

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, March 10, 1866.

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

We have received a new and large supply of paper suitable to job printing of all descriptions.

I have a supply of Revenue Stamps of various denominations, which can be had by applying either at this office or at the office of the Clerk of the Court.

H. A. GAILLARD.

New Advertisements.

Bacot & Rivers advertise a fresh arrival which will be read and tested too, by the lovers of the "rosy"—a supply of pure unadulterated, undrugged brandy, direct from the distilleries of France. Also, supply of Hardware.

DuBose Egleston & Co., advertise Groceries of various kinds.

See Estate Notice of Jas. H. Rion.

We ask attention to the Card of G. H. Walter & Son, Charleston, S. C.

Congress.

Our advices seem to indicate beyond much doubt the early recognition of Tennessee as a State of the Union, and her admission to representation in Congress. For some time we have endeavored to examine the Northern political field with a view to a proximate understanding of the real effect of recent developments and especially of the splendid position of President JOHNSON, and to a discovery of the great popular ideas and sentiments of the North in their tendency and bearing—but, heretofore with the most unsatisfactory and indeterminate result. We confess to a perfect bewilderment—over the opposing manifestations and evidences as they have found expression through the Press of the country. On the one hand we see on the very day after the President's veto—the House, by sharp, decisive and splenic action, under the manipulation of STEVENS, reaffirming their whole hostile programme. Two States, Missouri and Iowa, by legislative action have declared against the course of the President and the calendars of all the other legislatures in session are burdened with resolutions denunciatory of him. The Radical Press are filled with the severest strictures, while Congress is made the arena for the fierce philippic, that that party in their rage are dealing at JOHNSON. On the other hand—we find the cordial and prompt adhesion to the policy of the President, of such old and redoubted chieftains of the party as SEWARD, THURLOW WEED, RAYMOND and BECHER, the first at least whose delicate sensitiveness to popular changes amounts to an intuition. We see great mass gatherings taking positions upon the fundamental principles of the government—and a broad and Catholic spirit of justice and responding to JOHNSON with a fervor and spirit that really seem, to proceed from the great heart of the North. Still we have recollected that minorities are proverbially blustering and noisy. The recognition and admission of Tennessee in our opinion will be when accomplished—the most significant and promising official indication so far. It will carry with it the abandonment of the whole theory upon which the Republican party have conducted their warfare—the isolation of the rebellious States from the limits of the Union and their condition as "dried up and shriveled nonentities" and mere conquered territories. It will hopelessly, obstruct the progress of their programme by arming the President with a power that will always support his veto and will render an impeachment a quixotic impossibility. And more than all will bring with it the prestige and morale of a "first step"—that may at some time develop into a complete rehabilitation of the whole South.

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GEN. WADE HAMPTON.—This distinguished gentleman arrived here a day or two ago. He is in good health and spirits, and says that his freed-people are working well on his plantation in Louisiana.—*Columbia Phoenix*.

General Grant.

The New York Herald says: Gen. Grant since the close of the war, has been presented as follows:

By citizens of Philadelphia, with a house and furniture, valued at \$30,000; by the citizens of Galena, Illinois, a house, furniture and "that sidewalk," valued at \$15,000; with swords and equipments to the value of \$10,000; horses, \$10,000; library by citizens of Boston, \$5,000; in cash from the citizens of New York, \$100,000; total \$3170,000.

The total of this sum is less than the annual income of the estates presented to the Duke of Wellington by the British Government and people. It will doubtless be remembered that after the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napoleon, the English Parliament voted an estate to the Iron Duke to cost £200,000, or \$1,000,000, (not in greenbacks, but gold.) The Duke was to select his estate. Several were offered him, many of them princely. Among others was one offered by an old nobleman who had two, and who prided himself on the extent and condition of the one which he would be only too proud to have the Duke accept. The Duke was invited to examine it, and promised to do so. When he came down from London for that purpose, the old lord happened to have a severe attack of the gout. He sent explanations and many apologies to the Duke, and said that, as he could not come himself, he had sent his steward or head man to show him the "farm." Very well," said the Duke, "all right;" and off the pair started to see it. Several hours after leaving his load, the steward returned, covered from head to foot with dust, and mud, and panting as if he had made the tour on foot, instead of on horseback. He explained to his lordship that he had started off with the Duke and his orderly—"That is," said the steward, "the Duke started off, and I and his orderly managed to keep within sight and hailing distance of him, and that was all. I don't know what he thought or how he liked the estate, but the last I heard of him was his shout to me to tell your lordship that he would take it."

Grant and the Iron Duke have certain peculiarities in common. Neither will ever be noted for loquacity. Like Wellington, Grant says little in return for the gift proffered him, except that "he'll take it," and goes off about his business.

SEIZURES OF PROPERTY BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS.—We have been informed by Governor Perry that, whilst in Washington, he had a conversation with the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the conduct of the Treasury agents in South Carolina. Mr. McCulloch assured Governor Perry that he had never authorized any of his Treasury agents in South Carolina to take from the possession of the citizens horses, mules, saddles, bridles or leather, or anything else, except cotton belonging to the Confederate States. He expressed himself deeply mortified to hear that his agents had been running about over the country and annoying the citizens by taking horses, mules, saddles, bridles, wagons, &c., which had been captured, or which had belonged to Confederate States or United States, and bona fide in the possession of the people. He had given no such orders or instructions to any of his agents. He further expressed the determination to ferret out the frauds which some of these agents had perpetrated, and bring them to justice.

We deem this information very important, and hope our brethren of the press will give it free circulation for the benefit of all concerned. It seems to us that every instance of a violation of the rules established by the Secretary of the Treasury should be reported to headquarters. Our citizens should certainly claim all the protection of the United States authorities, and they will realize that they live under a Government both capable and willing to shield them in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights of person and property.—*Greenville Mountaineer*.

The History of Mexico shows that during the last forty years Mexico has had thirty-seven different forms of government, thirty-two of which were "Republics" and seventy-five Presidents! Its revolutions during that time have amounted to over two hundred. Many years since a Mexican Protectorate was urged upon the United States Senate by Gen. Houston, upon the ground that the Mexican people otherwise would fall a prey to some European power. The project was condemned and abandoned. But perhaps in view of the past and present it would have been well.

News Items.

A delegation waited on the President on Saturday, and requested him to give one member of his Cabinet to the Pacific States.

Most of the Conservative members of the Tennessee Legislature have resigned in consequence of the outrageous conduct of the Radical majority.

Ex-General C. M. Wilcox, of the late rebel army, is in Mexico, and don't want to return to the United States.

Mexican guerrillas still keep at their depredations on both sides of the Rio Grande.

The people of Raleigh are going to hold a meeting to indorse President Johnson's great veto.

It is rumored that Hon. James Brooks will be appointed to the New York Collectorship.

It is said that nearly 100,000 of the immigrants who last year arrived in this country settled in New York.

Out of the population of five thousand, Fredericksburg, Va., sent one thousand two hundred to the rebel army. Over one-tenth of the number were killed or died in the service, and at least ten per cent. more are disabled.

The population of Leesburg, Va., is 1,256. Before the war it was 1,500.

Since June, 1845, forty-four steamboats have been sunk on Red River.

A duel recently took place in Paris between an actress and a manager of one of the minor theatres.

Fifteen million dollars of gold has been sold for the Government in New York, during the last two weeks at a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the Pope thanking him for the instructions he had given to his clergy in the Fenian matter.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Ledger states that the Peace Proclamation is ready, and may be shortly looked for to make its appearance. The President, in this document, declares the war as "successfully closed, peace restored to the country, and the Southern States entitled to representation in the councils of the nation.

The Hon. Geo. S. Bryan of Charleston has been appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court.

The N. Y. Post thinks that the extreme men in Congress have discovered that they have got to deal with a man who can repel violence by violence, with a man of earnest convictions, of firm and positive character; one who is not to be driven, or brow-beaten, or led, but who is to be treated respectfully as a full grown statesman and a power. This knowledge will do no body any harm.

Two negro women got up a prize fight at Cairo, Ill., the other day, and were fined \$50 dollars each after the battle ended.

A Washington dispatch says the Presidents of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were on Wednesday before the Committee on the proposed air line road to New York, and made strong arguments against the bill now before the Committee.

The Philadelphia Age, in alluding to the treatment of Jefferson Davis, says: "It is an old story over again. Long ago, when Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, a poet appealed to a victor in lines that ring in our ears now with all their force and oddity. It was Tom Crib to a fellow puglist:

"What! Ben, my old hero, is this your renown. Is this the new go? Kick a man when he is down. When the foe has knock'd under, to tread on him then? By the fist of my father, I blush for thee, Ben!"

NEW CURRENCY.—We had the small modicum of pleasure of handling a ten and five dollar bill of the new issue by the State of South Carolina. The bills are beautifully executed, and are tinted with the national color for paper currency—green. We hope that the \$300,000 of the issue will afford the people of the State some relief in their present necessities.—*Columbia Phoenix*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the United States Senate the Constitutional Amendment was discussed.

In the United States House of Representatives, a report was made from the Committee on Reconstruction, embracing voluminous testimony of witnesses, testifying as to the presumed disloyalty of the majority of the people of the South.

The Army Appropriation Bill was passed, without an amendment disallowing pay for any Cadet appointed since January last.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Brownsville dates of the 28th February have been received here. Major-General Getty had assumed command of the Rio Grande District, vice Brown. Military matters were quiet. Cortinas was lurking about twelve miles above Matamoros, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

The Mexican Chief Mendez had died from wounds received in taking the Rancho de Faulguta. An Imperial decree had been published which seems to do away with previous order making the Rio Grande a free port, duties being now paid when goods go into the interior. The reports of robberies on the Rio Grande continue.

From New Orleans and the Rio Grande.

The steamer Mary Hearn, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was burned on the 28th of February on Red River. Her cargo consisted of six hundred bales of cotton. One hundred Federal soldiers were lost with her.

The schooner Sea Drift, from Havana for New Orleans, had put into Cedar Keys, leaking badly, with sails split and spars gone. She had been condemned.

The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, March 3.—The Senate defeated the negro bill last night by a vote of 22 to 18, though a motion will be made to reconsider.

The bill in relation to negroes, Indians and persons of color and mixed blood, known as the negro bill, voted down in the Senate last night, was reconsidered and passed to-day by a vote of 25 to 17. The bill was so mutilated by amendments in the House that its framers preferred its defeat to having it passed in such form.

AMALGAMATION AS SEEN IN THE DANCE HALLS OF BOSTON, THE ATHENS (?) OF AMERICA.—The local of the Boston Post, in describing the dance hall of that city, paints vivid pictures of vice. Here is his account of one he entered. There are many others like it, but we select this as a specimen:

Passing into the dance hall, we found quite a company present "tripping the light fantastic toe" to the music of a piano forte with violin accompaniment. This hall is about sixty feet deep, and is fitted up with considerable taste. The walls are hung with pictures, real and fancy, and to give a patriotic caste to the whole, the names of all the Presidents, and the names of the principal battles in which Massachusetts colored regiments have served, are painted in gold and and relieve the sameness of the dingy walls. But the scene here presented by those participating in the "social dance" is not only novel but disgusting. Young, good looking white girls and negroes, black as lamp, black mingle and commingle in the dance, and embrace each other with seeming tenderness of spirit. The tall, athletic specimen of the genuine African, with great gusto and enthusiasm, whirls the young white women in the mazy dance, and at the signal to promenade for drinks, escorts her to the bar and treats her to a tumbler of spruce beer and some peanuts. This scene is revolting in the extreme to one accustomed to respectable society, but is practical here, in this mixed company, nearly every night in the year. Familiarity knows no restraints. All are on a level, and we have here a perfect illustration of the theory of negro equality at the expense of white woman's respect and virtue.

Why is Artemus Ward like a colored man? Because he is "A Ward of the Nation."—*Fredericksburg Era*.