

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gaillard, Desportes & Co.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1866.

[VOL. III.—NO. 58.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

The Truth at Last.

We find the following in the New York Times, and beg to direct it to the especial attention of our readers:

"The vast majority of Southern people embarked in the rebellion. They will certainly direct and shape the public opinion there. They embarked in rebellion under the strongest convictions that they could not live with us as a united people. In my opinion while the institutions of slavery continued to form their habits and national character, they were right in regarding the differences between us as irreconcilable and irrepressible.

It is impossible for us of the North to understand that the Southern people were sincere in their convictions, and when this fact is admitted, is it not plain that there were no means of settling our differences except by resort to war?

The Supreme Court had no jurisdiction by which to penetrate the hearts of Southern and Northern men, and assimilate the hostile ideas which were fixed there by the opposing systems of slavery and freedom.

It was idle to attempt the reconciliation of irreconcilable ideas in Congress.

There was no alternative but war, the last and final arbitrament for national disputes and differences.

In that resort to war the whole cause of difference was involved and stated. If we of the North had failed in the war, we should have been constrained to concede that slavery and its incidents and consequences in the formation of Southern society had been confirmed and established, and must prevail throughout the country as the condition of renewed union.

Southern men knew that their defeat involved the destruction of slavery.

We all know, North and South, that the attempt to reorganize the opposing systems of free and slave society under our Government is madness, because it must rekindle civil war.

Is it impossible for us of the North to understand that the men of the South, who went into the rebellion and fought us with the utmost determination, knew exactly the interests at stake? Of all others they knew best what they were fighting for, and the consequences of victory, either way. When they surrendered they knew that they surrendered slavery. There are thousands of Southern soldiers who were earnest and sincere in the war, and who, if we will let them, will be as earnest and sincere in submitting to the conditions of defeat, so far as defeat involved the abandonment of slavery, which was the cause of the war.

It is idle to ask for repentance, in addition to submission. No earthly power can command it during this generation. To profess it would be hypocrisy."

Who is it that writes these words of truth? Who is it that dares to state with candor and precision in this heated atmosphere of ours realities as to the past and present that every one in his heart recognizes? It is no less a person than General Martindale, once a gallant soldier in the Federal army, and now the Republican Attorney-General of the State of New York, chosen at the last election. The extract we give is from a long letter addressed to Senator Sherman in opposition to the disfranchisement clause of the Reconstruction project. Such language and opinions from such a source are the most encouraging sign of change in Northern sentiment that we have yet detected. They are of infinitely more value and interest than Mr. Seward's roseate rhetoric, or Stanton's acquiescent grumbles. Here is a Republican soldier who says that in his opinion the South could not help fighting, and "were right" to fight; and he honors them for fighting bravely and "with the utmost determination." He acknowledges "the sincerity" of the South, and he speaks with honest emphasis, that after they have done and endured as much as they have done and endured in this sincerity for the truth to profess, now, suddenly to let us,

would be rank hypocrisy. Such language we Democrats—we who pray and hope and labor for reconciliation, might hesitate to use; but surely from such an orthodox source we may be permitted to quote and to adopt. The concession of General Martindale, not merely that the South was sincere but that there was no alternative for them but the arbitrament of war, brushes away at once all the absurd theories which so long perplexed legislation and executive action as to a rebel oligarchy which precipitated the masses into war. It recognizes the revolt as a popular movement. Such it was, and now when as such it has failed, surely the same logic leads to the result that minute penalties and individual proscriptions should not be visited on the revolt of a whole community.

Aerial Navigation.

About a year ago, an elaborate description appeared in these columns of Dr. Solomon Andrew's projected flying-ship, then building at Perth Amboy. Since then, the enterprise, following all improvements, has taken up its residence in New York, and for several months has been undergoing preparations at the corner of Houston and Greene streets, having passed into the hands of an efficient company, of which Dr. Andrews, the inventor, is president.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 p. m., all being in readiness, four gentlemen—Dr. Andrews, President; G. W. Trow, Vice-President; C. M. Plumb, Secretary; and G. Waldo Hill, a director of "The Aerial Navigation Company," entered the spacious basket of the "Aeron" cut loose from terra firma, and started upon a voyage of discovery through the azure ether that hung as a veil of beauty over the busy city. The ship easily and gracefully ascended at once to a height of some 2,000 feet, or considerably more than six times the height of the city. The city ascended with diminished and softened effect, and from whence the multitudinous mass of humanity that darkened the streets appeared as Lilliputs, surrounded by houses of equal miniature extent, each intent upon his petty task of pleasure.

The island and its suburbs lay stretched in masslike distinctness, through which rivers and streets threaded their sinuous way with an effect to which distance lent enchantment that converted edificial grossness into outlined beauty, and toned down deformities to a varied and suggestive smoothness and cleanliness as pleasing to an artist as it would have been satisfactory to the argus-eyed Board of Health.

For the first five minutes the ship drifted steadily in a North-easterly course, but a little ballast cast out, she instantly and gracefully obeyed the direction of the rudder, and was headed in a South-westerly line along which, though under a minimum of gas, she shot at an undeviated undeviating unswaying rate of less than three minutes to the mile. As the trip was purely experimental, the aeronauts kept float no longer than would assure the practical success of the undertaking, and suggest any needed improvements and alterations advisable to the more complete outfit of the flying conqueror of the atmosphere and annihilator of current. A further lengthening of the "aerostat" or gas-containing section, of the machine to thirty feet, so as to secure a flight angle of fifteen degrees, and a stronger stiffening of the rudder, were the only additional measures recommended by the results of the trip. These will be immediately effectuated.

Who in the car, the wind blowing quit, freshly came almost directly athwart the faces of the voyagers, and pieces of paper cast on the bosom of their were wafted in a course contrary to that pursued by the machine, as conclusively proving that, unlike balloons, the "Aeron" can proceed if need be, against, and not slavishly, with the wind, as the former always do.

After being *supra nimbo*s for about twenty-five minutes, the docile and beautiful steam-winged bird was successfully persuaded to pay a terrestrial visit to Austria, where both her high-

ness and her privileged aine convoys were received with surprise and welcome acclamations by astonished denizens, and when chattering in her plumage, the Queen of the Air allowed herself to be born a plebian cart to her resting-place the metropolis. Other and extended flights are in design during the summer weeks.

The initial and gratag success of this measure is the first of years of thought, toil, expensid intelligent scientific research, the part of Dr. Andrews, in the face of skepticism, opposition and reape indifference, and assures him only recognition and peerhood among the foremost inventors of the age, but we hope a return of subletial results that will be none the less deserved because wholly a second consideration to his mind.

Lovers can henceforth actually as near heaven as their pirations can carry them already, while above the terrestrial grandeur a fashion of Central Park pleasure parties can partake of the rarified swags in rarified atmosphere, and earthy items at the stand-still, adventurous reporters will make a raid for topics upon the now explorable dominions of the "Prince of the Power of the Air"

[New York World.]

Revenge of Rothschild.

An amusing adventur is related as having happened at the bank of England which had committed the greatest disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of a large amount drawn by Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfurt, on Nathan Rothschild, of London. The Bank had haughtily replied "that they discounted only their own bills, and not those of private persons." But they had to deal with one stronger than the bank. Private persons! exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when they reported to him the fact. "Private persons! I will make Three weeks afterwards Nathan Rothschild, who had employed the interval in gathering all the five pound notes he could procure in England and on the continent, presented himself at the bank at the opening of the office. He drew from his pocket-book a five-pound note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns at the same time looking quite astonished that the Baron Rothschild should have troubled himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one by one the coins, and put them into a little canvas bag, then drew out another note—a third—a tenth—a hundredth, he never put the pieces of gold into the bag without scrupulously examining them, and in some instances trying them in the balance, as, he said, "the law gave him the right to do so."

The first pocket-book being emptied, and the first bag full he passed them to his clerk and received a second, and thus continued until the close of the bank. The Baron employed seven hours to change twenty-one thousand pounds. But as he also had nine employees of his house engaged in the same manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had drawn twenty-one thousand in gold from the bank, and that he had so occupied tellers that no other person could change single note.

Everything which bears the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the English. They were before the first day very much amused the pique of Baron Rothschild. The however, laughed less when they saw him return the next day at the opening of the bank flanked by his nine clerks and followed this time by many destined to carry away the specie. They laughed no longer when the g of bankers said with ironic simplicity, "those gentlemen refuse to pay my bills. I have sworn not to keep them. At their leisure, only, I notify them that I have enough to employ them for months."

"For two million gold drawn from the Bank of England which they have never possessed. The bank took notice; there was something to be done the next morning notice appeared in the journals that he forthwith would pay Rothschild's bills the

Distilled spindender a revenue last year of 000,000. Pretty good for "evil spirits."

Extraordinary Phenomenon—Terrific and Destructive Dust Storm in Buenos Ayres.

On Monday evening, the 19th, our city was visited by the most terrific phenomenon ever known in this or perhaps in any other country. No pen can attempt to convey to those who have not seen it, even the faintest idea of this awful storm, which, while it lasted, seemed to indicate that the world was at an end and chaos come again. All that we read about sand storms in the East, or the darkness of Egypt in the time of Pharaoh, fades before the remembrance. Even the oldest inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, so accustomed to dust-storms, were seized with the utmost terror; never having experienced any thing approaching to it in horror and intensity.

For several hours previous there were indications of the storm all around the horizon, and at ten minutes past five masses of dust clouds passed rapidly overhead, coming from the southeast. Then almost as quick as lightning all was enveloped in total darkness; we can not find a word to express the thick palpable obscurity which hung over and around all. No one could attempt to move, or even seek shelter but all stood rooted to the ground. People in the streets had to remain there, most of the doors shut, and the wind was so dreadful that the strongest brick edifice quaked and shook, as if about to topple over and bury all their inmates in the ruins.

It being dinner hour the hotels were crowded and in the confusion no candles could be got; neither could the gas be lighted, as it was before the hour for turning it on. Meantime the zinc roofs, glass, &c., were blown about in all directions. At the Hotel de Paris, when the glass roof fell in, it was thought the house was falling, and people rushed about madly; some jumped from the corridor into the yard.

About twenty-two minutes past five o'clock day light began to glimmer through the murky canopy of dust, and in five minutes more we could see our running streets absorbing the dust and

ness. The Tribune states that a young man committed suicide from fright during the storm. In the suburbs numerous casualties are mentioned, as also in port.

The Northern Railway suffered much, Palermo platform blown away, and two men killed, Belgrano Station carried away, and the electric wires broken.

The Western Railway has had the stations of Moron and Merio unroofed; also, a shed in the Plaza Once. Forty persons were in the Merio Station when the roof and pillars were carried away; but, happily, all escaped unhurt. The turret of the Merio Church is blown down.

The loss in the river is very severe. A small boat in the roads upset, and it is feared all hands drowned. The captain of an American bark threw out a buoy, but all to no purpose.

The schooner Carlotta capsized in the roads. Several vessels have gone to her relief.

A lighter, with wool bales, was capsized in the canal.

A pilot-boat in the canal was also blown over. Captain and three sailors drowned.

The boat of a Spanish vessel, with pilot and three sailors, capsized in the roads; all lost but one man, picked up by an American outside.

Most people say that such a storm was never before felt in Buenos Ayres. The dust cloud had an angular extent of sixty to seventy degrees, and its force was "nine to ten," being equal to the strongest hurricane.

The police report gives a list of sixty-three roofs and walls blown down in the city; but the fury of the storm was spent on the outskirts, and we hear fresh reports of widespread damage. In one place some shingles were carried a distance of three hundred yards, one penetrating a thatch roof and another cutting open a horse's forehead as though with a knife. Some carts were thrown into a ditch, and in one case a bullock car was seen, with the oxen suspended in the air. A friend of ours was carried off his balcony twenty yards, and then lightly deposited on terra firma.

The consumption of wines in Great Britain last year reached a million gallons per month, just double what it was before the reduction of duties.

The Church Intelligencer.

DEVOTED to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is published at Charlotte, N. C. Terms of subscription, cash in advance.

For six months, \$2 00
For one year, 4 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Fifteen cents a line, or for the space of a line. To yearly advertisers, a liberal deduction on the above will be made.

All Obituary and other Notices charged at one cent per word.

Subscribers desiring to have their Post-Offices changed, will state both where their papers are now being sent, and where they would have them directed in future.

For one month before each subscription expires, a pencil mark on the margin will remind the subscriber to renew his subscription by an early remittance.

All communications should be addressed, John Wilkes, Treasurer, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C. Feb 1

DAILY CAROLINA TIMES, Charlotte, N. C.

IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY, and furnished to subscriber, upon the following terms:

Daily Times, one year, \$10.00
" " six months, 5.00
" " three months, 3.00
Tri-Weekly Times, one year, 6.00
" " six months, 3.00
" " three months, 2.00

The Weekly News, containing twenty-eight columns, a transcript of the Daily Times, is published every Tuesday, at \$3 per annum. Clubs of ten or more, \$2.50, and a copy to the getter up gratis.

Terms of advertising.—In the Daily and Tri-weekly Times, one square (ten lines or less) \$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. A reasonable reduction made for advertisements inserted for a longer period than one month.

Advertisements inserted in the Weekly News at \$1 per square for each insertion.

All letters on business with the above publications should be addressed to,

WARING & HERRON, Charlotte, N. C. Feb 1

The Phoenix.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

THE Daily Phoenix, issued every morning, except Sunday, is filled with the latest news, by telegraph, mail, &c. Editorial articles, Miscellaneous, poetry and stories.

This is the only daily paper in the State outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix, for country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

Weekly Glenside, a home companion, as its name indicates, is intended as a family journal and is published every Wednesday. It will contain eight pages of Forty Columns. The cream of the Daily and Tri-Weekly will be found in its columns.

Daily, one year, \$10.00
three months, 3.00
Tri-Weekly, one year, 7.00
three months, 2.00
Weekly, one year, 4.00
three months, 1.25

Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every oct 24 '65

REVISED!

A NEW SERIES OF

"THE BAPTIST BANNER,"

WILL BE COMMENCED

ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

By the Former Proprietor.

I AM happy in being able to make the above announcement. The Banner will be published every Saturday.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited. \$3.00 per annum. Address

JAMES N. ELLS, Proprietor.

Each newspaper in Georgia and South Carolina will please copy twice, and send bill to J. N. E. sept 28 '65—2

The Chester Standard,

BY GEORGE PITHEK,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CHESTER C. H., S. C.

TERMS: For one month 25 cents, or 75 cents for three months, payable strictly in advance, either in specie or provisions. No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Any person obtaining a club of ten names will receive the paper gratis.

Advertisements inserted at \$1 00 per square (10 lines) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for every additional insertion. oct 24 '65

The Keowee Courier,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PICKENS C. H., S. C.

BY R. A. THOMPSON & CO.

TERMS—One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months, in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. [oct 24 '65]