

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1865.

[NUMBER 52

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.

Advertisements inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square, of eight lines or less, for the first, and SEVENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion, invariably in advance.

Resume of the News.
Quite a refreshing rain fell in our town and vicinity on Sunday last. It was much needed by our planting community.

The Columbia *Phoenix* of the 15th inst., in its "Prices Current" says that corn commands \$1 per bushel, Flour \$6 a \$8 per barrel, Molasses 50c. a \$1 per gallon, and Sugar, brown, 25c. a 35c; white, 40c. a 50c. per pound. All these articles in our town are a great deal higher, why, we cannot imagine.

Data from Texas of the 23d ultimo, say that the corn crop, bids fair to be unusually large in all the counties in that State east of the Trinity. Rains have been abundant, and the crop, though late, is of fine color, and very promising. West of the Trinity the country is suffering much from draught.

The *Clarion*, published at Meridian, Miss., in its issue of the 1st, says people from all parts of the State bring good news of the rains of last week. These visitations came in the nick of time, and their beneficial effects can be seen, already in the fields and gardens around us.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 12, says: "We are gratified to report that the spirit of lawlessness exhibited in our city for the past few days has been checked. The city was very quiet Monday night. A few slight disturbances occurred yesterday, hardly worth reporting. The military have made the most complete arrangements to prevent the recurrence of the riotous proceedings lately enacted in this community."

THE ARRIVING OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Judge Bingham, after summing up the evidence against the Washington conspirators at the conclusion of the trial on the 28th ult, proceeded to show that Davis sanctioned the crime committed at Washington; and attempted, through the instrumentality of his accredited agents in Canada—Thomas, Clay, Tucker, Sanders, Cleary, &c.—to commit other acts of lawlessness at the North and elsewhere.

The Judge proceeded to prove his assertion by quoting from Davis, official papers captured at Richmond, and elsewhere; and entered into an elaborate review of the evidence to show the co-operation between the several parties accused of taking part in the proceedings. The Judge also minutely detailed the circumstances in connection with all of the accused, to show that they were clearly co-conspirators.

[Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

THE GOLD OF THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS.—When New Orleans was first occupied the large amount of gold in the vaults of the banks of the city was sent into the interior of the State. Since the occupation of Louisiana by the Union forces a mission was sent after it, but thus far their search has been unsuccessful. Not only could none of it be found, but the only traces of it discovered indicate that it was mostly shipped abroad in various amounts. Comparatively small portions of it alleged to have been delivered to certain individuals or exchanged for Confederate Treasury notes, but the bulk of it is supposed to have been exported. There is still, however, a faint hope that part of it may remain in deposit somewhere, and have thus far escaped the penetration of those sent in search for it. The prospect, however, of saving any considerable portion of the amount is very small.

[Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

Latest Opinion of the London Times.

We are an outspoken people, and make no secret of our conclusions, but there is nothing in those conclusions to which any citizen of the Union need object. We have been surprised at the abrupt extinction of the war, but not more so than the Americans themselves. Whatever may have been our speculations or sympathies, we rejoice that the work of carnage is at an end. We cordially reciprocate the expressions of amity which reach us from America, and shall not be disbelieved in our professions of desire for permanent peace. For the rest, we can only wait. We can see nothing of the future, nor will we pretend to believe that the revolution is over. On the contrary, we see that it is but half finished, and that America will certainly never again be the America of the past. But it may well be something better. The blot of slavery, at any rate, is effaced from its soil and one subject of contention is removed. The position, too, of each State of the Union in relation to the whole is now defined and established, if not improved. Then the people have learned truths and unlearned fallacies, besides undergoing that instructive experience which war seldom fails to yield. We expect, indeed, that the Americans of the future will be more like other people and less like their former selves.

We will not attempt to flatter them. They know well enough what we thought of their civil war, and they will be proud to comprehend that our judgment remains in suspense still. In a few words, they have won—won against the expectation of the whole world—but what they have won remains yet to be seen. The result is probably within their own control. Upon their policy it will depend whether the South becomes again amalgamated with the North, or survives only as a blemish and a burden to the republic. The work of reconstruction may be more trying than the work of subjugation. The present policy of the victorious administration it is easier to comprehend than to approve. We can well understand that Americans, after learning to their own cost what insurrection means, are beginning to entertain a new idea of its character; nor are we surprised at the denunciations now launched against the crime of treason; but the Government of Washington should remember that between acts of treason and civil war there is a recognized distinction, and that if the discrimination be logically somewhat difficult, it has, in this instance, been made practically easy. The people of the North know full well that this contest between them and their fellow-citizens of the South has, indeed, been a civil war, and nothing less. We need not appeal to the gigantic proportions of the conflict, for the actual conduct of the strife on both sides furnishes evidence in abundance. The belligerents did observe the rules of war, the captives were considered prisoners of war, and treated as such. If, in the heat of the contest, any act contrary to the laws of war was committed, it was palliated or explained. In fact, at the very moment that the Federal Government is bringing the Confederate President to trial, one of its own generals, the very soldiers who captured Richmond, is proclaiming to the world that the "marches, sieges and battles of the armies of the United States, in distance, duration, resolution, brilliancy and result, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements." We will not stop to measure the truth of this panegyric, but the very pretension is enough to show that the contest which can be so described was a mighty war and not a mean rebellion, and that the leaders of the South are not captured traitors, but conquered enemies.

[London Times, June 17.

FROM TEXAS.—Western Texas is full of guerrillas and robbers, wagon trains are attacked and plundered daily. Even the property of passengers on the cars in Texas is plundered. A band of desperadoes having threatened to turn loose the occupants of the Texas penitentiary, a force has been organized to protect it. Lawless bands are committing depredations between the San Antonio river and Rio Grande, Texas. No property is safe unless guarded by force. Austin, Texas, is pursued by the citizens.

The New Constitution of Missouri.

The new constitution of the State of Missouri, which, it is believed, has just been accepted by a majority of the legal and loyal voters, was opposed by many radicals as well as by the pro-slavery men, conservatives and secession sympathisers. The following synopsis of its leading features shows the secret of the fierceness of the hostility of those parties:

It declares Missouri a free State forever.

It establishes the equality of all men before the law.

It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.

It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.

It excludes from the ballot-box and from office, traitors, rebel sympathisers, guerrillas, marauders, bush whackers, and their aiders and abettors.

It, in like manner, excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and O. A. K.'s.

It, in like manner, excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathisers, to avoid militia duty.

It provides for an efficient registration of votes, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal votes.

It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.

It invites immigration from Europe, by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.

It forbids private, local and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed the State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.

It prohibits lotteries.

It forbids the legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves.

It stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.

It prohibits the creation, renewal or extension of the charter of any bank issue.

It protects the interest of the people, by imposing upon stock holders individual liability for the debt of corporations.

It secures an efficient system of common schools for the free education of the children of the State.

It gives increased facilities for its own amendment and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.

THE WHISKEY TAX.—Being unable to obtain as yet a copy of the whiskey exercise law, we cannot of course publish it. We can, however, state definitely, that the tax is two dollars upon every gallon distilled, or fully ten times the value of the article in the Cincinnati market in old times.

This is very a important source of revenue to the general government, and it is being watched very closely. In the North a great deal of smuggling and other evasion of the tax, has taken place, and many large seizures of the article have been made. The *Macon Telegraph* suggests that it would be prudent for Southern distillers to do two things. First: to keep a record of all the liquor they manufacture; and second, endeavor to make their sales at figures which will enable them to pay the tax we believe they will ultimately have to pay on their present manufactures.

[Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

Prince Salm Salm, a Dutch officer, who is in command in Northern Georgia, is rather rough on the secessh. The other day a flippant fellow blustered into his presence demanding certain accommodations in consideration of his character as a Confederate officer. "Confederate officer!" replied the Prince, "not know such a thing. You must mean a 'tam rebel'." A dozen or more of them exchanges give the above, being acceptable to their readers. We confess that, even under the influence of recent events, we do not believe a native Confederate rebelled against a foreign adventurer, whether Dutch Prince or anything else.—*Richmond Whig.*

GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THE PHOENIX.

We are preparing for expansion. Our limits are cabined, cribbed, confined. The demand upon our columns enlarges daily, and we need to enlarge with it. We expect new supplies of printing material this week, and next, should this material arrive, the *Phoenix* will take her flight on a broader wing. The mails are now beginning to be carried with great regularity, the routes are opening to nearly all the divergent points, and, with very little delay, the *Phoenix* can now be made to reach every District in the State. Our country friends, accordingly, will do well to secure themselves, by prompt subscriptions, the benefits and blessings of the only daily paper in the State, the *Charleston Courier* excepted.

[Columbia Phoenix.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The Nashville *Union* states that up to the present time the greater number of applicants for special pardon and amnesty, under the exception clauses of President Johnson's proclamation, are ex-officers of the late Confederate army. And it adds:

These men have fought gallantly, endured great hardships and sufferings, and are familiar with the horrors of war. They can appreciate properly the blessings of peace, and are prepared, in good faith and honesty, to resume their duties and obligations as citizens. So much confidence had Gen. Sherman in the officers and soldiers of Johnston's command, after mingling with them subsequent to their surrender, that he would, in case of invasion of the United States, be willing to command them.

HEAD QUARTERS.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN S. C., WINNSBORO, July 16, 1865.

General Order, }
No. 1. }

BY virtue of Special order No. 189, Extraordinary II, from Head Quarters Department of the South, dated July 12, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of Western South Carolina.

All orders now existing in this District will be held in force until further orders.

JAMES D. FESSENDEN,
July 18'65 Brig. Gen'l Com'dg.

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

R. WHITE HAS opened a few very desirable goods, at the store of the polite and attentive Mr. D. B. McCREIGHT,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Mackerel, Herrings, Cheese, Raisins, Sardines, French Brandy, Ale, Calico, Hosiery, Ladies and Gent's Hats, Doll Babies, Blacking, Collars, Wire Seives, Travelling Bags, Ladies and Children Shoes, &c. &c.
Call and see. July 15'65—3

ORANGEBURG

AND

COLUMBIA.

A TRI-WEEKLY EXPRESS.
A press line of covered spring wagons will run between the above mentioned points on and after FRIDAY, July 7, running regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m., from Columbia, (connecting with the next morning's train for Charleston,) and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p. m., from Orangeburg, arriving in Columbia early the following morning. Relays of horses have been established at points on the road. Baggage for the present will be taken free of charge, one valise to each passenger, engaged beforehand by applying to Coffin or J. H. Fowles, at the Stokes, in Columbia, or John Treadwell's Hotel Orangeburg.
July 18'65—3pd

COTTON WANTED.

I AM prepared to buy from one to a thousand bales of COTTON, and will pay the highest market price for the same, either in specie or "greenbacks."

L. W. DUVALL,
July 11'65 Agent.

C. & S. C. RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHESTER, S. C., July 5, 1865.

UNTIL further notice trains will be run daily on this road as follows:

LEAVE,
Charlotte, (N. C.), at : : : 8 A. M.
Adger's, at : : : : 7 A. M.

ARRIVE,
Adger's, at : : : : 4 P. M.
Charlotte, at : : : : 8 P. M.

JAS. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

July 8'65—12

A COOK WANTED.

A PLEASANT home, with good pay, can be secured by a No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply through News office.

July 8'65

OUR TERMS.

For the NEWS, one month, ONE DOLLAR, or in barter for other commodities. All articles necessary, or useful in families, or in business, will be taken in exchange, at fair prices, 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:

3 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.

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Terms, ONE DOLLAR per month, in advance. Single copies TEN CENTS. Advertisements inserted at One Dollar a square, eight lines or less, for the first, and Seventy-five Cents for each subsequent insertion.

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.

The Great Literary Weekly Resumed.

THE proprietors of that long established and popular family journal, THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons, that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to FOLIO LITERATURE.

It is gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturist.

It is a large, eight page, sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

Subscription one year, \$1.00
" six months, .50

The Key

OUR MONTHLY MAGAZINE, WILL also be resumed. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the Fraternity of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and its matter and typography, it is equal to any similar publication in the States.

Terms:
Subscription one year, \$3.
Address, WM. B. SMITH & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication. Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited in due from all parts of the country.
June 1'65

JUST PUBLISHED,

Master William Mitten:

on.
A youth of brilliant talents, who was ruined by bad luck.

By the author of "Georgia Scenes"

ABOUT two hundred and fifty pages octavo—well printed with paper covers. Written in Judge Ligonier's best and most humorous style. Price, which we will send a copy, post paid, to any part of the Confederacy. The usual discount to the trade.

All orders should be addressed to BURKE ROYKIN & CO., Macon, Ga.
Feb 13'65