

# THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gallard & Desportes.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1866.

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## 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 " 30.	" 6 " 100.
" 1 " 45.	" 1 " 120.
" 1 " 60.	" 1 " 120.
" 1 " 75.	" 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.

### Wonderful Optical Delusion.

Professor Pepper's new optical lectures at the London Polytechnic Institution are well calculated to puzzle the curious and create a large amount of wonderment. The lectures are entitled "Half Hours with Sir David Brewster." At each lecture the Professor introduces some of the discoveries of that distinguished philosopher, including that known as the "kaleidoscope." An interesting history of the latter invention is given, and its really beautiful effects shown.

But the most surprising and wonder creating features of Professor Pepper's new lectures are what he has named the "Modern Delphic Oracle" and "The Fairy Casket." In introducing the former, the Professor calls upon the audience to call to mind ancient Greece. The curtain rises, and the interior of a Grecian temple is disclosed. Drapery in the background is pushed one side, and a figure, classically costumed, and reading intently a scroll which he holds in one hand, advances. The professor explains that the figure must be supposed to represent a noble Athenian, erudite and highly gifted. Through an acquaintance which he had formed with one of the priests of Isis, the learned individual gets possession of a sacred scroll, which informs him that, by means of certain charms and incantations, he can hold converse with the dead. He proceeds to do so at once; and, after some formalities, he calls upon Socrates. Slowly the curtain, through which the Athenian before appeared, is drawn aside, and a head, apparently floating in the air, is disclosed. There seems to be no mistake about the head being human. It is apparently, Socrates, and seemingly "all alive."

Gradually the eyes open and look about most naturally, and in obedience to the demand of the Athenian the voice of Socrates is heard pronouncing his own opinion of the decision of his judges. To render the illusion as real as possible an instrument is placed in front of the stage, which has the effect of throwing a strong reflection on any object that comes between it and the prepared wall at the back of the stage. The reflection of the head, and the head alone, on the background, adds much to the bewilderment with which every spectator, not in the secret, witnesses. Besides, as the head delivers itself the beautiful lines with which it is intrusted, the beard is observed to move with each articulation of the voice. Yet the who's is, as the Professor takes some trouble to remind his audience, when any fresh cause for surprise is unfolded, nothing more than a simple illusion.

The "Fairy Casket" is equally surprising. It consists of a strong table some four feet high, with four legs, which are open to the inspection of all. On this table is deposited a large glass box, of nearly the same size as the table. The whole is covered with drapery, when it is brought in front of the stage, close to the footlights. The closest inspection is invited. On the covering being removed the table and glass box, as above described, appear. The glass box seems to contain black velvet and charcoal. The professor opens the box and fills it still further with what appears to be more charcoal. He then

orders his assistant to shut down the glass lid and cover the box. In a few minutes the box is uncovered and it appears to be filled with white satin instead of black velvet, and roses instead of charcoal. A white satin cushion is taken out of the box, and after it a real live fairy is handed up from its depths, nimbly extricates herself, and bows her acknowledgments of the greetings with which she is received.

The box is again covered and uncovered. The result is that the black velvet and charcoal again appear in the interior. The contents of the box are again produced. They consist of a large black cushion and a most interesting looking little negro, who, after jumping out of the box, throws himself in a kneeling attitude and appealing to the audience, says "Am I not a man and a brother?" These are the two principal illusions which have been, we understand, drawing such vast numbers to the Polytechnic ever since their production.

### Discouraging from Florida.

We are permitted to make the following extract, says the Columbia Phoenix, from a letter received by a gentleman in this District, who has a large landed interest in Florida. It presents a gloomy aspect of affairs in that State:

"I am glad to see that you are in such fine spirits, and pray God that your predictions may all be verified. I see, however, no reason for any such calculations as you make. Surely the same state of things do not exist in South Carolina that exist here. My large plantation, that used to occupy about fifty hands, has ten negro croppers on it, this year. General Owens has none on it; and I don't know of a single plantation that has anything like the lands on them that they had formerly except yours and John Hopkins'. I think Martin sold me about fifteen or sixteen hands; only two or three of them your former negroes. Colonel Yongue could not get any hands, and I was present, the other day, when his fine plantation was sold at \$5 per acre; stock and everything sold. There are hundreds of plantations in Florida this year, that are lying idle for the want of hands to cultivate them. The free negro will never do regular plantation work if he can possibly avoid it. And the foreigner is no more to be relied on than the free negro. Edward Lewis, Scott and Graddick, went to New York and brought on Irish, Germans, &c., and were for a time very much pleased with them; but they have all left; could not stand regular plantation work in the South. We, in Florida, don't know what have become of the negroes. Feaster has eight hands, Croxton none, Adamson four, and so in regard to hundreds of others. The negro women are lying about the cabins idle. As for myself, I see nothing but ruin staring us all in the face.

"BLESS GOD, IF THIS AIN'T MASS JEFF."—A colored man, a true and faithful servant, now in the service of Capt. Thomas Jett, an old and esteemed citizen of this County, came into our office yesterday, to get Capt. Jett's papers. In looking around, he espied a picture of Colonel Jefferson Davis hanging on our walls. He walked up to it, and exclaimed, "Bless God, if this ain't Mass Jeff." Upon inquiry, we learned that the man had formerly belonged to Mr. Laughlin, a connection of the Davis family, and knew Mr. Davis well. He left our office with tears in his eyes. Will somebody show this to Mr. Greeley and Senator Sumner?—Vicksburg Herald, 6th.

OUTRAGES.—We regret to learn from the Abbeville Banner that on last Friday one of the garrison at that place was shot and severely wounded, at Hodge's Depot, in that District, by some unknown person. The people all denounce the outrage, and a public meeting has been called for next Saturday to express the sentiment of the people against these lawless deeds.

This violence and crime should be promptly put down everywhere. It is working evil to the State, and playing into the hands of the radicals.—Columbia Phoenix.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1764, passed the following: "Resolved, That no member of the Legislature will be allowed to come into the House barefooted."

Cor. Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

### From Mormondom.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 26.

One year ago, the banner of religious freedom was unfurled in Utah, and the "Gentiles" of this city are now permitted un molested to assemble together for divine worship. Every Sabbath service is held in Independence Hall, and our pastor, the Rev. N. McLeod, who is a bold and fearless man, preaching the Word of God in the morning and evening. He has now commenced a series of lectures on the vices of polygamy. On the occasion of these lectures the hall is crowded both with Mormons and "Gentiles." Every observer can easily understand now that the power of the Mormon hierarchy has passed its zenith, and is now slowly but surely declining. The dark principles upon which is built the foundation of Mormon religion are fast melting away in the light of truth, as knowledge and civilization advances in Utah. The blind, deluded victims of the One-Man Power are having their eyes opened now to the deception their leaders have practiced upon them, and one by one the fairest and most intelligent of their daughters have abandoned the church of Later Day Saints and come over to the "Gentile" party. Even in the face of these glaring proofs of the decay of his empire in the hearts of his people, the false Prophet Brigham employs threats, entreaties, and commands to inveigle his reluctant followers into polygamy. It would seem that, believing his own desperate situation and the consequences of his dark career of crime when the hand of justice shall be laid upon him, he has determined to involve others in the same mighty ruin with himself. Not will there be proofs lacking to condemn him when his day of trial comes. The Mountain Meadow massacre, that dark page of crime in the annals of Utah's history, is one fearful evidence of the secret power and atrocity of the Danite Band of this city, of which Brigham Young was the grand master.

Judge Titan, from this city, has recently departed for Washington, carrying with him an order signed by Brigham for the execution of a company of wealthy men who were to start from Salt Lake to California in the spring. The secret atrocities perpetrated here in the days when the "Gentiles" had scarce ly set foot upon this soil, have not yet reached the public ear in the State, but I hear the Government is now turning its attention to the affairs of Utah. The States have a more enlightened comprehension of the peculiar institution of Utah, and in the downfall of Mormonism, its crash will be heard and hailed by those who have anxiously awaited its death struggles beyond the pale of those Western hills.

STREET ETIQUETTE.—Some fair Georgian who evidently makes good use of her bright black eyes, reports the following rules for etiquette, which we cordially commend to the careful consideration of the many prospective Chesterfields in the town:

1. Gentlemen in walking should keep their hands in their pockets. It shows their gait and figure to advantage, keeps the hands warm and out of other people's pockets.
2. In the afternoon congregate in front of the hotels and saloons, and at the street corners. Then upon a lady passing set up an equine cackination (translated horse laugh). This will be giving them an exalted opinion of your taste and refinement.
3. Keep to the centre of the sidewalk. By this means others in meeting you will not know which side to pass; when they attempt to step in the same direction with them. This shows an agreeable variety in a promenade.
4. If you see a person on the opposite side of the street whom you wish to interrupt, cry out as loud as possible to him, "Ho! Jones!" of course Jones will show to passers by that you take a great interest in the fate of Jones.
5. When turning a corner, walk rapidly and with your eyes in an opposite direction. You may meet somebody, and give them an opportunity to study "astronomy by daylight."
6. Dog fights are an agreeable variety with which to "spice" city life; therefore encourage them by your presence, and get up a few bets as to which will win.

### Fort Sumter.

A correspondent writing from Charleston harbor, gives the following animated description of that famous locality:

In the centre, in mid canal, like a grim sentinel stands Fort Sumter, bowed, broken, and desolate. A shapeless pile of earth and sand, and brick, it bears no likeness to its former self. Where the new cross of the Confederacy and the palmetto flag of General Ripley were so proudly flying in April and July of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, only one single banner, and that the red white and blue, now waves.

Scarred and cracked, its walls seem ready to fall. The face towards Cumming's point is crushed and broken into a steep hill of mingled sand and brick, and shot and shell. The face towards Fort Moultrie by a solid work of interwoven palmetto logs. Yet the structure of the fort is scarred and cracked and broken, above and around, and behind these additional defences. The casemates, closed and covered by immense framework of heavy beams, and this again thick with earth, can be entered only by winding passages, damp and dripping with moisture. The casemates entered, it would hardly seem possible that human being could have lived any length of time within them. The guns were slimy and mouldy, and the carriages were sweating with a slimy moisture.

Climbing out of the stone port hole and through the more widely extending one in the palmetto logs, you could look down around the base of the fort, where the ceaseless tide had woven over each of the stones a mantle like thick, green, wet floss, and see fragments of shell and broken bolts. You could look to the right and see where the wall had crumbled and fallen into the sea. You could look above and see the logs rent and gashed, and the brick wall with great scars and ragged cracks, and wide seams, as though a little more of the storm of iron shot would have beat it down beneath the surface of the sea. You would look to the left and see the closed ports, the rough repairing, the unbroken parapet.

In the interior the sandy earth was supported in its irregularity by numberless fascines and gabions, and dotted here and there by dark holes which admitted us into the damp caverns. What had been the parade was now green and slimy with the stagnant moisture, over which was scattered pieces of an old exploded gun, scraps of iron hoops, a few decayed barrel staves, iron and leaden shot scattered from schrapnel, and bits of soiled clothing and broken bayonets. From the tall flag staff in the centre, a small Union banner was waving. And this was all that remained of Fort Sumter.

### REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Hall's Journal of Health says:

There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advantage.

1. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water and a stiff brush.
2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the day time only.
3. By means of ripe fruit and berries, coarse bread and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.
4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet always clean, dry and warm.
5. It is most indispensable to have the fullest plenty of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.
6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air, in some form of interesting, exhilarating and unwearied exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.
7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.
8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefitted or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth item of universal application.
9. Take but a teaspoonful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.
10. Continue yourself to coarse bread of corn, rye or wheat—to ripe, fresh perfect fruits and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean meats, boiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia by their constipating tendencies.
11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to occasion no discomfort whatever.
12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition, in pleasant ways; that is half the cure in many cases.

A daughter of the Hon. W. F. Mangum formerly U. S. Senator from North Carolina, is now teaching school in that State.

### 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 paper 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 BANNER,"  
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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 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, etc.) Editorial Correspondence, Miscellany, 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.

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 section. 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