

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gaillard & Desportes.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1866.

[VOL. III.—NO. 20.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY GAILLARD AND DESPORTES.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

"THE NEWS" is published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at \$6.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

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 seventy-five cents for each subsequent publication.

Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

Contracts will be made in accordance with the following schedule:

1 column 1 mo. \$ 20.	1 column 6 mo. \$ 75.
1 " 1 " 30.	1 " 6 " 100.
1 " 1 " 45.	1 " 6 " 120.
1 " 3 " 45.	1 " 1 year 100.
1 " 3 " 60.	1 " 1 " 120.
1 " 3 " 75.	1 " 1 " 200.

Contracts will also be made for smaller spaces and for all periods over a month.

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.

Work for the Month.

The severity of a part of the past month, has somewhat retarded, in many cases, the thorough preparation of the land for crops. It hence, becomes necessary to keep your Plows running every moment. Break up your lands close and deep. The benefits of deep plowing (especially on stiff soils) in our hot and dry climate are incalculable. A thorough subsiding of all our corn lands, would double our crops, and be fully equal to a heavy coat of manure. Indeed, on any land fit to make corn, subsoiling and no manure, would be safer than surface plowing and manure. We have not yet obtained many regular subsoil plows, but a long sharp "rooter" running deeply in the furrow after the "shovel" or "turning plow," will do very well. With this preparation of the land—with the corn dropped so that the hill, when planted, will be a little below the general surface—with such manure as you can get, scattered around or over the hill, and gradually worked in as you "work" your crop, you can hardly fail of a good and beautiful return for your labor. Recollect: "The best half of the work is done, when a crop is well-planted."

Be sure to plow deep!—then use all the manure you can get—we care not how you supply it, either under or over the corn; anywhere, so that the roots can feed on it most readily, (and it unquestionably decomposes sooner at or near the surface,)—and, finally, keep the surface free from weeds, constantly stirred, and break no roots in working your crop. Plant your crop so as to avoid late spring frosts, and you have, in brief, the whole secret of corn growing in this climate.

Sorghum, or "Chinese Sugar Cane," now ranks as one of our indispensable crops, and should be planted early, largely and everywhere. The price of cane syrup and cane sugar is so high, that sorghum is largely grown in the Middle and Western States—notwithstanding the great variety of other crops—and is very profitable. Sugar will be so high, that sorghum will be a standing crop for years to come. A crop of syrup-cane and ripe seed, and an after crop of good forage, can easily be made from the same roots, if the seed is planted very early—say a few days after corn. Preparation, planting, and cultivation precisely the same as corn, except that the seed must not be covered so deeply, and the stalk should stand in 3 or 4 foot drills, five or six inches apart in the drill.

Prepare, also, for a large crop of Sweet Potatoes, by bedding out your seed, manuring heavily, and throwing up deep, mellow and broad ridges. Go in for a big crop! By having the ground manured, and the ridges thrown up, you can plant out the "draws" as fast as they grow large enough, taking advantage of every spare hour. No matter how dry the weather is—a little "grooting" or "pudding" of the roots, or the use of a gill of water for each "draw," will insure you a good stand.

Sorghum, Corn in the drill, Egyptian and other Millet, Hungarian grass, and all valuable annual grasses or forage plants, should be largely cultivated this year, so that our horses, mules, milch

cows, hogs, &c., may have an abundance of summer and winter food.

Lucern is one of the most profitable crops to which a small patch of an acre or two of the best land on the farm can be applied. It can generally be cut for the first crop about the time this reaches our readers. Prepare the land deeply, manure well, plant on low beds, just wide enough to cultivate between, and sow in drills. It takes, we believe, 5 to 7 lbs. per acre, if carefully sown. March is the best month for sowing.

COTTON.—We have little more to say upon this topic, than what appeared in the January number, only insisting that the preparation shall be deep and thorough; that it shall be manured as far as possible, and that it be not planted too early, while the ground is still cold. Further, from all we can learn, we think there is altogether too much of a mania for cotton-planting abroad. It is certain that food crops will pay to the extent required to sustain our population; and with a prospective duty upon cotton, of what it originally cost to raise it, its production to the extent of a full crop would be ruinous. Give us the full enjoyment of the fruits of our labor, and we will be more inclined to work for big crops. We should enlarge on this point, but find all that need be said, in an article elsewhere, from the Southern Banner.

CHARLESTON AND GEORGIA.—We notice in several of our Georgia exchanges favorable remarks concerning the market of this city, which do great credit not only to the good feeling of the editors, but also to their good sense and sound judgment. It must be evident to every impartial observer that it is to the interest, not only of the South, but also of the great West, to have another port of delivery besides New York.—New York at present monopolizes the commerce of the country. All monopolies are impositions. New York City is no exception to the rule. Imports and exports alike pay heavy commissions for passing through that port. Immigrants to this country are there swindled to the amount of millions of dollars annually. It may seem like a wild dream to talk of Charleston coming in competition with New York, but such a thing is in the future. Charleston was once the more important place. She may be again. A shallow channel has hitherto been the greatest barrier to success. A harbor deeper and better than that of New York is not a hundred miles away. Already an enterprise is on foot to make that harbor the harbor of Charleston. It is notorious fact that, during the past winter, goods of many and various kinds have been sold here cheaper than at the North.—The Charleston merchants have very large and increasing stocks of Northern and European goods. The latter they are able to dispose of at the same or less prices than they command in Northern markets. Even the goods that are manufactured at the North are sold here at such small profits, that it is difficult to conceive how the freight and storage are paid. The interest taken in Cincinnati in the subject of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, shows what importance the great West attaches to the development of Charleston as a port of trade. We affirm, and we challenge contradiction, that Charleston offers inducements to the merchants of the interior of this State and of Georgia and North Carolina which no other city can equal or even approximate.—South Carolinian.

BUSINESS WITH THE SOUTH.—Could the majority in Congress understand the bad effects of legislation, alike upon the temper of the people, and upon the business of the country, it seems to us, they would pause in their mad career. But for the noble and patriotic stand taken by the President, the business of the country would be greatly disturbed and as it is, owing to the course of events in Congress, no one knowing when the Southern States will be admitted, feels any security of the future. Many contemplated enterprises, intended to benefit labor and trade, we know, have been checked and destroyed, by the ruinous measures proposed in Congress, and the almost ferocious temper which has attended their introduction. By and by the rebound will come from the terrible strain upon good faith and good will, and we advise members of Congress to "Remember Milo's fearful end, Wedged in the oak he strove to rend." N. Y. Express.

Romance of the War—Thrilling Adventures of a Young and Beautiful Woman.

Among the many thrilling events of the late war none can exceed the adventures of Mrs. Loretta DeCamp, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. DeCamp whose maiden name was Roach, was born in the West Indies, in 1838, and is now about twenty eight years of age. At an early period her parents moved to the United States and settled in the parish of St. James, Louisiana. The current of her life ran smoothly on, until the outbreak of the war for the Southern independence, when, fired by enthusiasm in, as she thought, the cause of liberty, she donned the male attire and was among the first to rush to arms. Raising a company of cavalry and equipping it at her own expense, she proceeded to Virginia and there served for eight months on the Peninsula, under the command of the celebrated Colonel Drenx, before her sex was discovered. When this occurred she was at once mustered out and ordered home. Instead of obeying the order she proceeded to Columbus, Kentucky, and was serving with General Polk at the evacuation of that place.

She proceeded to Island No. 10, but not being satisfied with the manner in which affairs were conducted there, she left and went to Fort Pillow, where she was elected 1st Lieutenant in Captain Phillips' company of Independent Tennessee Cavalry. With her company she proceeded to Corinth, and reported to General A. S. Johnson. At the battle of Shiloh, Captain Phillips fell mortally wounded, and the command then devolved on her. While gallantly leading her company in a charge, she was twice wounded and carried from the field. After the retreat to Corinth she was taken to New Orleans for surgical treatment, and when the city fell into the Federal hands she was amongst those taken prisoner. After a confinement of several months, she was paroled and soon after exchanged.

Proceeding at once to Richmond, the distinguished female soldier was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Adjutant-General's department and ordered to report to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, commanding the district of Atlanta. Upon reporting she was assigned to duty with the Provost Marshal, as chief of detective and military conductor. Serving for several months in this capacity, she met Maj. DeCamp, of the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, to whom she was engaged to be married previous to the war. The ceremony was then performed at Atlanta, and from the dashing Lieut. Roach she was transferred to the sober Mrs. Maj. DeCamp. From this time her services ceased as an officer in the field and she engaged in secret service—sometimes in the Confederacy, again in England, and then in Canada. In 1864 she spent several months traveling in the United States, and even went as far as the Sioux country in Minnesota. Her husband, who was taken prisoner in the fall of 1862, while serving with his regiment in Georgia, was carried to New York. After a long and arduous seige she at length succeeded in getting him paroled in January, 1865; but he lived only eight days after his release from prison. Subsequent to the death of her husband (in January, 1865,) she proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, to watch over the interests of the Confederate prisoners confined at Camp Chase.

After the final collapse of the Confederacy Mrs. DeCamp remained in the North until January, when she returned to her home in Louisiana; but remaining there only a few days she proceeded to Memphis, and purchased a stock of goods which were shipped on the ill-fated steamer Miami, which was blown up on the Arkansas in February. She was one of the two ladies who were saved, but with the sacrifice of all her baggage and goods. By an unfortunate oversight on the part of her merchants, her goods were not insured, and consequently, she lost her all.

Mrs. DeCamp is now in this city, and sojourning at the Southern Hotel. Many who served in the Confederate army will remember the dashing Lieut. Roach, of whom so much was said in Mobile and Selma in 1863. Our space will not permit a full recital of her adventures.—St. Louis Republican, 1th.

Why are country girls' cheeks like a good print dress? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color

A NEWSPAPER AUTHOR'S TROUBLES.

Ah, here it is, I'm famous now—
An author and a poet;
It really is in print, ye gods!
How proud I'll be to show it!
And gentle Katy; what a thrill.
Will animate her breast,
To read those ardent lines and know
To whom they were addressed.

Why, bless my soul! here's something strange—
What can the paper mean;
By talking of the "graceful brooks
That gander o'er the green?"
And here's a "t" instead of "r."
Which makes it "tipping rill,"
"We'll seek the shad" instead of "shade,"
And "hell" instead of "hill."

"They look so—" What! I recollect
'Twas "sweet" and then 'twas "kind"—
And to think the stupid fool
For "bland" has printed "blind."
Was ever such provoking work?
'Tis curious, by-the-by,
How anything is rendered blind
By giving it an "i."

"Hast thou no tears?" the "t's" left out,
"Hast thou no 'sars" instead—
"I hope that thou art dear" is put
"I hope that thou art dead."
Who ever saw, in such a space,
So many blunders crammed?
"Those gentle eyes bedimmed" is spelt
"Those gentle eyes be d—d!"

"The color of the rose" is "nose;"
"Affection" is "affliction,"
I wonder if the likeness holds
In fact as well as fiction?
"Thou art a friend"—the "r" is gone!
Who ever would have deemed
That such a trifling thing could change
A friend into a "hend."

"Thou art the same" is rendered "lame,"
It really is too bad;
And here, because an "i" is out
My "lovely maid" is "mad;"
They drove her blind by poking in
An "i," a process new,
And now they've gouged it out again
And made her crazy too.

Where are the muses fled that thou
Shouldst live so long unsung,
Thus rent my version, here it is—
"Shouldst live so long unhung!"
"The face of woman's love is thine,"
An "h" commences "fate"—
How small a circumstance will turn
A woman's love to hate!

I'll read no more! What shall I do?
I'll never dare to send it!
The paper's scattered far and wide,
'Tis now too late to mend it.
O Fame! thou cheat of human bliss!
Why did I ever write?
I wish my poem had been burnt
Before it saw the light.

Let's stop and recapitulate,
I've "dam'd her eyes," that's plain;
I've told her she's a "lunatic,"
And "blind" and "deaf" and "lame."
Was ever such a horrid hash
In poetry or prose?
I've said she was a "hend," and praised
The color of her "nose!"

I wish I had that Editor
About a half a minute—
I'd bang him to his heart's content,
And with an "h" begin it
I'd jam his body, eyes and nose,
And spelt it with a "d,"
And send him to that "hill" of his
Which he spells with an "e."

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—An intelligent correspondent of the "Columbia Phoenix," writing from Washington, says:

"The internal revenue, for the upper part of the State of South Carolina, is to be assessed and collected as soon as the organization of the offices can be completed. No taxes will be assessed or collected on any subjects of taxation prior to 30th May, 1865, which is the date of the establishment of the collection districts in South Carolina, except the taxes on incomes, which will be collected for the incomes of 1864, and since. All manufactures, distilled liquors, and other subjects of taxation, produced or accruing since 30th May, will be assessed and taxed. It is thought in the departments and elsewhere here, that the oath of office will be so modified, at least in regard to postmasters and revenue officers, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining Southern men who can take it. A decision has already been made, allowing payment for stationery, office rent, postage, &c., to the officers of the internal revenue in the South, who, as yet, cannot draw their salary by reason of the oath."

CURIOUS ENCOUNTER.—Two boys had a queer collision in Norwich, Conn., the other day. They were running in the streets in opposite directions, hidden from each other by the enormous dimensions of an intervening heap of skis. One of them was knocked out of his senses and injured internally, and the other had his head bruised.

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, for the first insertion; and ten cents for each subsequent insertion. To yearly advertisers, a liberal deduction on the above will be made.

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, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C." oct 24'65

REVIVED!

A NEW SERIES OF "THE BAPTIST BANNE,"

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

DAILY CAROLINA TIMES,

BY WARING & HERRON. Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

THE DAILY TIMES will be furnished at \$10.00 per annum, in advance. THE TRI-WEEKLY TIMES will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and supplied for \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.

The Weekly News

This paper, containing twenty-four columns, a transcript of the "DAILY TIMES," will be published every Tuesday morning and mailed to subscribers at \$4.00 per annum. It will contain all the Political, Commercial, Agricultural, Financial and other important news, and will be specially devoted to the advancement of the interests of our Agricultural and Mechanical or laboring population.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

For one square, (10 lines or less,) \$1.00 for each insertion. Advertisements not limited, will not be discontinued without a written order, and will be charged at full rates. sept 16'65—

The Chester Standard,

BY GEORGE PITHER, 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 Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ANDERSON C. H., S. C., BY HOYT & HUMPHREYS.

AT Three Dollars per annum in United States currency, or Two Dollars a year in specie.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements inserted at the rates of One Dollar per square of twelve lines for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries and Marriage Notices charged for at those rates. oct 24'65

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, 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 issues 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.

Single copy, 10 cents
Three months, 3 00
Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00
Three months, 3 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 insertion. oct 24'65