

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1865.

[NUMBER 56.]

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.

DURBEC & WALTER, Auction and Commission Merchants, Columbia, S. C., are the authorized agents at that place, in collecting subscriptions and advertisements for the News. They will receipt for all monies due this office.

Resume of the News.

Colonel FISKE, Assistant Commissioner of east Tennessee, reports to Gen. HOWARD that he has considerable difficulty with the negroes in that section. The freedmen are greatly annoyed by the returning rebel soldiers, who boldly assert that the institution will be again established as soon as the Federal bayonets are withdrawn. The feeling among the residents of the State is hostile in the extreme, and everything is being done to reduce the negro to a condition nearly equal to that of slavery.

The Richmond *Whig* says that in six counties through which its informant passed, there were but nine negroes at work in the fields, but the country Court House and village are full of them. The negroes are said to be deserting their wives, who, with their children, are left a burden upon the farmers. The cotton crop is small, but good. Oats are rank and going to wreck. Wheat is a good crop.

Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has delivered an address in Louisville in advocacy of the constitutional amendment to abolish and prohibit slavery, and illustrative of the advantage of free over slave labor. He admonished his hearers that the progress of events had practically destroyed the institutions of slavery, and urged them to take measures immediately for its abolition in Kentucky.

A Tennessee correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says that the crops in West Tennessee and Kentucky are unusually fine this season. The correspondent further says that not half of the cleared land in this district is under cultivation; owing to the want of laborers, and scores of planters who passed the meridian of life without performing the least menial task, are now seen in their fields, wielding the hoe and driving the plow. Little attention, comparatively, is paid this year to cotton and tobacco; while the fields are teeming with wheat and corn.

The *Tusculum Alabamian*, of the 20th ult., says: "We are sorry to learn that bushwhacking and robbing is still prevalent in the mountains between here and Tuscaloosa. That country has been unsafe to travel through for four years, and we hope that measures will be immediately taken to clean the scoundrels out effectually."

The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 6th instant says: "We are informed by a gentleman who was in a position to know the truth, that General KIRBY SMITH, when he left Shreveport, was destitute of means of his own, and was compelled to borrow \$400, with which to make his travel westward."

The *Wilmington Herald* calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding advertisements for labor are kept in its columns day after day, but one or two have responded, while crowds of men, black and white, are to be seen loafing about the streets. It suggests that if gratuitous rations were stopped there would be less trouble in finding laborers.

The arrest of Gen. LEE, the Petersburg (Va.) *News* states, was ordered by Secretary STANTON. Gen. ORD, in command at Richmond offered his resign-

ation rather than execute the order. Gen. GRANT then interfered, and the order of the arrest was recalled.

The late rebel Secretary of War, General BRECKINRIDGE is still in Cuba, and, it is said, advises all his friends to throw themselves on the mercy of President JOHNSON and apply for pardon, which it is supposed he has already done himself.

W. P. POWELL, a colored man, has been appointed Notary Public by the Governor of New York, and has taken the oath of office. He is the first colored man who has occupied such a position in New York city.

It is reported that in the hanging of the Presidential conspirators at Washington, Mrs. SURRETT's neck was broken immediately, and she scarcely drew one breath.

It is said that A. J. COWARDIN, Esq., the well known proprietor of the *Richmond Dispatch* has asked permission to republish his paper, without manifesting any repentance for his past course. Later advices say Mr. COWARDIN has been pardoned by the President.

Commercial.

Gold, in Raleigh, N. C., is quoted at \$1.35 for one, and silver at \$1.30.

In Augusta, July 10, Gold was quoted at the selling price, at 50c. premium. Silver 25 per cent. Cotton is ranged at from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

It is said by our exchanges that the amount of cotton reported to have been secreted east of the Mississippi, will reach one million bales.

The Macon papers put gold, in their city, at a premium of 42 1/2c. That is, one gold dollar is worth, in greenbacks, a dollar and forty-two and a half cents.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTERS' PLAN.—

The *St. Louis Democrat* says: A gentleman who has been intimate with Southern planters for thirty years, gives us information of the course which some of these cotton growers have determined to pursue in relation to the cultivation of their lands. It is simply to let the lands out to any one, black or white, who may wish to engage in such employment, at a certain amount of the product per acre, or per bale, if the articles raised is cotton.

One planter, at the mouth of Red river who has six thousand acres to rent in this way, proposes to retain one-fourth of a bale as a compensation for his land, and for ginning the cotton a small amount additional, which will bring the price up to about one-third of the crop—the same proportion as that charged for all corn lands in other sections of the country. This method has proved successful everywhere else, and there is no reason why cotton culture in the Southern part of the country should be an exception.

WHAT TO DO IN A CASE OF POISON.—

Hall's *Journal of Health* says if a person swallows poison deliberately, or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, despatch some one for the doctor; meanwhile, run to the kitchen, get a half-glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard, stir it in an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. Thus it will answer better in a large number of cases than anything else. If by this time the doctor has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee, as antidotes for any poison that remains in the stomach, because these purify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible article.

THE OLDEN TIMES AGAIN.—We were pleased to note on yesterday, the arrival, in our city, of several wagon loads of cotton from South Carolina. We take this as a good omen. Let the people bring in cotton and articles of provision, that the gates of trade may be thrown wide open again, and things be as they were.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

Particulars of the Great Fire in New York City.

From the *Herald* of the 14th inst, we glean the following additional particulars of the great fire in New York City:

At half past 12 o'clock on the 13th inst., there was an alarm of fire in Broadway, which was discovered to have originated from flames in the lower portion of Barnum's Museum. There was immediately a great rush to the fire. About 15 minutes after the first alarm the flames burst forth, and dense volumes of smoke began curling from the demolished window panes. Ladders were placed against the Museum, and desperate attempts made to save the curiosities. The pet bear was saved by the ladder, two Hibernian's carried off the tame seal in triumph, but most of the inanimate curiosities perished, while the happy family, the monkeys, birds, fishes, white whales, &c., shared a like fate. The agonizing cries uttered by such of these animals as could cry were pitiful indeed. Just before the final collapse of Barnum's Museum an awful, unearthly scream was heard. The crowd involuntarily gave back, but as soon returned. Some said it was the whales, but it was most probably the bursting of a conduit, filled with water and steam.

During the fire at the Museum one man seized the wax figure of Gen. Grant. He rushed frantically upon the balcony, when a stream of water took him amidstships, and he dropped the General to save himself. The figure was undoubtedly consumed. Another individual in the melee, seized a stuffed figure, rushed wildly to the portico and called for some one to help him, when lo! he had saved the effigy of Jeff. Davis. The crowd hooted and hissed; but the gent thought it a little too late to back out, and in the endeavor to save something for Mr. Barnum, lowered Jeff's inanimate form to a person on the side walk. As he did so the head of the defunct President dropped off. Subsequently it was found hanging to a lamp post by St. Paul's on Fulton Street.

Many engines had congregated at the first alarm, and heavy streams of water were at play. The heat was intense, and the Astor House was saved only by wet blankets and the unremitting efforts of its employees, both from burning and robbery. St. Paul's steeple was once on fire, which was opportunely quenched.

Finally Barnum's was cleared. All saw the necessity of leaving, and at a quarter past one o'clock the walls began to topple and fall, disclosing the fiery furnace raging within. At half-past two a smouldering heap, scarcely ten feet high, was all that was left of the great American Curiosity Shop.

The contents of the Museum was almost a total loss. The theatrical troupe lost their baggage and barely escaped with life. The fat woman, Anna Swan, was discovered at the head of the stairs, almost swooning from the effects of the smoke. She was saved, but her baggage was all lost. So were the Albinos; and also some pictures of the Revolutionary war, painted by Mr. John McNevin.

The devouring element then extended thence along Ann street to Broadway and towards Nassau street and through the block to Fulton street, making a clean sweep of all the buildings on Broadway between Ann and Fulton streets, along street as far as and including No. 165. Other buildings were considerably damaged. Altogether, seventeen buildings were destroyed, and many others received considerable damage.

The *Herald* office was once in great danger. Large cinders were raining upon the roof and down the chimneys, but owing to private fire apparatus, the roofs were kept flooded with water, and the adjoining buildings also materially benefited. The fire companies, 50 of whom were present, 11 coming from Brooklyn, rendered the greatest service, and finally checked the flames.

The flames at one time were so powerful, that they appeared to extend at least five blocks distant, and the heat was felt at City Hall! Awnings were burned far away, and near the cinders, high pieces of flaming plank, poured down upon the houses and crowds in the street. Nevertheless the crowd was swelled by constant additions, and a hearty spirit to do something manifested by all.

THE PERMANENT STANDING ARMY.—The composition of the permanent military establishment of the country seems to be settled as follows, making a standing army of nearly 200,000 men:

General Officers—One General, five Lieutenant-Generals, fifty Major-Generals and seventy-five Brigadier Generals. The regular army proper will be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number, 50,000 colored troops will be retained. Hancock's corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions of three brigades each of about 30,000 men. The veteran corps, twenty-five regiments, will be filled up to the maximum number. Under proposed arrangement, total strength of the army will be nearly as follows: Regular infantry, 45,600; regular cavalry, 14,400; regular artillery, 12,000; Hancock's corps, 30,000; colored troops, 50,000; veteran reserve corps, 25,000; total, 177,000 men.

An Important Item.—Some one communicates the following paragraph to the *Constitutionalist*, about "Sorgho changed into Butter." It is worth trying:

"This is done by feeding it (Sorgho) with hay, shucks or fodder to milk cows, and is the most approved mixture known to the world, cheap as the cheapest, and better than the best. To one quart of sorgho syrup and nine quarts of water put on ten pounds of fodder; will cost now twenty-five cents, and will be a fair feed for one day, and will produce more milk than one peck of meal and ten pounds of fodder, which is worth now thirty-five cents."

An Eastern paper says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men had done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by merely promising to marry, without going any further. A Southern editor says that a friend of his had trouble enough when simply found in company with another's man wife.

W. H. QUINCY,

Formerly of Baltimore, Md., late of South Carolina.

NO. 52, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

COTTON BROKER

AND

Commission Merchant.

GROCERIES, Liquor, Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, Petroleum Oil & Lamps, Drugs, and a general assortment of Goods, at wholesale prices. Cotton, Rice, Rosin, &c., &c., purchased, sold on commission, or taken in exchange for goods, on favorable terms. Orders respectfully solicited, and advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES:

John Bratton, esq., Winnsboro, S. C.
Asbury Coward, esq., Yorkville, S. C.
Joseph Walker, esq., Spartanburg, S. C.
M. W. Geary, esq., Attorney, Edgefield, S. C.
[July 25/65—9p]

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:

- 4 bushel corn, 1 bushel peas or potatoes.
- 2 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.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

FOUR of five No. 1 Boot and Shoemakers, white, can find steady employment, with good wages, by immediate application to R. W. BONEY, Winnsboro, S. C. July 22/65—9

JOHN A. KAY,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Professional business attended to in North and South Carolina. [July 20/65]

HEAD QUARTERS,

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

General Order, No. 1.

BY Virtue of Special order No. 189, Extract 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.

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, Agent. July 11/65

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 : : : 3 P. M.

JAS. ANDERSON, General Superintendent. July 8 '65—12

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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 needed, and their removal is forbidden by any one.

april 25/65 W. M. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

The Georgia Literary Weekly resumed.

The Georgia Literary Weekly, of that long established and family journal, THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, takes pleasure in informing its numerous readers 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 POLITE 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.

Terms: Subscription one year, - - - \$5.00 six months, - - - 3.00

The Key Stone,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE, Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any similar publication in the United 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, as once from all parts of the country. June 1/65

JUST PUBLISHED,

Master William Mitten:

OR 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 neat paper covers. Written in Judge Longstreet's best and most humorous style. Price \$5, for 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. feb 13/65 Macon, Ga.