

The News.

TRI-WEEKLY.

VOL. III.] WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866. 81.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines, (one square,) will be inserted in THE NEWS, at \$1.00 for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.
For announcing a candidate to any office of profit, honor or trust, \$10.00.
Marriage, Obituary Notices, &c., will be charged the same as advertisements, when over ten lines, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The South American War.

THE BRAZILIANS IN A BAD WAY—HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE PARAGUAYANS—LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF MAY 24.

The Opinion, of Montevideo, guarantees the following as a correct return of the losses of friends and foes in the last eventful battle of May 24:

Brazilian officers,	172
Brazilian soldiers,	3,400
Argentines,	800
Orientalis,	225
Total	4,627
Paraguayans killed,	5,993
Paraguayans prisoners and wounded,	210
Paraguayans (wounded) taken away about,	1,672
Total	7,875

Brazilians missing, 156; also some Argentines missing, included above.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES AFTER THE BATTLE.

The *Nacion* correspondent gives the following interesting news, under date Corrientes, June 6:

Both armies in *stetio quo* since the 24th. The Argentines are passing over horses sent by Urquiza from Entre Rios. The Brazilians have not fifteen hundred cavalry altogether, but expect eight thousand horses soon. The allies are without oxen or mules to convey artillery and baggage.

Yesterday morning Captain Alvim took a Brazilian flotilla of five steamers up to Parana to carry over Baron Port Alegre's men; these number ten thousand, mostly cavalry, with some guns. Lopez has planted a battery twenty-eight leagues before the Tranquera de Lereto, which Captain Alvim will have to contend with. Tamandare keeps his vessels below Curupaity; this fort is well manned and mounted by the enemy, as we can see by our glasses; they have staked the river across, and sunk vessels in the channel. The inactivity of the fleet is much commented on here, and it is said Marshal Osorio is disgusted with the Admiral: but this is not true. The fleet must go up, in spite of torpedoes, &c.

After all, the capture of Casupaita would be of little use to us, if the army cannot keep parallel with the fleet. I learn that Lopez estimates his loss on the 24th at three thousand men. Our sick and wounded amount to six thousand five hundred men; but twelve hundred cured have already returned to the camp. Dysentery and fever carry off victims every day. General Netto has arrived sick; and we learn the enemy suffers from the same epidemic. The Cyne leaves today for Buenos Ayres, with more wounded. Civil war threatens soon to break out in Corrientes. The Paraguayans began firing to-day at dawn.

Our loss on the 24th is now ascertained to be over four thousand five hundred men.

The citizens of Asuncion have subscribed fifty doubloons to present an album to Lopez for the recent battle.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE ALLIED CAMP BY THE PARAGUAYANS.

[Cor. Buenos Ayres Standard, June 21.]

PALMAR, ESTERO BELLACO, June 14—8 P. M.

The allied lines have suffered today a terrible bombardment. The first shot by the enemy was fired at noon, a signal for all their batteries to open fire upon us, and this they did instantaneously. At first their shots went rather wide, but they gradually mended their hand, and threw an immense quantity of shot and shell with such precision that most of them burst within our batteries or in the foremost file of our tents. The fire was incessant till after dusk, and at a late hour they again opened on us with sharp volleys of musketry. They set fire to some tents in the Argentine, Brazilian and Oriental lines, but not a large number, and it is quite wonderful that our powder magazines es-

aped with such a shower of bombs bursting all around. At present it is impossible to estimate our losses. Our artillery attempted for a few moments to reply, but then ceased, perhaps owing to the wind being against us. Gen. Mitre must take some decisive step; to fall back would be disgraceful, but to suffer here such terrible work is at least imprudent.

Another account says that the Paraguayans moved down a cavalry force on the 12th, which took up a position in front of Caeceres, on the right flank; Lopez has mounted very heavy siege guns and threw two thousand shot and shell into the allied camp on the 14th, but luckily the shells stuck in the mud and the allies had only thirty killed and wounded. Lopez is drilling recruits.

A correspondent from the fleet says the vessels are three leagues distant from the allied camp, but a picket of men from the *Ivahy* succeeded in three hours in cutting their way through the woods, and were received with jubilation. The flotilla sent for Baron Port Alegre's men is expected on the 19th at the Tres Bocas. A deserter states that Lopez has about thirty thousand men.

Another correspondent states that the enemy's bombardment on the 14th killed or disabled fifty Brazilians and thirty Argentines, and adds: "Something must be done, for we cannot be suffering the enemy's fire without being able to reply." The Paraguayans are completely protected by trenches and rifle pits. They are said to be "making heavy batteries on their right, which may cause great havoc in our left and centre." Baron Alegre's horses must remain in Corrientes for fear of their dying of hunger. The Brazilian fleet does not stir, being still at anchor of the Playa, below Curupaity.

There is now no longer any doubt about the river Paraguay and Curupaity. The sunken vessels in the canal form a sort of cascade; the water dashes over it, and the roaring of the falls can be heard at the Tres Bocas.

History of the Atlantic Cable.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, but known to the public generally as the Atlantic Cable Company, was organized in 1854. In March of that year Mr. Cyrus W. Field, his brother, David Dudley Field, and Mr. Chandler White were commissioned to proceed to Newfoundland to obtain from the Government of the Province an act of incorporation. On arriving at St. John's they called upon the Governor, who convoked the Executive Council the same day. The Governor gave a favorable answer to the Commissioners, and immediately sent a special message to the Legislature, then in session recommending them to pass an act of incorporation, with a guaranty of interest on the Company's bonds to the amount of £50,000, and a grant of fifty square miles of land on the island of Newfoundland, to be selected by the Company. These terms were agreed upon.

GRANTS EXTENDED TO THE COMPANY.

Additional grants were subsequently received from the Governments of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Canada, and the State of Maine; and afterward from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The governmental grants extended to the company are as follows:

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their dependencies.

The exclusive right embraces a coast line extending from the entrance of Hudson's Straits southwardly and westwardly along the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine, and their respective dependencies.

Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of the telegraph to Cape Breton. Similar concessions of additional fifty square miles when the cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Guaranty of interest for twenty years at five per cent. on £50,000.

Grant of £5000 in money toward building road along the line of the telegraph.

Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the Company.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Exclusive privileges for 50 years of landing cables.
Free grant of 1000 acres of land.
A grant of £800 currency per annum for

ten years.

CANADA.

Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the Provinces.
Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Grant of exclusive privileges for 25 years of landing telegraphic cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

STATE OF MAINE.

Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of 21 years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling until the net profits of the company reach 6 per cent. per annum on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 sterling per annum for a period of twenty-five years.

The aid of two of the largest steamships in the English navy to lay the cable, with two subsidiary steamers.

A Government steamship to take any further necessary soundings and verify those already taken.

UNITED STATES.

Annual subsidy of \$70,000 until the net profits reach 6 per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to \$50,000 per annum for a period of twenty-five years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.

The United States steamship *Arctic* to make and verify soundings.

Steamships *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* to assist in laying the cable.

A Government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

By the mails we have the following additional particulars in relation to the laying of the cable:

REPORT BY CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT. July 29.—The steamship *Great Eastern* left Sheerness on Saturday at noon, June 30, and arrived at Bear Haven on Thursday morning, July 5, and received the balance of her coals and provisions. The other steamers joined the *Great Eastern* at Bear Haven, as follows: The *William Cery* and *Terrible* on Friday, July 6, and the *Albany* on the 7th, and the *Medway* on Tuesday, the 10th inst. On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the *William Cery*, and at 2.30 next morning the laying was successfully completed, and the end buried in 91 fathoms, latitude 51.40, longitude 10 degrees 8 minutes; distance from the telegraph house at Valentia 27 1/2 miles, 2 1/2 miles of cable paid out. Wednesday, July 11, Her Majesty's steamer *Racon* arrived at Bear Haven to render all assistance in her power.

Thursday, 12th instant.—The *Great Eastern*, *Medway*, *Albany*, *Terrible* and *Racon* near one another. Service held at Valentia and prayers offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

Friday, July 13th.—The shore end was connected to main cable on board the *Great Eastern* at 2.40 P. M., and the telegraph fleet started for Newfoundland and the *Racon* returned to Valentia. The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order: The *Terrible* ahead of the *Great Eastern* on the starboard bow. The *Medway* on the port, and the *Albany* on the starboard quarter. Weather thick and foggy, with heavy rains. Signals were sent through the cable on board the *Great Eastern* and to the telegraph house at Valentia, 24 1/2 nautical miles, and found perfect.

Saturday, 14th.—Distance run, 108 miles; cable paid out, 116 miles.

Sunday, 15th.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 130 miles.

Monday, 16th.—Distance run, 115 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

Tuesday, 17th.—Distance run, 118 miles; cable paid out, 133 miles.

Wednesday, 18th.—Distance run, 105 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Thursday, 19th.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Friday, 20th.—Distance run, 117 miles; cable paid out, 127 miles.

Saturday, 21st.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 136 miles.

Sunday, 22d.—Distance run, 123 miles; cable paid out, 133 miles.

Monday, 23d.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 138 miles.

Tuesday, 24th.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 138 miles.

Wednesday, 25th.—Distance run, 112 miles; cable paid out, 130 miles.

Thursday, 26th.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 134 miles.

Friday, 27th.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 118 miles, which with the shore end, off Valentia, distances 27 miles, cable paid out 29 miles, making the distance run 169 miles, and paid out 180 1/2.

Arrived at Heart's Content at 8 A. M., July 27th. Average speed of ship from the time the splices was made until we saw land, was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at the average of 5 1/2 miles per hour.

Agricultural.

Plantation Work for August.

The backward spring and cold unpropitious early summer have so retarded the growth of crops that considerable work usually completed in July remains still to be accomplished. Much of the cotton is not yet laid by and the weevils must be kept moving. Cultivation must not be deep enough to reach and to injure the roots of hood crops or it will do at this time more harm than good. Keep the surface pulverized, and as the limbs extend out plow off more and more to the middles not breaking up the beds. Make preparation for picking cotton; cleaning up the gin house for receiving it, preparing baskets and sacks. Picking should commence as soon as the bolls begin to open fully and a hand can pick 40 or 50 pounds daily; comparatively little of this work will, however, be done until next month. In picking great pains should be taken to keep the sorts separate. Manufacturers want the bales uniform, and if there are remnants of two qualities put in one bale, it is really worth in market only what the poorest grade will bring.

Early planted corn is already laid by, but the later planted should be run over with weevils until of proper age to lay by, when the ground should be left level, mellow and free from weeds. This is the month for fodder-pulling; as soon as cured sufficiently, let it be hauled under cover or carefully stacked. Do not pull your fodder too early; wait until the shrinkage has commenced in the grain. It is often pulled so early that the weight of corn and fodder both per acre, is scarcely more than the weight of corn would be, if left undisturbed. Better lose a little in fodder, by some of it drying on the stalk than to injure the grain by too early stripping off the blades. If sunshine is scarce, pretty good fodder may be saved with half a day's hot sun by bundling in small sheaves, stacking, and in a day or two pull down again and cool and dry, when it may be stacked in safety. If the weather is good, cure before stacking. If well cured, secure in large stacks which expose little to the weather, if not, put up in small stacks of eight hundred or a thousand pounds. As taking off the leaves kills the plant immediately, the corn is less injured by not pulling the fodder, but instead thereof cutting up the corn at the ground as soon as the leaves below the ear are mostly yellow or dry, and then putting up in sheaves until thoroughly cured, then taking off the ears when dried sufficiently, and stacking the stalks with the fodder attached. The fodder is not as convenient for feeding to horses and mules, but cattle and hogs will eat up nearly the entire stalk. Or the corn may be topped—that is, as soon as the ears begin to glaze or get hard, the stalks are cut off with the leaves attached, just above the ear, and after curing a day in the sun, they are tied in bundles and cured in sheaves. Any stalks of corn that fail to produce ears, and the drought has caused them to form a large proportion this season, should be cut at the same time and cured in the same manner. They are full of saccharine matter, but require considerable time to cure so as not to mould in the stack.

The great deficiency in provision crops should be made up in some measure, by an unusual crop of turnips. They will be found useful for wintering all farm stock, including horses. English writers say that one feed per day of turnips is very useful in keeping the system of a horse in a proper state. We have no experience on this point. Ruta Baga should be sown at once, if not already put in. The common sorts, Flat Dutch, Red Top, Norfolk, Globe, Yellow Dutch, &c., may be sown from the last of July through August and September, but the best crops are usually made from the August sowings. The ground must be repeatedly ploughed and harrowed until well pulverized. A writer remarks that the "ground should be as much more pulverized for turnips than for wheat, as the seed is finer." A deep, rich, mellow, sandy loam, ploughed deeply but not inverted, is the best for this crop, and cannot be made too rich. They may be sown in drills two feet apart, and thinned to from six to fifteen inches in the drill, or sown broadcast. The drill system gives a chance to cultivate and clear the ground of weeds. The best crops are made where the land has been enriched by cattle and sheep penned thereon. Should you wish manure in the drill, open a wide deep furrow with a shovel plow, scatter manure thickly along this drill, throw a broad bed on the manure with a turning plow, and after raking the bed smooth and even, drill in the seed very thinly. A bottle, with a good cork, in which a small quill is inserted with the ends open, will enable a smart boy to sow evenly about as fast as he can walk. Rake them in very lightly, and as they come up thin to a stand and keep the ground clean, light and mellow.

Keep the earth fresh and loose around Sweet Potato plants, and the grounds free from weeds until the vines cover the patch. Cut and save Hay and Fodder, or pull and make all you can from Crab Grass, Crow foot, Peavine, Bermuda, Millet, blades of Corn and Sorghum. To make good hay, cut the grass before it seeds and cure carefully, with little exposure to the sun and

dew. Yellow or California Clover should be sown this month, or early in the next. The true name is *Medicago Muculata*, or Spotted Lucern. We have seen it a foot high on the 15th of February—a thick dense mass, like a good clover field about to blossom. In rich soils it affords splendid pastures for milk cows from the 1st of February, for three months. As soon as the seed ripens, the ground may be planted in lace corn, or plowed over and left to grow up in Crab Grass. It will seed itself and grow up at the proper season, year after year. We have a small patch of it which we find improves every year. *Trifolium Incarnatum* will probably be equally valuable.

This month is a good time for doing up jobs of all kinds, the farm work not being so pressing. Bushes and sprouts may be grubbed up about the enclosures; materials for compost gathered; ditching done, lots got ready for early sowing of rye and barley for pasturage, old houses and buildings repaired, and gins and running gear got in order for cotton picking. Undergrowth may be grubbed up on the ground to be cleared next winter, which will greatly facilitate the operation then. Prepare now, and house while dry, a good supply of fuel for winter.—*Southern Cultivator.*

VALLANDIGHAN—SECRETARY STANTON'S POSITION.—Washington July 29.—Vallandigham was here in the early part of this week; and importuned by a personal friend, a war democrat of his district, to withdraw from the contest for delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, inasmuch as there was an odium attached to his name (whether justly founded or not) which would tend to lessen the influence of the Philadelphia Convention, should he be selected. Vallandigham refused to give up the contest, claiming that he is a true representative of the people of his district, and as such he will be heard in the Convention, let the consequences be what they may.

An effort will be made in a few days to "smoke out" Mr. Stanton, and force him to take a decided position with regard to the President's policy. He has thus far failed to respond to the call for the Philadelphia Convention, notwithstanding a copy of the circular was sent him the day after it was issued, with the request that he give his views upon the proposed Convention and the principles set forth in the circular. Some days ago his intimate friends privately stated that they knew Mr. Stanton would, in a day or two, send a letter to the Chairman of the National Union Club, endorsing the call. There is good evidence that Mr. Stanton talks differently to his Radical friends, and it is the determination of the President's supporters to compel, if possible, a direct and unequivocal showing from the Secretary of War, so that it may be known whether he is in unison with the Radical sentiment, or an unqualified supporter of the administration.

SUPPRESSED LETTER.—It is whispered in Washington that the President is about to publish the world a lot of letters written to him while Governor of Tennessee. These letters will "show up" in no enviable light a number of distinguished men in the North who are just now bitterly opposing the policy of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Sumner has had a long private interview with the President for the purpose, so says rumour, of dissuading him from making these letters public. The correspondent who gives the above gossip thinks that something more definite will come to light in the course of a week or two.—*Nashville Gazette.*

COTTON SEED OIL.—With the more extensive cultivation of cotton in European colonial possessions, renewed attention has been given to the subject of the oil yielded by the cotton seed. Recent investigations show that an oil may be obtained to the amount of from 15 to 18 per cent. from cotton seed, which is very much cheaper than linseed. The residue is nearly as valuable for fattening purposes as linseed cake. The crude oil answers well for paints and varnishes, and makes excellent soap. The refined is considered little inferior to olive oil.

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* chronicles the death of an elephant in that city, and says he left no estate to be administered upon—his trunk had nothing in it.