

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gaillard & Desportes.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

[VOL. III.—NO. 10.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY GAILLARD AND DESPORTES.

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! there are chances and changes.
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one:
And, through the dark chaos, High Wisdom arranges,
Every success—if you'll only hope on.
Never give up! for the wisest is bold-est,
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup:
And of all maxims, the best is the oldest,
Is the true watchword, never give up!

[From the North Carolina Planter.]

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

These may be assumed as fixed facts in agriculture:

1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or the mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-shell lime, or marl.
2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes,—or in that of oyster shell lime,—or marl—if the land needs liming, also.
4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
5. Mould is indispensable to every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts, rich in the elements of mould.
6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefit prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.
7. Deep Ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of a variety of soil that is not wet.
8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.
9. All wet land should be drained.
10. All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
11. Clover, as well as other grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is more beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slackening lime, salt brine is better than water.
13. The chopping, or grinding grain, to be fed to stock, operates a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.
14. Draining of wet lands and ditches, adds to their value, by making them produce more and better crops—producing them earlier,—and by improving the health of neighborhoods.
15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to manure, lime and labor away.
16. Shallow ploughing operates to improve the soil, while it decreases the crop.
17. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer, than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.
18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.
19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all of the inorganic substances.
20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.
21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide, and apply an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.
22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to har-

row them every second autumn, apply top-dressings, and roll them.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughings; but should never be ploughed while they are wet. If, at such ploughings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, be regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be carried daily, and, in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food, morning and evening.

26. Full compliments of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be as profitably used in farming as any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements is as necessary to an agriculturist as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer or physician with a knowledge of the science of law, or physic.

30. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor devoted to the collection of materials, to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

33. The orchard, to be productive of good fair fruit, requires to be fed as much as does a field of grain. The soils of each require that the substances abstracted by the crops should be restored. The soil should be kept clean and open to the ameliorating influences of the sun, the dews, the rain and the air.

HOPE.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept distressed friend company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way, all the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul sweet stories of the succeeding joys; what comfort there is in heaven; what peace, what joy; what triumphs, what marriage songs and hal-lalujahs there are in that country whither she is traveling, that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST ADDRESSES THE FENIANS.—At a Fenian meeting in New York on Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Curly, a Roman Catholic priest, who was received with the most enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:

We have come here to-night to speak to you about an Irish Republic. [Cheers.] You have heard much of the Fenian organization, and you have met here to endorse the spirit and the resolve of our brothers at home in old Ireland. We have met here to tell the world that Irish independence is the aim and object of the Irish people, and that they will never cease until they accomplish their purpose. England has done all in her power to crush out the Irish spirit of independence, but despite her power and influence, the Irish element was never so strong as to-day, and is undermining her influence all over the world. The Irish people claim the Irish soil as their own, and despite the despotism of a domineering aristocracy and exterminating Government, their claims shall be maintained. The Rev. gentleman concluded a brilliant and argumentative speech amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

At Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th, a negro was hung by a mob for shooting Lieut. Col. Dyer, of the First Tennessee Cavalry.

Bill Arp Addresses the Lebanon Law School and gives His own sad Experience.

MILLEDORVILLE, Feby, 1866.

Messrs. C. C. Cummings and others, Committee:

GENTLE MEN—I have received your kind invitation to address your law school. In the situation by which I am surrounded it is impossible for me to go. I wish I could for I would like to tell you all I know about law, and it wouldn't take me long. I'm now in the law business myself at this place. We are engaged in manufakturin it by wholesale, and after awhile it will be retailed out by the lawyers to any that wants it. Its an easy business to make law, though some of the bills introduced are awfully spelt. To-day I saw a bill, in which "mansicenerly" was spelt with two esses and four esse. But the greatest difficulty is in understanding the law after it is made. Among lawyers this difficulty dont seem to lie so much in the head, as in the pocket. For five dollars a lawyer can luminize some, and more akkordin to pay. But he ought to luminize but one side at a time. The first case I ever had in justice court, I employed old Bob Liggins, who was a sorter of a self-educated tool. I give him two dollars in advance, and he argued the case as I thought, on two sides, and was more luminous agin than for me. I lost the case, and found out afterwards that the defendant had employed Liggins after I did, and give him five dollars to lose my case. I look upon this as a warnin to all clients, to pay bid fees and keep your lawyers out of temptation.

My experience in litigation have not been satisfactory. I sued Sugar Black onst for the price of a load of shuks. He said he wanted to buy some rutness, and I agreed to bring him a load of shuks for two dollars. My wagin got broke and he got tierd a waitin, and sent out after the shuks his self. When I called on him for the pay he seemed surprised, and sed it had co him too dollars and a half to have ' shuks hauld, and that I jestly owed him a half a dollar. He was bigger than I as so I swallowed my bite and sued him. His lawyer pled a set off for haulin. Hled that the shuks was unsound; that they were bard by limitations; that theydnt agree with his cow, and that he n'r got any shuks from me. He spoke out an hour, alluded to me as a swar, and went out 45 times. The bedeviled jur went out and brought in a verdict agin me for fifty cents and four dollars for costs of suit. I haint saved nary shuk on my plantation since, and I dont intend to till it gits less expensive. I look upon this as a warnin to all folks, never go to lw about shuks, or any other small circumstance.

The next trouble I had was with a feller who I hired to dig a well. He was to dig it for twenty dollars, and I was to pay him in meat and sal, sich like. The vagabond kept gittin along until he got all the pay, but hadnt got nary foot in the grown. So I made out mykkount, and sued him as follers, to wit:

Old John Hanko Bill Arp, Dr.
To 1 Well yeddint dig, \$20.

Well, Haaks, hired a cheap lawyer, who rared round extensively, and sed a heap of funny tigs at my expense, and finally dismissed his case for what he called its "ridikulousardum." I paid those costs and went home sadder and a wiser man. I pulled on my little cabin and moved it some 3 yards nigher to the spring, and I've dnk nity little well water since. I look upon this case as a warnin to all folks not to pay for any thing till you've got it, peshially if it has to be dug.

The next law as I had I gained it all by myself by thorse of circumstances. I bought a man's site that was given for the hire of a jiggeboy, Dick. Findin he wouldnt pay me, I sued him before old Squire McGinnis, belevin it was sich a dead thing that tiddit couldnt keep me out of a verdict. The feller's attorney plead failure of consideration, and non est faktum and ignis fatuus, a infancy, and that the nigger's name went Dick, but Richard. The old squire was powerful secesh, and hated the Yankee amazin. So, after the lawyer had got thugh his speech and finished up his read from a book called "Greenleaf," I forwared to an attitood. Stretchin forth my arm, ses I, "Squire McGinnis, I would atsur, if this is a time in the history of our affliated country when Federal law books should be admitted in a Southern patriot's court? Haven't we seceded forever from their foul domination? Don't our flag waver Fort Sumter, and what, sur, have we vot to do with Northern laws? On the vestirst page of the gentleman's book I sed the name of the city of Bosting. Yes, and it was written in Bosting, published Bosting and sold in Bosting, where th don't know no more about the hire of sigger than an ox knows the man that will a his hide." I sed some more things that is piated and patriotik, and closed my eament by handin the book to the squire. He put on his spectacles, and after look at the book about a minit, sez he,

"Mr. Arp, you n have a judgement, and I hope that frehonesty and forever no lawyer will propm to come before this honorable court th pisen documents to prove his case. He do, this court will take it as an insult and send him to jail."

I look upon this case as a warnin to all folks who gamble law, to hold a good hand and play itell. High justice and patriotism are winn trumps.

After this I had difficulty with a man by the name of Kohan and I thought I would ent go to law, but would arbitrate. I bought Tom Swillins at a dollar a bushel if he couldnt do any better, and if he could do any better was to come back and give me the p'rence. The stamp went off and sold the wheat to Kohan for a dollar and five cents, and Kohan knowd all about his kontrakt with me. Me and him like to have fit, but we finally left it to old Josh Billing to arbytrate. Old Josh deliberated on ' thing for three days and nights, and finally brot in a award that Kohan should have the wheat, and I should have the p'rence. I haint submitted no more cases to arbitron since, and my advice to all peepul is arbytrate nuthin if your case is honest for there aint no judge there to keep one man from tickin the other. An honest an don't stand no chance nowhere ex'p'n in a court house with a good law to back him. The motto of this case is, ar to arbitrate nuthin but a bad case, any take a goo' lawyer's advice and pay him for it before you do that.

But got Fretman—I didnt, but my lawyer Marks did. Fretman was a nutmeg school teacher who had gone round my neighborhood with his school articles, and I put dow for Troun and Calhoun to go, and intend to see seven or eight more if he p'sed himse right. I soon found that the little nuffer wasnt believin in anything, and 'n inquiry I found that Nutmeg was given over to long recesses, and was employin his time chiefly in carryin on with a shrabul sized female gal that was goin to 'm. Troup sed he heard the gal quese herself one day, and he knowed Fretman was a squeezein of her. I don't min 'll be blamed if the Yankees shall be a secesh ourn. So I got mad and took the ardon away. At the end of the term the man sued me for eighteen dollars, and sed a cheap lawyer to kollekt it. Before his time I had learned some sense about a lawyer, so I hired a good one, and spread my pocket book down before him, and told him to take what would satisfy him. And he tuk. Old Phil Davis was the justice. Mark made the openin speech to the effect that every professional man ought to be able to illustrate his trade, and he therefore proposed to put Mr. Fretman on the stand and spell him. This motion was fout hard, but he agreed with old Phil's notions of "high justice," and says he, "Mr. Fretman you will have to spell sur." Mark then swore him, that he would give true evidence in this case, and that he would spell every word in Dan'l Webster's spelling book correctly to the best of his knowledge and belief, so help him, &c. I saw then that he wert tremblin all over like a cold wet dog. Says Mark, "Mr. Fretman, spell tisk;" well he spelt it, puttin in a ph and zh and a gh and a sh, and I dont know what all, and I thought he was going up the first pop, but Marks said it was right. He then spelt him right strait along on all sorts of big words, and little words, and long words and short words, and afterwords and he knowed em all, till finally Marks ses, "Now sur, spell Ompompymusuk." Fretman drawd a long breath and sed it wasent in the book. Markers proved it was by an old preacher who was setting by and old Phil spoke up with power, ses, Mr. Fretman you must spell it, sur." Fretman was sweatin like a run down filly. He tuk one pass at it and missed.

"You can come down, sur," says Marks, "you've lost your case." And shore enuf, old Phil, give a verdict agin like a davo. Marks was a whale in his way. At that same court he was about to nonsuit a doktor because he didnt have his diploma, and the doktor beg'd the court for time to go home after it. He rode seven miles and back as hard as he could lick it, and when he handed it over to Marks very triumphantly, Marks ses, "Now, suri you will take the stand and stranslate this Latin into English, so that the court may understand it." Well, he jest caved, for he couldnt do it.

He lost his case in too minits, for the old squire said that a doktor who couldnt read his diplomee he had no more right to praktis than a magistrate who couldnt read the license that to jine two coupled together. This is a warnin to all professional men to understand their bisness, and the moral of the case is, that a man ought to be squeezein the gals when anybody can see him. But I dont want it understood that I'm agin it on proper okkashions and in a tender manner. There aint no squeezein necessary.

But I must close this brief epistle.

Yours, truly,
BILL ARP.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the Freedman's Buro have had me up, bekause Mrs. Arp turned off her nurse for not talking baby talk to her child. She sed my wife throwd a cheer at her head. The lying husby was therr a wearin Mrs. Arp's collar and shawl that she'd stole. I plnted em out to the Buro, and left in defiant disgust. The moral of this is "to stand your grown" or nurse your babies yourself.

THE NEW STYLE OF HAIRDRESSING.
—The ladies have adopted the "Whirlpool" as the name for the substitute to the "Waterfall." The "Rivulet" is worn by those who have enough of their own grown hair to allow it to trail behind naturally or hang in tresses. The "Frizzle" of all the hair on the head is denominated by sailors as the "Hurricane at sea," or the "Fright on land." The variegated colors of hair so frequently worn of late are said to be increasing in popularity. Red, auburn and dark brown manage extensively.

The Church Intelligencer,

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oct 24 '65

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oct 24 '65

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BY JULIAN A. SULLY.

THE Daily Phoenix, issued every morning, except Sunday, is filled with the latest news, (by telegraph, mails, &c.) Editorial Correspondence, 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 issue of the week.

Weekly Gleaner, 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.

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oct 24 '65