

# THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gaillard & Desportes.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 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 " 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.

## Letter from General Early—Mexico—His Views after an Extensive Tour and Extended Visit

HAVANA, April 15, 1866

To the Editor of the New York News.

SIR—I have just returned from Mexico, after a sojourn of three months in that country. Having received from Virginia several letters of inquiry in regard to the prospects for emigrants to Mexico, and having learned that many persons in that as well as the other Southern States desire to emigrate, I will state, through your columns, the result of my own observation and the information received from others on whose judgment I could rely. I must state, in the first place, that my personal observation of the country was confined to what I saw in passing and repassing over the stage route from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; the greater part of my time having been spent in the latter city.—The lands in the Cordova district and about Orizava, through which the stage route passes, are unquestionably rich, and intelligent gentlemen, who had seen other parts of the country, informed me that there were other districts in which the lands were very rich, and capable of being made very productive by the proper use of capital and labor. But colonists will have many difficulties to encounter in all of them. There has been no systematic effort to survey or ascertain the locality of the public lands, until that recently made under the superintendence of General Magruder, Chief of the Land Office. All the lands at Cordova which have been surveyed as public lands have been already parceled out, and have supplied but a small number of colonists. Land titles in Mexico are in a very unsettled condition, and but few men know the boundaries of their own lands. So uninformed is the Government itself in regard to the lands to which it has claims that, in making a contract with General Hardeman, of Texas, for the survey of the public lands in Durango, the whole risk and expense of discovering those lands have been thrown on him, and he is to receive compensation only in the event of his being able to find and survey the lands, the Government not even undertaking to furnish him protection against guerrillas and robbers, while he is engaged in fulfilling his contract. The lands offered by private individuals in alternate sections to colonists, so far as I am informed, are in remote districts, where the Liberals, or Dissidents, as they are called, have control, and the Government can afford no protection. The very highly colored accounts of the country and its resources which have been published, and the expectation of a large influx of emigrants which have been excited, have caused proprietors having lands for sale to increase enormously the prices asked for them, and many persons who have recently arrived in the country have been unable to procure lands either from the Government or from private individuals. The legitimate consequence of all this has been that many are returning in a great state of dissatisfaction with others, who relied on the delusive promises of aid from the Government, and themselves not only without the means of obtaining lands, but of returning to their former homes. It is exceedingly difficult for

those who have succeeded in getting lands to procure labor to put them in a state of cultivation, as the native population cannot be relied on for that purpose. All idea of procuring assistance from the Government must be abandoned by those who desire to emigrate to the country. I have no doubt that Mexico has resources which, under a stable government and with capital and labor sufficient, are susceptible of a very considerable development; but those who go there expecting to find the beautiful and fruitful land which is described in some of the published accounts, will be doomed to as sad a disappointment as that experienced by the old Spanish conquerors in their search for the fabled Eldorado. On the railroad which is being constructed from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, practical and experienced engineers, contractors and mechanics may find employment, but otherwise very few positions are open to those who do not wish to cultivate the soil. Physicians who can speak the language can get permission to practice their professions, but beyond this there is no opening whatever for any of the learned profession.

As to the stability of the Government, I will state that I have no information, except what may be obtained by any sojourner in the country who cannot speak the language. Though I remained in the national capital for nearly three months, I did not see, even casually, so far as I know, the Emperor, Empress or any Minister of the Government, nor did I seek to see them. I think, however, I am warranted in saying that any one who desires to make Mexico his permanent home must do so without reference to the duration of the present Government. Information as to the length of time which that Government is to be maintained in the country is not to be obtained in Mexico.

I have not advised any of my personal friends to emigrate to the country, and my knowledge is not sufficient to justify me in now giving any positive advice either way; but, though my own determination to remain in exile is unchanged, I feel a deep interest in the welfare of all my countrymen of the Southern States, and the knowledge which I obtained from my own observation, as well as from the information of others, is sufficient not only to authorize me, but, in my estimation, to make it my duty to advise all those who are desirous of seeking new homes not to give up their present ones and emigrate to Mexico, until they shall have examined the country in person, or ascertained through some friend on whose judgment and experience they can rely, that their situations will be bettered. Above all, let no man who has a wife and children carry them to Mexico until he has secured a certain home and a fair prospect of support for them. By observing this caution much disappointment and suffering will be avoided.

I send this communication to your paper for publication, as I have no doubt that in that way it will sooner reach the mass of the readers for whom it is intended than in any other.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY.

## THE TRIAL OF EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

A Washington telegram to the Northern papers thus alludes to a recent attempt to inaugurate the trial of the Hon. Jefferson Davis:

"The call of States being completed, the next business in order the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Julian, which then went over under the rule, declaring that it is the deliberate judgment of this House that the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, for the crime of treason or other crimes of which he stands charged, and his prompt execution, if found guilty, is imperatively demanded by the people of the United States, in order that treason may be adequately branded by the nation as infamous, and the repetition of the crime, as far as possible, be prosecuted."

This man Julian was publicly cowhided at his home district, for insulting remarks, by one of his fellow citizens. The most blatant Bonapartes Furiosos are the most cowardly; the truly valorous are the most conservative. And so it is the world over.

"The bravest are the tenderest,  
The loving are the daring."

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

## Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The *National Republican*, which usually speaks "by the card," says that "the law officer of the Government, under instructions of the President, is preparing to have Jefferson Davis arraigned before the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, which meets at Norfolk, Virginia, on the first Monday in May, upon the charge of high treason. Nothing will prevent this action but the intervention of Congress or the refusal of Chief Justice Chase to try the case."—On the other hand, the intelligent Washington correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: "Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts, who was selected some months since by Attorney General Speed as his associate counsel in the trial of Jefferson Davis, is here in daily consultations at the Attorney General's office. This had led to a report that the trial is to take place at once in Virginia, but I am confident that it has not been so determined, and that the trial may take place in Tennessee."

"But the opinion is gaining ground that nothing can be gained by the trial of the arch conspirator for treason, under a Constitution so framed by the men of '76 that rebellion can with difficulty be recognized under it as a crime. The District Attorney of Virginia does not hesitate to say that while the jury would adopt any indictment that he might frame and thus secure a trial, conviction would be impossible. And it would be the same in Tennessee, although it is by no means certain that the Senate will render a trial there practicable, by confirming the nomination of Judge Stansberry. As for a trial by military commission, it is simply out of the question, for the day for those unconstitutional tribunals (so the Supreme Court has decided) has gone by. So on the whole it is more than probable that Mr. Davis will be released, and that our Government can thus display its magnanimity and clemency."

## A War Anecdote.

Colonel Heros Von Borecke who is writing for Blackwood a story of his adventures as aid to Gen. Stuart during the war, tells the following story:

One of the Yankee officers, who, as I was later informed, was the Colonel of the regiment that had effected its escape from Harper's Ferry, had attracted my attention by his gallantry and the excellent disposition he made of his troops. I saw him again, galloping very near us on a handsome gray horse, quickly discovering our weak points, and posting and instructing his men accordingly. After having left him undisturbed for some time, I thought it necessary to put a stop to his proceedings, and selecting a couple of my infantry men who had been pointed out to me as the best shots, I made across the open space in front of our lines directly towards him. Having arrived within reasonable distance, I ordered my sharpshooters to fire at the daring colonel, who was moving along at an easy gallop, without paying me the slightest attention. After several bullets had whistled quite close to him, he suddenly halted, and turning round, advanced a few steps, and made me a military salute in the most graceful manner possible. Then calling out to one of his men to hand him a carbine, he raised the weapon, took deliberate aim at me, and sent his ball so close to my head that I thought it had carried away a lock of my hair. I saluted him now, on my part, and wheeling round quietly, both of us rode back to our respective lines. So courtesies are sometimes exchanged in the midst of hostile conflict.

**CROPS IN ALABAMA.**—The *Chambers (Ala.) Tribune*, of the 14th, says that the wheat in that county is unusually fine, and most of the corn is up and flourishing, and the farmers are planting their cotton, of which an immense amount is being put in. The editor says that the freedmen are doing remarkably well, there being less complaint than in most sections, perhaps resulting from the fact that there is no military or Freedmen's Bureau in the vicinity for them to flee to.

A party of negro soldiers entered the house of Mrs. Rogilio, near Vicksburg, last week, and after stripping it of all the valuables left taking a son of Mrs. Rogilio with them, whom it is feared they have murdered, as he has not been heard from since.

## A Wife Wanted.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a St. Louis paper:

WANTED.—I have lived solitary long enough. I want some one to talk at, quarrel with—then kiss and make up again. Therefore I am ready to receive communications from young ladies and blooming widows of more than average respectability, tolerable tame in disposition, and hair of any color. As nearly as can I judge of myself, I am not over eighty nor under twenty five years of age. I am five feet eight, or eight feet five, I forget which. Weigh 135, 315 or 531 pounds, one of the three; I recollect each figure perfectly well, but as to their true position I am somewhat puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair dyed by nature and free from dandruff. Eyes buttermilk brindle, tinged with pea green. Nose blunt, according to the Ionic order of architecture, with a touch of the composite and a mouth between a catfish's and an alligator's—made especially for oratory and the reception of large oysters. Ears palmated, long and elegantly shaped.—My hair is a combination of dog's hair, moss and briar brush—well behaved, fearfully luxuriant.

I am sound in limb and on the negro question. Wear boots No. 9, when corns are troublesome, and can write poetry by the mile, with double rhyme on both edges—to read backwards, forwards, cross-wise diagonally. Can play the Jew's harp or bass drum and whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in my morals, and first-rate at ten-pins; have a great regard for the Sabbath and never drink unless invited.

Am a domestic animal, am perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirt buttons are all right. If I possess a pre-eminating virtue it is of forgiving every enemy whom I deem it hazardous to handle. I say my prayers every night, mosquitoes permitting; as to whether I snore in my sleep I want somebody to tell. Money is no object, as I never was troubled with it, and I never expect to be. I should like some lady who is perfectly able to support a husband, or if she could introduce me to a family where religious example would be considered sufficient compensation for board, it would do just as well.

## THE GREATEST LIVING CURIOSITY.

—Passing by Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon, we dropped in to visit Miss Ann Eliza Leak. She is undoubtedly one of the greatest living curiosities, and the dexterity with which she uses her feet is really wonderful. In her appearance there is nothing repulsive. On the contrary, she is not only intelligent, but in every respect interesting. She writes with her toes better than the majority of people write with their hands. It is clear and legible, and the specimen before us would pass for good writing. Certainly no one would for a moment suppose that it was executed with a person's toes, and it would be difficult to impress us with the belief did we not witness the operation. Miss Leak is something of a rhymster. Here is what she punned and placed in our hand with her toes:

I'll write a little bit

For your especial benefit.

ANN E. LEAK.

We also witnessed several other specimens of her toe work, in the shape of needle work, in the shape of embroidery, hair braids, and needle work. She went through the operation of crocheting, embroidering, knitting, sewing and eating, all of which was done with astonishing ease and even quickness. Miss Leak was born without arms, and was raised and educated near Griffin, Ga. She is certainly one of the greatest living curiosities, and is worthy of being visited by our citizens generally. One large tidy, crocheted by Miss Leak from Georgia cotton, spun at Griffin during the war, will be drawn for as soon as the chances, thirty in number, at \$1 per chance are taken. Miss Leak will hold her levees for a few days longer at Masonic Hall.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

**PETROLEUM IN SOUTH AMERICA.**—The petroleum beds of the province of Irejrey, South America, have been examined, and it is found that for the distance of 25 leagues the beds abound with bituminous matter which yields kerosene. From the experiments thus far it is found to be very pure and not giving that offensive smell usually found with kerosene.

## 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 \$5 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, mails, 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 Gleason, 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

## REVIVED!

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 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 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]