judge shall, himself, examine these reports carefully, see that they contain a full statement of transactions, for the year preceding, as well as a correct account of receipts and expenditures, and point out errors and omissions. He may also refer them to the Grand Jury, in his Court, and shall make such order, in reference to them, as he may think likely to secure in future accurate conformity to law.

XXXVIII. In case of the vacancy of the office of a District Judge, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor shall immediately appoint a successor, who shall continue in office until a Judge shall be elected by the Legislature, and shall take the oath of office. The District Judge, during his continuance in office, shall hold no other office of profit or trust in this State, or the United States.

XXXIX. In all process and pleadings in the district court, the largest liberty of amendment, consistent with fairness; shall be allowed. Indictments shall be required to contain only so much as will give to the accused reasonable information of the charge against which he is to defend himself; substance, and not form, shall be looked to; and technical requirements shall not be permitted to hinder or delay the administration of justice.

XL. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall from time to time, make rules for the orderly and uniform transaction of business and conduct of cases in the several District Courts of the State, and shall prescribe forms short and simple for the conduct of business, and for the assistance of officers and others connected with these Courts.

FEES.

XLI. The fees of officers for all services which are required by this Act, or either of the other Acts mentioned in the "Act preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of Slaves," and for which no special provision is made in any of these Acts, shall be the same as now prescribed by law for like services, except as is hereinafter provided.

XLII. The Attorney-General, Solicitor, Deputy of either, or other District Attorney, shall have:
For convicting each offender in the District Court of a capital crime, \$15 00
For convicting each offender of a felony, with benefit of clergy, or an aggravated misdemeanor, 10 00
For convicting each offender a petty misdemeanor, 5 00
(Misdemeanors to be classified according to rules to be adopted by the Court of Appeals.)
For representing the Tax Collector, Magistrate or other officer in a case for the trial of a question of color or caste, \$20 00
To be paid out of any public funds in the hands of such officer, and recovered back from the adverse party, if the final decision should be against him.

XLIII. The clerk shall have, in the following matters connected with the District Court, these fees, to wit:

For all services respecting Juries, including entries in the Journal, receiving returns and making certificates:
For a jury at a monthly sitting, \$0 50
For juries at a quarterly sitting, 75
For a new jury list, and necessary tickets, 2 00
For an annual copy of rolls of jurors and constable transmitted to the Treasurer, 5 00
For the annual report from the District Court transmitted to the Treasurer, 10 00
For copying any report or other paper, or making any entry more than one hundred words, in a journal, for each word, 01
For license granted by order of the District Judge, 50
For all moneys paid into Court under order of Court, 3 per cent., 02
For filing any report, instrument of apprenticeship, or other paper directed to be filed in his office, 20

The services mentioned in the last two items, if required by said District Board, shall be paid for out of its funds; if re-

quired by a Magistrate, shall be collected by him, along with his own fees, from the person liable for the paper. For any summons, notice, order, sentence, process, meane, or final, which might have proceeded from a Magistrate, if the case be before the Judge of the District Court, and the Clerk issue the paper, the fees of the Clerk shall be the same as the Magistrate would have had.

XLIV. The Sheriff shall have in the following matters connected with the District Court; these fees, to-wit:
For obtaining a copy of the Tax Collector's return and helping the Clerk about a new Jury list, \$2 00
For summoning a Jury at a monthly sitting, 1 00
For summoning a Jury at a quarterly sitting, including the writing of summons, 1 50
Besides mileage for the number of miles actually and necessarily traversed in summoning a Jury, at the rate per mile of, 05
The Sheriff, or Constable, shall have for serving process and executing orders from the District Court, (not intended to include the ordinary proceedings by summary process,) the following fees, to wit:

For arresting an individual, or serving a chattel under a special order, or evicting a tenant, or doing other specific service as duly required, 0 50
For serving any process, summons or order not requiring any specific action, 25
With mileage from the place whence the summons, order or other paper issued, to the place of its service or execution, going, but not returning, per mile, 05
For receiving money, note or goods under special attachment, 50
For specific execution of a sentence, 50
For fees of the Clerk and Sheriff, respecting the Juries in the District Court, and the fees of the Clerk for copying rolls and reports transmitted by him to the Treasurer, and of the Magistrates, for reports shall be paid out of the District Court Fund.

XLV. A Magistrate, for the services mentioned below, shall have fees as follows, namely:

For a summons or notice, and taking the return thereof, \$0 20
For making and entering any order or decision not below mentioned, including a copy, if it is not served, 20
For hearing and determining any small and mean cause, or any complaint, dispute or controversy, including all necessary entries of judgment, decree or order, 25
For the same as in the last item, where more than four witnesses are examined, 50
For an order of eviction, 50
For a special attachment and taking return thereof, 50
For return of garnishee not contested, 30
For binding out an apprentice, including the instruments, to be paid by the master, 50
For approving a contract between master and servant, 50
For any affidavit, not a return before mentioned, 30
For each quarterly report to the District Court, not disapproved by the District Judge, \$1 00
For each semi-annual report to the Chairman of the Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color, not disapproved by the said Board, 2 00

XLVI. The person who requires services in a civil suit or complaint, or any matter which he expects to be specially beneficial to himself before the District Court or a Magistrate, shall pay the fees for them, and he shall recover back from the adverse party what he has thus properly paid, if he should prevail against that party. In a criminal proceeding, the services shall be rendered without instant payment; and if the accused should be convicted, he shall be bound to pay all the costs of the prosecution, and for them be liable to all the modes of execution which may be used for the collection of fines. If collection from the convict cannot be had, then the State shall be liable for one-half the costs. If the accused should be acquitted, the Judges or Magistrate before whom the trial has been had, if he has become satisfied in the course of the trial that the prosecution was without probable cause, may order that the prosecutor shall pay the costs of the prosecution, and thereupon process for collection shall go against the prosecutor,

in like manner as, in case of conviction, it might have gone against the convict.

XLVIII. For the district court of Berkeley the provisions of this Act shall prevail, subject to the following modifications, namely: The Clerk, Sheriff, Masters and Registers in Equity, and Ordinary, for Charleston Judicial District, shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and liabilities, in respect to Berkeley District, as like officers in other Districts. An appeal from the Ordinary of Charleston Judicial District, which under this Act, should go to a District Court, shall go to the District Court of Berkeley, according to the rules which, if such Election District had an Ordinary, would determine the Ordinary that should have jurisdiction of the matter in question. The various Boards of Commissioners in Berkeley District shall report to the Court of that District and be subject to it in like manner, as in other Districts Boards are to their respective District Courts. The records of Berkeley District shall be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Judicial District of Charleston. The Judge of the District Court of Berkeley may hold a monthly and quarterly sittings of his Court at such places in his District as he may appoint, taking care to give due public notice, and all process of his Court shall be returnable to such place as the Judge of the Court may appoint, and be by suitable words framed accordingly. Jurors for common Juries shall be summoned by the Sheriff from any citizens of the District, and for special Juries, Jurors shall be drawn from a box which contains the names of all citizens of the District, the Judge being at liberty to reject, of those drawn, any citizen who lives more than twenty miles from the place where the Court is appointed to be held.

XLIX. All the provisions of this Act will apply to the District Court of Charleston, and all the officers of the Judicial District of Charleston will occupy the same relations to the District Court of Charleston as like officers do in other Judicial Districts to the District Court of such Districts, except as in this Act excepted in reference to Berkeley District.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
C. H. SIMONTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Continued in our next.]

A WONDERFUL COMET.—There is one of these eccentric and mysterious members of the solar system that requires five hundred and seventy-two years in which to make its revolution in its very elliptical orbit around the sun. The first account of its appearance on record is 1,767 years before Christ, when some took it to be the planet Venus, changing its appearance and course. It was seen the second time 1,193 years before Christ, and again 1,150 years later. This last was 43 B. C., the year after Julius Caesar was killed in the Roman Senate. It was certainly seen A. D. 530, the fifth year of the Roman Emperor Justinian.

The account is, that a remarkable comet was seen twenty days in the month of September, and that for some time after the sun appeared pale. It was due again in A. D. 1105, and early in the following year it was seen. Its last appearance was in 1680. Sir Isaac Newton and others give an interesting account of its velocity, heat, &c. This comet has been gone one hundred and eighty-five years, and will require about one hundred and two years before it reaches the farthest part of its orbit, and its greatest distance from the sun. It will be due here again in the year 2256.

This wonderful comet as we have said was seen 1,757 B. C. and it must have appeared five hundred and seventy-five years before that which would have been 2,340 B. C. or six years after the flood in the days of Noah. Its previous visit to our system must have been 2,917 B. C. and before that according to our chronology was Creation. This lacks sixty-two years of the time required for the comet to make a complete revolution—so that at the Creation it might have been placed at a distance from the sun equal to what it could have moved in sixty-three years. It is probably now making the eleventh revolution in its orbit. How great and marvelous are the works of the Almighty!

A CONTRAST.—When Webster was dying, he asked some one to read the grand eulogy of Gray:

"The curfew tolls the bell of parting day."

Palmerston, dying, rolls up his eyes, and, with his fluttering mind still fixed upon the concerns of nations, whispers: "Read me the Belgian treaty again."

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, January 9, 1856.

New Advertisements.

The co-partnership of Thompson, Withers & Co., is announced, with a long and generous list of goods. We ask especial attention to the above.

Raffle, Raffle.

One Hundred Laborers Wanted.
Crawford & Miller Factors, Shippers, &c

To Rent.

Notice of renewal of Contracts.

After a necessary intermission of two issues, we resume to-day the regular publication of our paper. Our friends in the country will remember the locality of our office, immediately in the rear of the store of Ladd Bros., at the residence of Mrs. C. Ladd.

The present circuitry of ingress will be corrected in a day or two by cutting a door through the partition that separates us from the above mentioned store, which will afford a direct entrance through it.

Board for Contracts.

Lt. Livensparger, S. B. Clowney and Jas. S. Stewart, have been appointed a board, constituted under Circular Orders from Gen. Eley, for ratification of freedmen's contracts in this District.

The New Year.

Another year has gone to its "long account" and we stand face to face with the great problems and issues, the troubles, the trials and hopes, the great mutations and revolutions, that must surely be evolved before the new is numbered with the dead years.

It is a period of great significance and even of solemnity. Around us lie the wreck and ruin of a dismantled civilization; our towns and cities burned, our railroads, our cotton gins and presses, our stock and implements of agriculture and industry destroyed, money and credit alike, gone, and destitution already proclaiming its wants, the labor of the country regarded as demoralized and insufficient, and dejection and despondency filling too many hearts and paralyzing too many hands. These are the materials and the shattered atoms of the past, with which the men of this generation are called upon to reconstruct a new prosperity.

It is a mighty task, which almost appals. But if we sit not sullen, hopeless and despondent, if we draw from the mournful memories of the past four years, the inspiration of courage and heroism, of resolution and activity that will make that period memorable forever, if we apply ourselves with honest toil and patience to the work, we believe that the close of this year will witness many ravages repaired, comfort and plenty supplanting want and suffering in many a household, many a field neglected during the "carnival of war" reclaimed from the dominion of weeds, and our country well advanced upon the career of a new glory.

PROFITS OF EMANCIPATION.—There is something very significant in the following:

"The Charleston (S. C.) News says that the south has really lost nothing by emancipation, for while the value of the slaves before the war belonged to their masters now it belongs to the freedmen who own themselves, and hence there is, as far as slave property is concerned just as much wealth in those States as ever there was. The negro owns himself.

It is a self-evident proposition that whether the planter own their laborers, or whether the laborers own themselves the same amount of property exists in the country. If a Southern planter was willing to pay a thousand dollars for a negro it must have been because the negro could be made to produce by his labor a satisfactory return on the thousand dollars paid for him.

Now, is it likely that a negro will produce less when working for himself than when working under compulsion for another? If he produces more when free than when a slave, the wealth of the country is increased to the extent of the amount on which the increased production

represents the average return received by the capital of the country. For example if a negro slave worth one thousand dollars produced annually one hundred and fifty dollars for his master, and the same man when free produces two hundred dollars for himself, his relative value when a freedman is \$1,333.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

VENISTA UNA TU.

BY EDWARD WILLIAM DAVIS.

This poem was published a few years since—but from its beauty and worth it has arisen from the sea leaves of the past—and is sent to atone afresh the harpsichord of the heart—by

A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR.

Thy voice must ever fill my ear,
I never lose one tone
And though I know my dream was vain
Yet still I am thine own.
Ah! why should it not be to thee,
What thou wilt ever prove to me,
Venista una tu.

Oh, oft! when on my couch to sleep,
And when no slumber came,
I've caught a sound, and blushed to find,
I breathed aloud thy name.
How could I e'en to voiceless air
The wishes of my heart declare?
Venista una tu.

I hear thee named by those who may,
Infold thee to their heart,
And envy them their right to say,
How very dear thou art,
And yet I know it cannot be,
Their love can equal mine for thee,
Venista una tu.

With aching heart I walk alone,
But those reveries are flown,
Which once upon my quiet hours
Like fairy pageants shone;
I feel too deeply far to be,
Now soothed, or pleased with phantasy
Venista una tu.

Yet fondly turns my heart to thee,
And flutters for thy sake,
And though that heart may break yet still
Full faithful it will break;
For how can I forget the hour
When first I felt thy beauties power
Venista una tu.

Adieu! yet wherefore say adieu?
Mine are no parting words
I may not try to wake one tone,
Upon thy memory's chords,
Yet sad it is that love like mine,
Could never win one smile of thine,
Venista una tu.

Ridgeway, S. C.

A WEDDING TRIP UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Nashville Press and Times, of the 24th ult., says: "A wedding took place on last Thursday night near Cecilia Academy one mile from the city at the residence of Mr. Grizzle, at which Governor Brownlow officiated as chaplain. The bride was Miss Sue Grizzle, and the bridegroom Captain Goddard, U. S. A. As the road to the scene of the nuptials runs through dangerous territory and after dark is about as perilous as that which runs through Grotto del Cave, or the Shadow of death the Governor and his companions rode out in a carriage with their revolvers in their laps, and thus accoutred, arrived safely at the spot, with no lives lost, which may be regarded as quite a feat in these times. The carriage, in which were Captain Goddard and his friends, went out by way of College street, no other carriages being in company. When it reached the vicinity of the Sulpher Spring three ruffians rushed out and seized the horses by the bridle. The Captain and his friends instantly drew their pistols, whereupon the highwaymen took to precipitate flight. The driver was exceedingly frightened, as his horses were restive and wild, and begged his party not to fire, as he could not hold his team. So the gentlemen were constrained, much to their chagrin, to put up their pistols. The warlike appearance of the Governor and his party as they dismounted, armed to the teeth, a regular matrimonial, iron clad band, caused no little laughter from the assembled guests. But Hymen locked arms with grim visaged Mars, the ceremony was performed pleasantly, and all ended safely."

The finest orange trees in Europe, in the superb collection at Dresden were brought as ballast in the shape of mere blocks of timber, without roots or branches, in the hold of a German vessel, and found their way to Saxony. Some curious gardener anxious to know what plant furnished this new wood, planted them but unfortunately mistook the upper end for the lower and thus actually turned the poor mutilated tree upside down. Yet, in spite of this early mutilation, the long sea voyage and its subsequent cruel treatment they have grown and flourished beyond all other orange trees on the continent.—De Voss.