

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I.]

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THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY J. E. BRITTON.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ONE DOLLAR per month, in advance. Single copies Ten Cents.

More Evidence of Confederate Leaders Having Gold Abroad.

It is said that there were found on the persons of Postmaster General Reagan, papers showing that a large amount of specie had been shipped to London by the Confederate authorities.

A correspondent of a Savannah paper states that while he was in Liverpool, England, a year ago, there had just been completed a splendid brick mansion in one of the most fashionable squares of the city, which was generally known and talked of as having been erected from the proceeds of the Confederate loan, and as being intended for the future residence of Jefferson Davis, in the event of circumstances forcing him to have to leave the country.

As the wheels of time move onward, the evidence that Mr. Davis and his leading favorites had provided themselves with gold in Europe to live upon, in case their experiment of establishing a despotism over these Southern States failed, is becoming more and more convincing. The testimony which has thus far been produced on this point is undeniable—is perfectly incontrovertible.

We would not speak of this matter but for one simple reason. Some time before the thing collapsed in these parts, we casually spoke of Mr. Davis having amply provided funds abroad for the maintenance of himself and his court favorites. At once we were vindictively assailed by his bought up press, who made it a point to bark most vociferously whenever any damaging truths were told on their lord and master. We publish facts now, derived from various sources, simply to prove that our assertions, in days gone by, were correct in every particular, and to vindicate our course.

It may not be out of place here to caution the public against many statements which they see in the press of the South which lately supported Jeff Davis and his corrupt plans. It is very evident to all that these presses, during the past few years have done nothing but publish falsehoods—absolute falsehoods—and willingly and knowingly made misstatements. They, like Esau of old, sold their birth-right for a mess of pottage, and no matter how penitent and humble they may appear to be, still they are not to be trusted. The jackall's claws, though clipped, yet will grow again and with them damage may be done when no one stand near to make him afraid.

[Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.]

CROPS, &c.—Passing through portions of Wake, Johnston, and Wayne counties during our recent excursion, we could not avoid the conclusion, that our farmers will barely make half their usual crop, even though the seasons should prove unusually favorable. The most that some of our farmers can do the present year will be to renew their fencing—generally destroyed—and to prepare, as well as may be, for making an average crop next year.

This State has been peculiarly unfortunate in this crisis; for though the actual destruction of property within her borders has not been so extensive, perhaps, as in other States, yet the movements of two large armies in planting season were extremely disastrous to the agricultural interests of large sections of country, while indiscriminate foraging has reduced the farmers in many instances to absolute want. These have had to begin life almost *de novo*, and to replace from their crippled resources not only the stock and the agricultural implements essential to a proper tillage of the soil, but they have had to essay all this when the labor-system is in a state of utter chaos. The sudden abolition of slavery has transformed into wastes, plantations that were once gardens. Bewildered by the novelty of freedom, able bodied slaves have ceased to work. Leaving the weak and the infirm, the women and children, as a burden, and stalwart have congregated in the towns, their definition of freedom embracing but two ideas; the one license *not to work*; the other, gratuitous rations from the U. S. Commissariat.

[N. O. Paper.]

"Only a Poor Old man."

That unfortunate old man, FOOZE, of Tennessee, fails utterly to find that repose in some "sequestered spot" which he set out from Richmond, six months ago, to search for. From Richmond to Washington, thence beyond the seas to London and Paris, thence back across the stormy main to New-York, thence northward to Montreal—over half a world has the "old man rampant" wearily pursued his purpose; but only, at each successive place, to discover its vanity. In Montreal, he had hardly got himself located in a "private boarding house, a mile from either of the great hotels," where he desired to "live in the greatest seclusion," and "devote his hours exclusively to meditation and literary pursuits," before he felt compelled to publish a long and painfully rhetorical defence against the assaults of his enemies. These enemies had circulated that FOOZE was "shunned alike by Southerner and Yankee," had published him as the "Benedict Arnold of the South," and had not scrupled to designate him as "Hangman FOOZE." As to his being a shunned man, he was not aware of it; as to his being an Arnold, he denies it; but as to the infliction of the epithet "Hangman," he woefully confesses the justice and terrible character of the punishment. These are his words:

"The epithet of 'Hangman FOOZE,' which you have thought proper to apply to me. I confess is not at all new. I received the appellation fifteen years ago; because of a very foolish and inconsiderate speech which I made in the United States Senate, in response to a very courteous and eloquent one delivered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, in denunciation of the system of negro slavery in the South. I confess that I was so unparliamentary as to say on that occasion that he deserved to be hanged for using such language as he then uttered. Indeed, I may, in reply, have employed language of a directly menacing character. Let me declare to you now, though in all frankness, that I was heartily ashamed of having used such language immediately after I had done so, and that I seized an early opportunity of making formal atonement for my fault, in open Senate, and in the hearing of the country, which formal atonement was repeated on more than one occasion. Still I must confess that I can scarcely blame any one for applying to me an epithet which, it is evident, I did so much to justify; and if you and other controllers of the public press still think that the offence which I committed on the occasion referred to is really of an inexpiable nature, I will have, with as good a grace as practicable, to submit to wear this terrible shirt of Nessus for the remainder of my life."

From what Mr. FOOZE says, it is evident that he will soon have to leave Canada—that is, if he considers it worth while to pursue any further or longer the search for a sequestered spot, where he will be beyond the troubles and taxes that have always embittered his existence. We discern in this letter, however, as in Mr. FOOZE's entire career, a condition of mind to which he would do well to give attention before resuming the pilgrim's staff. He belongs to that order of intellect whose characteristic is entire *unfacedness* of opinion, purpose and method. He has no deliberate, consistent, final aim, no definite course, no stable foundation. Only a few months ago, after having been in the South a bitter foe of the Union, he proclaimed himself in the North eager for reunion; only a few weeks since in this city claiming credit for his services in exposing the Confederate despotism and breaking down the Confederacy; now, when in Canada, he says: "I sternly and indignantly deny that I ever did, either by word or deed, do anything calculated to injure or to enfeeble the cause of the South, or to bring upon that cause undeserved odium or reproach." It is evident that Mr. FOOZE has not made up his mind which side is right, or whether both sides are not equally right and all sides wrong. In this state of things, it is needless for him to search after sequestered spots for his weary head. The trouble in his case, as in plenty of others, is not in the world but in himself, and the old man, in his woes, need go to no higher authority than Satan to learn the profoundly wise philosophy that

"The mind in its own place,
And in itself can make a hell of heaven,
Or heaven of hell."

[New York Times.]

From New York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON JEFFERSON DAVIS—SALE OF TRINKETS IN CHURCH.

On Thursday evening, June 1, a prayer meeting was held in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, in the course of which Mr. Beecher stated his views upon the subject of Jeff. Davis and his fate. He reiterated his opposition to the execution of Davis or any Southern leader on the mere ground of treason—not because Davis did not well deserve it, but because such a punishment would not have any good effect, and would probably result in great harm. He said the charges against Democrats were that they were lawless, fickle and cruel. The two first charges had been abundantly refuted by the war. He earnestly desired that the third might be refuted by the peace which followed the war.

After the close of the meeting, Mr. Beecher announced that some ladies of Savannah, formerly wealthy, but now utterly ruined by the war, had sent to the President of a well known and old established bank in New York, with which they had in former years kept accounts, a few articles of their own manufacture, from the grasses and trees of their own State, which they desired to sell in order to obtain food. The cashier's sister had brought them to Mr. Beecher, and by his advice they were offered for sale to his congregation, for which purpose he said he would, for once, act as auctioneer.

Accordingly, a number of fans, wire grass and palmetto baskets, watch pockets and other knick nacks, were brought upon the platform, and offered for sale at prices estimated (as Mr. Beecher truly said) by the disposition of the buyers to give, rather than the intrinsic worth of the articles.

Mr. Beecher made the first purchase himself, taking a wire grass basket of reasonable size, at \$15. The most of the other things were sold in the course of a few minutes, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10. At last the even sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was collected, for articles whose real value it would be extravagant to estimate at twenty-five dollars altogether, and then the sale stopped, a few articles being reserved for the festival next week. Among these are dolls, of such superhuman—or rather super-dolline—ugliness as it has rarely been our lot to behold. It was suggested by some spectators that these hideous creatures possibly conformed to the Southern notion of Northern babies. The rest of the things, offered for sale were generally pretty, though of little practical use.—Northern Paper.

Now, after the war is over, and the South is subjugated, and the negro has been declared free, there is but little prospect of agitation about the negro ceasing. It seems that the fanatics of the North are determined that we shall have no rest, for they are continuing to fuss and fume, and stir the everlasting negro. Wendell Phillips and his clan are "down on" President Johnson for not authorizing negro suffrage in North Carolina and placing him on a perfect equality with the white man. The negro has been a source of too much political capital and profit to Phillips. Sumner & Co., for them to think of letting him quietly rest with the end of the war. They and their peculiar adherents are at the bottom of the negro conventions now being held in the South; they write the negro petitions asking for the right to vote, hold office, &c., in short, they are putting the devil in the negro's hand and rendering him useless to his kind and to everybody else. Are we to go on and on in this agitation? Is it not to talk about something else than the negro? Does not the interest of the white man, North and South, require some attention? What are the fanatics doing to benefit the thousand of poor and laboring men, women and children of the North? The negro here in the South will get along pretty well after awhile if the fanatics and demagogues will let him alone.

President Johnson, in his proclamation in regard to North Carolina, ignored the wishes of those pestilent agitators and radicals at the North who are eternally harping on the negro, and it is to be hoped by every lover of peace that he will continue to give them the cold shoulder, and endeavor to establish real peace and prosperity.

[Charlotte Democrat.]

RAILROADS IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.—The work on the railroad between this city and Atlanta is progressing with great rapidity. Trains can now run to Kingston, and in a few days will be able to run to Cartersville, only a small piece of trustwork over Point's Creek being yet to complete. On the Atlanta end the negroes, captured by Gen. Wilson during his raid, have been set to work under the supervision of some 50 overseers, and have repaired that portion of the road as far as the Chattahoochee River, while another lot of them are on this side of the river. The telegraph line is working to Cartersville and will soon be completed to Marietta. Parties are employed in carrying passengers in wagons from Atlanta to Dalton, charging them \$15 for the trip.

Gen. Wilson has granted to a firm named Lockhart, See, & Co, the privilege of gathering together all the machinery and materials that can be found in Atlanta, and the firm is busily engaged in repairing and putting in good order the rolling stock of all kinds, belonging to the different railroads which centre there.—Augusta Paper.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—We have now the official figures, from the hands of Secretary McCulloch, showing us the aggregate of the national debt as it was known to exist on the 1st of the present month. The following are the details:

Total indebtedness	\$2,635,205,753.
Interest, both in gold and paper	124,038,874
Amount bearing interest in coin	1,108,113,842
—Interest	64,480,439
Bearing interest in lawful money	1,053,476,371
—Interest	60,158,384
Amount on which interest has ceased	786,279
Amount bearing no interest	472,829,270
Legal tender notes in circulation	659,160,569
Fractional currency	24,867,000
Uncalled for pay requisitions	40,000,000
Treasury notes over	22,000,000

It thus appears that we have already a debt of over two thousand six hundred and thirty five millions, which, before the fiscal year, 1866, will, no doubt, be swelled to three thousand millions, with an interest of one hundred and fifty millions in gold and currency to pay annually.—New York Herald.

KENTUCKY.—A resolution was introduced in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature to reconsider that rejecting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, but was refused permission to be entered. The vote, however, showed a large accession of strength to the ranks of its friends.

OUR TERMS

For the NEWS, one DOLLAR, or in barter commodities. All articles new and useful in families, or in business, may be taken in exchange, at fair value, as usually understood in the market. But for the better understanding of our friends, we present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the NEWS, we will receive either of the following, viz:

2 bushel corn, 1 bushel peas or potatoes.
24 lbs Flour
5 pounds butter.
5 " lard.
5 " bacon.
2 gallons Syrup.
4 head of chickens.
8 dozen eggs.

Wood, and provisions generally received at fair market rates.

For single copies, TEN CENTS, or a proportionate amount in any of the above mentioned articles.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square (eight lines or less) for the first insertion and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion—invariably in advance.

Any friends receiving papers, or arriving with papers or news, from any places not now in full connection by mail, will oblige us specially by reporting to the News office, and will thus aid in preventing exciting rumors.

AUCTION SALES.

Household, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
By ELLIOTT & CO.
ON WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1865, at our store, No. 4, Bank Range, at 12 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, sundry articles of

Household Furniture,
consisting of
Fine Brussels
and other
Carpets,
Matting,
Fine Glassware,
Crockery,
Dish-Covers,
Lounges,
Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.
June 17'65—2

FOR SALE.
A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM,
BED-CHAMBER,
and other furniture, together with
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Also,
A good COOKING STOVE, and other kitchen utensils.
Apply on Mt. Zion street, opposite Maj. McClannahan's. [June 17'65—3]

A COOK WANTED.
A PLEASANT home, with good pay, can be secured by a No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply through News office. June 18'65—

GENERAL AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE
The undersigned have commenced the
AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And respectfully solicit consignments. Persons having furniture or other articles for sale would do well to

ELLIOTT & CO.,
Range.
June 18'65

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

WE have just received, and now offer for sale, in the town of Winnsboro, a

General Stock of Goods,
selected with care, which we propose to sell at

Low Prices For Cash Only,
consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
SHOES,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c.

In fact everything usually kept in a first class store.
ELLIOTT & CO.
No. 4, Bank Range.
June 18'65

C. & S. C. Railroad.
As the immediate reconstruction of this road is highly important, all materials of iron, ties and stringers, are needed, and their removal is forbidden by any one. April 3'65. WM. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

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