

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1865.

[NUMBER 57.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY J. E. BRITTON.

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immortal honors, and whose glory in war, and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history. They have been unsuccessful in their revolution, but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and honored as heroes and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

I cannot, and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow citizens to forget the past, in this war, so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies, which never can be forgotten in the Southern States. But I do entreat them to become loyal citizens, and respect the national authorities of the Republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. Determine to live, and teach your children to live, as true American citizens. There will be in the future, if there is not now, as much of pride and grandeur in the name of 'American citizen,' as there once was in that of 'Roman citizen.' The Republic is destined to go on increasing in national power and greatness for centuries to come. As soon as the ferment of the revolution subsides, we shall be restored to all our civil rights, and be as free and republican as we ever were. There is no reason why there should be any sectional jealousy or ill-feeling between the North and the South. They are greatly necessary to each other. Their interests are dependent, and not rival interests; and now that slavery is abolished, there will be no bone of contention between the two sections.

I thought, Mr. Chairman, that when the Southern States seceded there was an end to Republican institutions, that the great American experiment was a failure, and that we should soon have, both at the North and in the South, strong military Governments, which would be Republican in name only. But, sir, my hope of Republican institutions has revived with the restoration of the Union. It is a crying shame to think that mankind, free and enlightened, are not capable of governing themselves. That they must have a master, or ruler, in the shape of a king or monarch, to govern them, who may not have as much sense or virtue as the humblest of his subjects! If civil government is once more restored in the South, and the ship of State gets fairly under way again, we may be assured of the perpetuity of Republican principles.

In all the seceding States except South Carolina and Florida, Provisional Governors have been appointed with a view to the restoration of civil authority in those States. This has not been done in South Carolina, because the people have not yet given sufficient demonstration of their willingness to return to their allegiance to the United States. As soon as this is done by the people, in their primary assemblies, a Provisional Governor will be appointed by the President, with power to call a Convention of the State, for the purpose of reforming the Constitution and abolishing slavery. When this is done, and the Constitution approved by Congress, the State will be allowed to resume its position again in the Federal Union. The people will elect their members of the Legislature, and govern themselves as they heretofore have done. The military authorities will be withdrawn, and civil government restored. In North Carolina all loyal citizens are allowed to vote for members of the Convention who were legal voters there previous to the revolution. The same course will be pursued in all the States. The right of suffrage, afterwards, will be regulated by the Legislature of each State.

The resolutions which I have had the honor of submitting for the adoption of this meeting, are similar, in purport, to those adopted at Charleston, Columbia, Abbeville and other places. They simply express our willingness to adopt the terms of the President's proclamation, and return to our allegiance. We likewise ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor and the restoration of the civil authorities. There is nothing in these resolutions to which the most sensitive can object. If a man is in a loathsome dungeon, there is no propriety in asking to be released, no matter how innocent he may have been. Nor is there anything wrong in his promising to behave himself if restored to his liberty. The resolutions likewise provide for sending some one to represent the situation of the country to the President. This has been done in other States, and in other Districts of this State. It may have some influence on the action of the Federal Government, to have a free and full conference with the President, in reference to the condition, wishes and feelings of the State. It is reported that President Johnson receives kindly all suggestions which are made in reference to the reconstruction of the States.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you, sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville, for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a free, happy and united people.

Among the resolutions passed by a public meeting which was held at St. Mary's Chapel in Orange county on the 2d instant, were the following:

Resolved, That those who wished well to the Confederate cause, rejoiced over Confederate victories and mourned over Confederate dead, and now rejoice over our humiliation, were hypocritically false then or now.

Resolved, That we believe President Johnson and the people North do not expect us to rejoice in this hour of mourning and humiliation, but to yield a quiet and dignified obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and this we intend to do.

Exactly so. If we conduct ourselves as law abiding, peaceful citizens, that is all that can reasonably be expected of us. It is our duty to do all in our power to promote peace, prevent anarchy, and sustain those in authority who are honestly trying to restore us to civil rule, for thereby we benefit ourselves; but it is not our duty to turn about all at once and glorify and huzzah for the Union just after doing all in our power to break it up. Such a course is contemptible, and we beg to be excused from participating in any such "summer-sol" exercises. It is not necessary for any Southern man to prove his "loyalty" by denouncing in public meetings those who participated with him in carrying on the war—it is only necessary for us to show, by a quiet, correct deportment, that we are anxious to promote peace and secure protection for life and property; and that we will stand by and support all officers of the Government who treat us fairly and discharge their duties honestly. Every citizen is interested in maintaining good order, and however much we may regret the result of the late war, it is our duty in all respects to conform to circumstances over which we have no control and accept the issue as final. In doing this, the Southern people benefit themselves and their section. For ourself, individually, we are free to say that we did all we could to establish the Confederacy and achieve success, and we think we did a great deal in that way. We would suffer anything rather than now deny that our sympathies were heartily engaged in the Southern cause (although we were not an original secessionist). But we are equally ready to acknowledge the complete failure of that cause and consider the termination of the war as a final settlement of the questions involved. We are willing to let by-gones be by-gones. Further than this we cannot and will not go.

[Charlotte Democrat.]

Unsound thoughts are not as easily drawn from a man's head as unsound teeth, and it is generally a more disagreeable operation.

Strange that many old men will make love when they can't see their mistresses except through spectacles, nor hear them except through ear trumpets.

Resume of the News.

Ex-Governor BROWN, of Georgia, has issued an address to the people of that State. He urges them to support not only the Government of the United States, but the administration of the present Chief Magistrate. He appeals to them for their own sakes, in order that they may receive the benefits to result, to take the oath of amnesty, and to observe it in good faith. To those who have conscientiously adhered to slavery, and have on principle opposed its abolition, he advances the argument that that question is now settled forever, and should not be longer considered. To those who cannot support the Constitution of this Government he suggests emigration from the country.

A despatch from Washington says—Now that the conspiracy trial is over, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will of course take place before a civil tribunal; but, from the present indications, it is more probable that he will be tried by a military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy.

Incendiariness continues to prevail in Russia. In spite of all the efforts of the government to prevent them, and to arrest suspected persons whole villages, and even towns, continue to be burnt down. The destruction is supposed to be the work of the Poles. It does not appear, however, that there is any better reason for the charge than that made against the Christians during the great fire at Rome under Nero, or against the Romanists during the great fire of London 200 years ago.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican says "we regret to learn that a serious state of affairs exist in Amherst county, Va., worthy the prompt attention of the authorities. The negro population seems to be running riot over the country, and robbery appears to be the order of the day, and night. Depredations of every kind frequently occurred.

The fact that wild game overrun Virginia, proves how soon a country can fall back into its original wilderness, when cultivation ceases. Deer and bear are reported to have reappeared in districts where they had not been for many years prior to the commencement of the war. Quails and rabbits literally swarm in the desolated settlements of Virginia.

The Cincinnati Times of the 26th says the wheat crop throughout Southern Ohio is being rapidly harvested. The yield, we understand, is something above the average.

Financial and Commercial.

The New York Herald of the 18th says cotton is declining, and gives the last quotations at 46c. per pound.

Gold is quoted at 143½c.

Cotton, in the Charlotte, (N. C.) market, as we learn by the Democrat, commands 33c. per pound, currency.

Our (Winnsboro) cotton market is reported to us as being in coin and 26c. greenbacks, per pound, with an upward tendency.

LATER.

The Herald, (New York,) of the 19th gives us the annexed:

Cotton.—The market was dull and heavy under liberal receipts; about 1,200 bales were sold at a further reduction of about 1c. on all grades. We quote 34 a 36c. for ordinary and 52 a 58c. for good middling.

The gold market is strong but inactive, and the supply of cash is less abundant. Loans were made flat in the morning, but commanded 1-32 in the afternoon. The opening price was 143, from which it advanced steadily to 143½, a 143½, at which it stood at half-past five.

Charleston.

The "Queen City," we are glad to learn, is, Phoenix like, fast rising out of and shaking off the debris with which the sad events of war had clothed her, and will, we hope, under the benign influence of a speedily restored civil Government, soon resume the position of importance, among her sister cities, to which she is so justly entitled.

It will be a matter of gratification to our Charleston readers to know that the burnt district is being rapidly rebuilt, and order has already begun to take the place of chaos.

A considerable trade is carried on by the wholesale merchants with purchasers from the interior.

The health of the white population is very good; the mortality among the negroes very heavy.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Picayune says accounts from the country report that crop prospects are very encouraging. The rains have been plentiful and fruitifying. Sugar, cotton, corn and rice are looking well. Thus far, too, that dreadful enemy, which cast such a blight last season over the cotton field, the army worm or caterpillar, has not heralded his appearance.

THE AMNESTY OATH.—The Charleston Courier reminds voters, or those who desire to become such, that they will not be allowed the right of suffrage unless they have taken the amnesty oath. It states that, up to this time, not more than five hundred persons have taken the oath. We append a copy of the oath, in order that our public should see what is required for them to establish their citizenship:

I, _____, solemnly — that I have carefully read the amnesty proclamation issued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, on May 29, 1865, and that I am not excepted from the benefits of that proclamation by any one of the fourteen exceptions therein made, except _____

Sworn and subscribed before me at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1865.

No. —

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, _____, of the District of _____ State of _____, do solemnly _____, in the presence of Almighty God, that I have forth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves—So HELP ME GOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1865.

The above named has _____ complexion, _____ hair and _____ eyes; is _____ feet _____ inches high, and _____ years of age; by profession a _____.

[The original oaths will be transmitted, by the officer administering them, to the Department of State, through intermediate channels, and a certified copy thereof will be furnished to the applicant for pardon, to accompany his petition.]

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, Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Petroleum Oil & Lamps, Drugs, and a general assortment of Goods, at lowest wholesale prices.

Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Rosin, &c., &c., purchased, sold on commission, or taken in exchange for goods upon 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., Abbeville, Edgefield, S. C. [July 25 '65—7p]

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WESTERN S. C., WINNSBORO, S. C., July 25, 1865.

Special Order } No. 5. }
HEREAFTER, until further orders, no liquor of any kind will be sold at this place, unless by special permission from the "Provost Marshal" at these Headquarters. By command of
Brig. Gen. J. D. FESSENDEN.
CHAS. B. HALL, A. A. Gen'l.
July 27 '65—6

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WESTERN S. C., WINNSBORO, S. C., July 25, 1865.

General Order, } No. 3. }
INASMUCH as many of the colored people living within this District show no disposition to labor industriously and faithfully, either for themselves or their employers, whereby they might be able to live comfortably, and provide food and clothing for their families during the coming winter, but rather show an entire disregard for their own interests in the future, by leaving off work, roaming idly over the country, living on what they can steal from plantations, and congregating in large numbers in the vicinity of all military posts, which cannot but produce want and suffering to all, it is ordered,

That all colored people remain steadily at work with their employers and former masters; that they refrain from all deeds of theft and violence, and faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the preservation and safety of the crop, upon which the future subsistence of all classes depend.

Any violation of this order will be severely punished, and all colored people found loafing about military posts and in the country will be arrested and punished.

No acts of injustice or oppression, by planters and others, towards the negroes in their employ, will be tolerated.

Contracts for the work and labor of the blacks, to be approved by officers designated for that purpose, will be made in all cases where practicable, and both parties will be held to a strict observance of the same.

Commanding officers of Sub-districts and posts, will be charged with the strict execution of the above order.

By command of
Brig. Gen. J. D. FESSENDEN,
CHAS. B. HALL, A. A. Gen'l.
July 27 '65—1m14

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

General Order, } No. 1. }

BY virtue of Special order No. 189, Extract II, from Headquarters 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 1865, Gen'l Com'dg.

SHOES WANTED.
FOUR pairs No. 10 Boot and Shoe makers, who can find steady employment, with 500 wages, by immediate application to
R. W. HONEY,
July 22 '65—9
Winnsboro, S. C.

JOHN A. KAY,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Professional business attended to in North and South Carolina. [July 20 '65]

COTTON WANTED.
I AM prepared to buy from one to a thousand bales of COTTON, and will give 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 :	8 P. M.

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

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 6 '65 WM. JOHNSTON, Pres't.

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 6 '65