THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
By Gaillard, Desportes & Co.
In Winnsboro,' S. C., at $6.00 per annum, in advance.

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT $3.00 PER ANNUM.

The News. TRI-WEEKLY.

VOL. III.] WINNNSBORO, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866. 70.

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.

A Monster Enterprise.

Away up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, so high in the air that water and air lose their respective gravity, and sticks of wood refuse to float on its surface, is a beautiful sheet of water, called Lake Tahoe, by 1,500 feet the highest body of water on earth, ever navigated by a steamboat. Surrounded by mighty peaks, whose summits are clothed in mantles of eternal snow, while they look down on valleys where eternal summer reigns, this lovely lake seems beyond the reach of civilization, and consecrated to solitude forever.

But science has already seized upon it as a fit subject for another of her triumphs, and a daring engineer, Col. A. H. Von Schmidt, of this city, has determined to turn its vast volume of water to a practical use. He has incorporated a company with a vast capital, and will actually commence the work next month of tunneling the mountains to draw its pure waters to the California side. The waters are to be turned into the channel of a stream and carried over the hills which skirt the valley of the Sacramento, thence through canals among the Placier mines, down to the level of the capital city; thence across the valley towards Coast Range, and ultimately to San Francisco.

This enterprise would, if carried out, supply a dozen interior towns with delicious water, of a purity unknown elsewhere, provide the miners with water to carry on their work during the dry seasons, irrigate thousands of acres of now unproductive land, making it blossom as the rose, and lastly, supply, for the time to come, the teeming millions who will inhabit San Francisco.

It will take a life-time to carry out the plan in [illegible] Schmidt, who engineered to complete the Spring Valley Water Works, by which San Francisco is supplied with water from a distance of forty miles, is confident of its feasibility. The route by which the water would reach San Francisco is nearly 200 miles long; but nevertheless Von Schmidt is thoroughly in earnest, and as I said, proposes to commence work next month. To any man who has scaled the dizzy heights of the Sierra, and seen the tremendous obstacles to be overcome, the project looks like the freak of a disordered imagination, but the child may be already born who will live to see it a fact accomplished.—*Quien Sabe? -San Francis Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

DANGER OF STEEL COLLARS.—We mentioned the other day that young men had been poisoned by the arsenic contained in the enamel of steel collars being absorbed into their systems. It seems the steel collar also has its dangers for the wearer. The inventor of steel collars is an Englishman of the name of John Smithson. Smithson, who is six feet high, went recently to a tavern in Oxford street, London, where the doorway is so low that he was obliged to stoop to enter the house. The act of stooping caused the points of the steel collar which the unfortunate man had on to be forced into the neck, and Smithson fell to the ground, uttering a terribly cry. He was raised up, covered with blood. A doctor was immediately sent for, who pronounced the wound to be a most serious one, and the life of the patient in imminent danger.

BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING.—At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, Mr. Sylvester stated that he had tried the experiment of making butter by burying the cream in linen and that in another bag to keep it clean, which he buried about eighteen inches deep, and after 24 hours he took it up and found the cream as thoroughly converted into butter as it is by churning. It is just in the condition butter is when it is "come" without being adhered by the dasher. It was worked in the usual way, and made as good butter as ever was churned.

It is positively asserted in New York papers that First Assistahu Postmaster-General Randall will succeed Secretary Harlan in the Interior Deparment in a few weeks.

GEN. LEE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Times*, writing from Lexington, has the following concerning Gen. Lee: "He has a comfortable house well furnished; and while his salary is not large, his every want is supplied and oftentimes anticipated.

Every stage that enters the village brings him a parcel or box, sent by Express, and these boxes and parcels contain almost every imaginable thing from books and pictures down to clothing and provisions.

These boxes come from every quarter of the globe, but chiefly from Baltimore.

The other day, a little girl living some four miles in the country, sent the General a present of apples, and the very next evening, to her great joy, and the amazement of her parents, Gen. Lee rode up, alighted, entered the house, and, after returning his thanks, paid his little friend a visit of some length.

He is not at all unsociable, is free, yet cautious in conversation, but his visits are made chiefly to the ladies.

Sometimes his patience is tried by persons requesting him to sit for his picture or bust, and on one occasion he was heard to declare that he had rather stand the fire of half a dozen of the best marksmen in the army of Northern Virginia, than be vexed by the continued solicitations of artists, photographers and the like. He was particularly worried a few weeks ago by an old lady from the South, who insisted on having a lock or even "three threads of his hair, which she promised faithfully to carry back to a young female friend in Alabama or Georgia."

After considering the difficulty, he persuaded the old lady to put up with a photograph in place of the lock of hair. General was firm. He is also annoyed by letters on all sorts of subjects. One of these lately received, was from an old woman in England, who sent him a bill for four dollars, which a man of his name, Robert E. Lee, had borrowed from her in 1862. As the old lady was evidently in earnest and the letter genuine, the General promptly replied, and proved an *alibi.*

The New York *Herald* says there is a great want of Southern fire-eaters just now at Washington, D. C., where there are a lot of Radical Congressmen, all anxious for a renomination, and all extremely doubtful about their chances of getting it. They feel that nothing will save them from oblivion except some stirring excitement that shall make martyrs of them, and cause out-burst of popular sympathy in their favor. For a good flogging, a trifling and not very painful stab or pistol shot, not necessarily vital, they will pay roundly. If the attack upon them could be made by a notorious Southener and were performed in public and accompinied by the phrase, "Let me kill this great Union patriot," or words to that effect, five hundred dollars would not be too much for the job.

THE POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND. The succession of royal poets—or Poets Laureate—from the time of the "Father of English Poetry," have been as follows, with the date of their accession to office:

Geoffry Chaucer,	A. D. 1373
Henry Scogan,	1400
John Kay,	1461
Andrew Barnard,	1485
John Skelton,	1510
Edmund Spencer,	1590
Samuel Daniel,	1599
Ben Johnson,	1615
Sir W. Davenant, Kt,	1638
John Dryden,	1670
Thomas Shadwell,	1689
Nahum Tate,	1693
Nicholas Rowe,	1714
Laurence Eusden,	1719
Colley Cibber,	1730
William Whitehead,	1758
Thomas Wharton,	1785
Henry J. Pye,	1790
Robert Southey,	1813
William Wordsworth,	1813
Alfred Tennyson,	1850

A Botanical Wonder.

A Boston journal describes an extraordinary "frost flower" of Russia, which has been produced, it is said, in a temperature of artificial cold, in the following words:

This wonderful plant, or rather flower, is found only on the Northern boundaries of Siberia, where the snow is eternal. It was discovered, in 1863, by Count Swinoskoff, the eminent Russian botanist, who was ennobled by the Czar for his discovery. Bursting from the frozen snow on the first day of the year, it grew to the height of three feet, and flowers on the third day, remains in flower for twenty-four hours, and then dissolves itself into its original element—stem, leaves and flowers being of the finest snow. The stalk is about one inch in diameter; the leaves, three in number, in the broadest part are an inch-and-a-half in width, and are covered with infinitesimal copes of snow; they grow only on one side of the stalk, to the North, curving gracefully in the same direction.

The flower, when fully expanded, is in shape a perfect star. The petals are three inches in length, half an inch wide in the broadest parts, and tapering sharply to a point. These are also interlaced one with another, in a beautiful manner, forming the most delicate basket of frost-work that the eye ever beheld, for truly this is of frost-work the most wonderful.

The day after the birth of the "flower of snow" are to be seen on the extremities thereof, trembling and glittering like diamonds, the seeds of this wonderful flower about as large as a pin's head. The old botanist says, when first he beheld this flower:

"I was dumb with astonishment; filled with wonderment, which gave way to joy the most ecstatic on beholding this wonderful work of nature, this remarkable phenomenon of snow; to see this flower springing from the snowy desert—born of its own composite atoms. I touched the stem of one lightly, but it fell at my touch, and a morsel of snow only remained in my hand."

Gathering some of the flowers in snow, in order to preserve the little diamond-like seed, he hied to St. Petersburg with—to him—the greatest prize of his life time. All through the [illegible] were kept in ing, the Court of St. Peters[illegible] year following, lighted with the bursting forth [illegible] derful "frost flower." Our friends in Boston succeeded in obtaining several of the seeds, and all through the summer and autumn they have been imbedded in snow. brought at great expense from the White Mountains and coast of Labrabor; and they now have the most unbounded satisfaction and pleasure in announcing that all signs are favorable to the realization of their fondest hopes, the production of the "flower of snow." The snow and ice are in a large glass refrigerator, with the thermometer forty-five degrees below zero, and the solid bed of snow has already begun to show little fissures and a slight bulging in the centre, unmistakable evidences of the forthcoming phenomenon.

THE GREAT EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a late number, thus gives the English view of the Irish emigration:

"Although labor is scarce and wages high in every part of Ireland, the exodus to America is rapidly on the increase. From Cork alone an average of fifteen hundred embark weekly, and from the other Irish ports the emigration to the New World, by way of Liverpool, is proportionably rapid. The master wish of every Irishman belonging to the lower middle and lower class seems to be to leave his country forever, an object which the Irish paterfamilias seeks to attain by sending forward across the Atlantic his hardiest and most promising sons and daughters, provided with all the money he can raise, to earn more for the transport of the rest of the family. In this way, not only an immense amount of labor, but also an immense amount of specie is daily lost to Ireland, and acquired by America. The young and the industrious, the flower of the population, depart—the old and the feeble and the sickly remain behind, awaiting impatiently the transmission of means to follow. It is deplorable that this should be so, but so it is.

ARRESTED.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th says Lieutenant H. W. Hendricks, of the police, assisted by detective officers Farrel and Cotes, has succeeded in ferreting out and arresting a number of colored men charged with being implicated in the murder of B. S. Rhett, Esq., on Tuesday last. The parties have been committed for trial. Lieutenant Hendricks and his associate officers are entitled to the thanks of the community for their vigilance and persevering efforts in this case as well as in the breaking up of the recent band of burglars who infested this city. The investigation of the parties accused will come up this morning.

The total of men furnished by the State of New York during the rebel lion falls but little short of 475,000

Miscellaneous.

UTICA, N. Y., July 7.—The Machine Works of Rogers & Co., near this city, were consumed with their contents on Wednesday. Loss upwards of $200,000.

BOSTON, July 7...Geo. Peabody has made another gift of $100,000 to the Institute established by him at South Denvers.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money and other necessary relief is being sent forward liberally to the sufferers by the Portland fire. The Board of Stock Brokers has subscribed $3,000, and the Corn Exchange, $1,000. Private contributions are coming in. Boston has already subscribed $25,000 in private contributions; Newburyport $10,000. There will be a general movement in the Northern cities of this character. The fire in Portland was caused by a boy throwing a fire cracker among some shavings. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in relief of the Portland sufferers, Mr. A. A. Low, President, and Col. Elliott F. Shepherd, acted as Secretary. On motion of Moses A. Grinnell, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to collect subscriptions. Capt. Noyes announced to the meeting that himself and others had already collected five thousand dollars, and forwarded it to Portland. The Board of Health and Quarantine Commissioners, have determined to remove their buildings from Seymour's Point to West Bank. Two cases of cholera are reported to-day. There were four cases of sun-stroke yesterday and several are reported to-day. The thermometer at 8 a. m., was 94; at 3 p. m., 97.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The latest advices from Mexico represent the [illegible] wane. The Liberals are more united, and there are large accessions to their ranks from the Imperialists. They have gained several important victories recently, and are now beseiging Tampico, which they are likely to capture. The idea of annexation to the United States widely prevails and is popular among the Liberals. The yellow fever has abated in Vera Cruz.

News via Sans Francisco states that the Liberals have taken Santiago, and threaten San Blas and Tepic.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Cholera report for the week as made to the Board of Health yesterday, shows twenty-two cases, six were genuine cases of Cholera beyond doubt, and four were fatal.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Paymaster Paulding, has been found guilty of the charges preferred in connection with the defunct Merchants' National Bank, and sentenced to be cashiered, to pay five thousand dollars fine, and an imprisonment of one year.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senate—Mr. Morgan presented the remonstrance of the New York Chamber of Commerce, against the passage of the bill pending in the House; the remonstrants state that the Tariff Bill would be injurious to the commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the country, and would not increase the revenue of the Government. It was referred to the Financial Committee. The bill to increase and fix a military peace establishment was called up and read, but prior to any action on it, the Senate adjourned.

The House was engaged in the consideration of the Tariff bill.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following is one of the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina:

"No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department of the State."

A foreign letter-writer speaks of Tennyson as "holding England's lyre." He must have seen the poet reading *The London Times*

News Summary.

Stewart's wealth is now estimated at fifty millions.

An old Italian in Memphis was beaten to death by five Austrians recently. This is the opening of hostilities.

The wheat crop in North Carolina is said to be an average one. Corn and potatoes promise a large yield.

Every inhabitant of the United States pays three cents a day for internal tax alone to the United States Government, or the amount is at that rate.

Cincinnatti has subscribed nearly a million dollars to the new Southern Railroad, thence to Knoxville and Charleston.

One thousand carts, containing one hundred thousand dollars worth of furs, are on their way to St. Paul from the trapping country.

It is estimated that upwards of fifty thousand sheep have been killed by the recent severe weather in Ohio and Michigan.

Artemus Ward was met, on his landing in England with an offer of £4,000 and all expenses paid for a lecturing tour of six months.

The finance of Austria are considered in a desperate condition, and yet her debt is only $1,200,000,000—about one-third of ours. Her population is greater than ours.

The cholera is slowly progressing in New York from the quarantine to the city. The weather is represented to be favorable to the preservation of health.

An investigation into the Southern cotton frauds is to be had in the House. They are estimated at $10,000,000, exclusive of an immense amount of other stealings.

Philadelphia is dissatisfied because none of her citizens have represented the State in the United States Senate for thirty-five years, and none have filled the Governor's chair for sixty years.

[illegible] explosive compound, [illegible] glycerine, has been brought to light. This chemical mixture is called sodium amalgam. It is never manufactured in large quantities, though it has been advertised for sale in San Francisco, one firm claiming to have as much as two hundred ounces for sale. The amount is not large, but when it is understood that the explosive power of one ounce of sodium is equal to that of about twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, or two and a half pounds of nitro-glycerine, it can readily be conceived that even fifteen or twenty ounces exploded in one place would create immense havoc. And when one further reflects that even so little a thing as a spoonful of water coming in contact with two hundred ounces of sodium would cause an explosion equal to that which would be occasioned by the ignition of 5,000 pounds of powder, or the concussion of 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine, we can form some conception of its tremendous destructive power.

The Boston public library contains 123,000 volumes. Its largests contributors are Joshua Bates, of London, who gave $100,000 worth of books, and Theodore Parker, who left 11,000 books and 3.000 pamphlets. In 1865 nearly 195,000 books were lent, on an average of 708 per day. The greatest number given out in a single day was 1,464 The superintendent reports a constant improving character in the circulation, and that it is tending strongly to the more substantial and useful class of books.

WORTH KNOWING.—Professor Blot said, in his last lecture at Boston, on Saturday, that flour should never be kept in barrels or boxes, but in cloth bags, and this mode of keeping is all that makes European flour better than American. Horse flesh, he said, was inferior to beef, though there are efforts being made to introduce its use into France, on account of its cheapness.

The cartoon of the last "Kladderadatsch or "German Punch," represents a big spider, adorned with the Emperor Napoleon's head, waiting quietly in its large web, while all kinds of insects, representing the other European States, are flying and caught in it, to be devoured in time by the Imperial glutton. Beneath are Rouher's words in the Corps Legislatiff "Honest neutrality and liberty of action."

President Johnson has subscribed the sum of five thousand dollars towards the new Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church in Washington.