

# THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gaillard & Desportes.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1866.

[VOL. II.—NO. 135.]

## 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 " 20.	" 6 " 100.
" 1 " 45.	" 6 " 120.
" 3 " 45.	" 1 year 100.
" 3 " 60.	" 1 " 120.
" 3 " 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, Obsequy Notices, &c., will be charged the same as advertisements.

### PROSPECTUS

### OF THE Weekly Record.

THE subscribers will commence in the City of Charleston, early in November, a Family Journal, to be known as the WEEKLY RECORD.

It will contain eight pages of fine paper and clear type, and will make when bound, a volume of permanent value.

While containing all the latest religious intelligence from the Churches at home and abroad, it will also contain a weekly digest of social, mercantile and political intelligence, as well as general information on literary, scientific and agricultural subjects, making a journal acceptable to the city and country reader.

Ministers throughout the South, acting as agents and receiving subscriptions, will be entitled to a copy.

### TERMS.

For one copy for six months, \$2 00

For one copy for one year, 4 00

### CLUB RATES.

For ten copies to one address, for six months, \$16 00

For ten copies to one address, for one year, 30 00

All subscriptions to date from the first of the month in which received.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

One square \$2 00; every subsequent insertion \$1 00.

Contracts made on reasonable terms.

U. S. BIRD, F. A. MOOD.  
Address "Weekly Record," Key Box No. 3.  
Oct. 24/65.

### The Charleston Daily News.

AS native Carolinians, the publishers will naturally look to the interest of their own State, and to that of the South; and as citizens of the United States they will not be wanting in the proper amount of devotion and respect for the General Government. Every effort shall be made to make the DAILY NEWS a first class newspaper, and in every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

Our terms, for the present, will be at the rate of \$10 per annum. Subscriptions received for 3, 6 and 12 months, payable in advance.

Advertising.—One square, ten lines, one insertion, One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Each continuation, Seventy-five cents.

Less than a square, Fifteen cents per line for first insertion; Half Price for each continuation.

Postmasters and others throughout the country, who may interest themselves in procuring subscriptions, will be allowed the usual per centage.

CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON,  
Proprietors,  
No. 18 Hayne St. Charleston, S. C.  
Oct 24/65

### EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.

### Internal Revenue Guide.

BEING an abstract of the Internal Revenue, a full Direct (or Land) Tax Laws of the United States, with Schedules of Taxation, Licenses, Stamp Duties, Exemptions, showing the Rates under the various Tax Law since July 1, 1862, and intended for the general information of the Tax-Payers; to which is added an Abstract of the Acts of Congress passed during the War, relative to Abandoned Lands and other matters of general interest. By E. J. Elford, Attorney at Law, Greenville, S. C., Assessor of the Internal Revenue Tax for the Third Collection District in South Carolina.

The Book will contain about 72 pages, and will be issued in a few weeks. Price 50 cents per copy, with a liberal discount to the trade. Orders must be accompanied with the cash to secure attention. Address,

G. E. ELFORD, Publisher,  
Oct 24/65 Greenville, S. C.

### The Camden Journal.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CAMDEN, S. C.,

BY J. T. HERSHMAN.

Oct 24/65

### 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 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

### 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 \$8.00 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 cub 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. Obsequies 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, 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 insertion. Oct 24/65

### OFFICIAL.

### HEADQUARTERS,

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
Charleston, January 1, 1866.

### [General Orders, No. 1.]

I. To the end that civil rights and immunities may be enjoyed; that kindly relations among the inhabitants of the State may be established; that the rights and duties of the employer, and the free laborer respectively, may be defined; that the soil may be cultivated and the system of free labor fairly undertaken; that the owners of estates may be secured in the possession of their lands and tenements; that persons, able and willing to work, may have employment; that idleness and vagrancy may be discountenanced, and encouragement given to industry and thrift; and that humane provision may be made for the aged, infirm and destitute, the following regulations are established for the government of all concerned in this Department:

II. All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to testify because of color or caste.

III. All the employments of husbandry or of the useful arts, and all lawful trades or callings, may be followed by all persons, irrespective of color or caste; nor shall any freedman be obliged to pay any tax or any fee for a license, nor be amenable to any municipal or parish ordinance, not imposed upon all other persons.

IV. The lawful industry of all persons who live under the protection of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws, being useful to the individual, and essential to the welfare of society, no person will be restrained from seeking employment when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor hindered from traveling from place to place, on lawful business. All combinations or agreements which are intended to hinder, or may so operate as to hinder, in any way, the employment of labor—or to limit compensation for labor—or to compel labor to be involuntarily performed in certain places or for certain persons; as well as all combinations or agreements to prevent the sale or hire of lands or tenements, are declared to be misdemeanors; and any person or persons convicted thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or by both such fine, and imprisonment.

V. Agreements for labor or personal service of any kind, or for the use and occupation of lands and tenements, or for any other lawful purpose, between freedmen and other persons, when fairly made, will be impartially enforced against either party violating the same.

VI. Freed persons unable to labor, by reason of age or infirmity, and orphan children of tender years, shall have allotted to them by the owners suitable quarters on the premises where they have been heretofore domiciled as slaves, until adequate provision approved by the General Commanding, be made for them by the State or Local authorities or otherwise; and they shall not be removed from the premises, unless for disorderly behavior, misdemeanor, or other offence committed by the head of a family or a member thereof.

VII. Able bodied freedmen, when they leave the premises in which they may be domiciled, shall take with them and provide for such of their relatives as by the laws of South Carolina, all citizens are obliged to maintain.

VIII. When a freed person domiciled on a plantation refuses to work there, after having been offered employment by the owner, or lessee, on fair terms, approved by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, such freedman or woman, shall remove from the premises, within ten days after such offer, and due notice to remove by the owner or occupant.

IX. When able bodied freed persons are domiciled on premises where they have been heretofore held as slaves, and are not employed thereon or elsewhere, they shall be permitted to remain, on showing to the satisfaction of the Commanding officer of the Post, that they have made diligent and proper efforts to obtain employment.

X. Freed persons occupying premises without the authority of the United States, or the permission of the owner, and who have not been heretofore held there as slaves, may be removed by the Commanding officer of the Post, on the complaint of the owner, and proof of the refusal of the said freed persons to remove after ten days notice.

XI. Any person employed or domiciled on a plantation or elsewhere, who may be rightfully dismissed by the terms of agreement, or expelled for misbehavior, shall leave the premises, and shall not return without the consent of the owner or tenant thereof.

XII. Commanding officers of Districts will establish within their commands respectively, suitable regulations for hiring out to labor, for a period not to exceed one year, all vagrants who cannot be advantageously employed on roads, fortifications and other public works. The proceeds of such labor shall be paid over to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to provide for aged and infirm refugees, indigent freed people, and orphan children.

XIII. The vagrant laws of the State of South Carolina, applicable to free white persons, will be recognized as the only vagrant laws applicable to the freedmen; nevertheless, such laws shall not be considered applicable to persons who are without employment, if they shall prove that they have been unable to obtain employment, after diligent efforts to do so.

XIV. It shall be the duty of Officers com-

manding Posts, too see that issues of rations to freedmen are confined to destitute persons, who are unable to work because of infirmities arising from old age, or chronic diseases, orphan children too young to work, and refugee freedmen returning to their homes with the sanction of the proper authorities; and in ordering these issues, commanding officers will be careful not to encourage idleness or vagrancy. District Commanders will make consolidated reports of these issues tri-monthly.

XV. The proper authorities of the State in the several municipalities and Districts, shall proceed to make suitable provisions for their poor, without distinction of color, in default of which, the General Commanding will levy an equitable tax on persons and property sufficient for the support of the poor.

XVI. The constitutional rights of all loyal and well disposed inhabitants to bear arms, will not be infringed; nevertheless this shall not be construed to sanction the unlawful practice of carrying concealed weapons; nor to authorize any person to enter with arms on the premises of another against his consent. No one shall bear arms who has borne arms against the United States, unless he shall have taken the Amnesty oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865, or the Oath of Allegiance, prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated December 8th, 1863, within the time prescribed therein. And no disorderly person, vagrant or disturber of the peace, shall be allowed to bear arms.

XVII. To secure the same equal justice and personal liberty to the freedmen as to other inhabitants, no penalties or punishments different from those to which all persons are amenable, shall be imposed on freed people; and all crimes and offences which are prohibited under the existing laws, shall be understood as prohibited in the case of freedmen; and if committed by a freedman, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner as if committed by a white man.

XVIII. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship.

XIX. Persons whose conduct tends to a breach of the peace, may be required to give security for their good behavior, and in default thereof, shall be held in custody.

XX. All injuries to the person or property committed by or upon freed persons, shall be punished in the manner provided by the laws of South Carolina, for like injuries to the persons or property of citizens thereof. If no provision be made by the laws of the State, then the punishment for such offences shall be according to the course of the common law; and in the case of any injury to person or property, not prohibited by the common law, or for which the punishment shall not be appropriate, such sentence shall be imposed, as, in the discretion of the Court before which the trial is had, shall be deemed proper, subject to the approval of the General Commanding.

XXI. All arrests for whatever cause will be reported tri-monthly, with the proceedings thereupon, through the prescribed channel to the General Commanding.

XXII. Commanding Officers of Districts, Sub-Districts and Posts, within their commands respectively, in the absence of the duly appointed agent, will perform any duty appertaining to the ordinary Agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, carefully observing for their guidance all orders published by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, or other competent authority.

XXIII. District Commanders will enforce these regulations by suitable instructions to Sub-District and Post Commanders, taking care that justice be done, that fair dealing between man and man be observed, and that no unnecessary hardship, and no cruel or unusual punishments be imposed upon any one. By command of

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. G.

Official: Alexander Moore, Brvt. Major  
Aid de Camp.

AN ITEM FOR FREEDMEN.—Mr. S. G. Burton, of the Indiana Legislature, in a speech before that body, a few days since, said emphatically:

"If left to me, Mr. Speaker, I would, by a system of 'unfriendly legislation,' render the atmosphere of Indiana so extremely uncomfortable for negroes that it would be unhealthy for them to remain in our midst, and much to their interest and advantage to emigrate—especially would I make it so for the 'unconstitutional niggers,' or such as are here in violation of our State Constitution, and without authority of law. If they should refuse to emigrate in spite of this legislation, they should be known and recognized in society only as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.'"

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.—Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, in the House, has proposed the following as an amendment of the Constitution:

1. Neither Congress nor any State shall ever authorize, provide for, or make payment to any person or persons on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves in the United States, or as compensation therefor.

2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

### General Longstreet and the Battle of the Wilderness.

A HIGHLY INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE CAMPAIGN OF THE "WILDERNESS."

The old Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia had but little rest when there was any hard fighting to be done. After the second Maryland campaign we had been sent out to the Army of Tennessee; our corps had maintained the high reputation of the "Virginia troops;" at the bloody battle of Chickamauga the old Sharpshooters' Soubriquet was set aside, and General Longstreet, no longer called the "War Horse," was generally known as the "Old Bull of the Woods." Then came the skirmishes of "le Noir's" and the Campbell's Station, the seizure of Knoxville and the terrible winter of 1863-64, in desolate East Tennessee.

Our men had borne, uncomplainingly, hardships greater than any to which even they had before been accustomed; they had not complained, although with insufficient food, without blankets, with ragged clothing, and, too, often without shoes, they had tramped with bleeding feet for many a weary mile. On the march, and in the bivouac, during the freezing day and comfortless night, in hunger and in thirst, they had been sustained by the remembrance of their dear Southern land. All things, however, have an end, and in the spring of 1864 we joyfully returned to Virginia.

On the 3d of May, 1864, we left our camps near Gordonsville, and on the night of 5th our two divisions—Fields' and Kershaw's—went into bivouac a few miles from the Wilderness. By daybreak in the morning the troops were again in motion, and marching towards the field of battle! The Federal troops made a fierce attack upon the right of General Lee's line and had been repulsed. Again they came on and in increased force, until at last Heath's and Wilcox's divisions, in spite of their steady and determined fighting, were driven back in confusion. With a cheer the Federal troops pushed forward; our exhausted men could do no more; there seemed no hope of further successful resistance, but there was a cloud of dust on the road, and General Longstreet followed by his column, came rapidly on. Kershaw's division was in advance; without halting, the men filed into line, and charged with a furious yell.

Nothing could stand before them—they were inspired with furious, unhesitating valor; the onset of the enemy was checked and the next moment they were being slowly driven back. Repeatedly did the Federal officers bring up their shattered regiments; reinforcements were put in only to be speedily broken, and the arrival of Fields' division and the magnificent body of men commanded by General Robert Anderson, enabled General Lee to re-establish his line. We lost heavily, many of our most gallant men had fallen, but the reverse of the early morning had been retrieved and our success was so far complete.

It is well known that the section of country usually called the "Wilderness," is covered with a dense growth of pines, the undergrowth of bushes and briars being so matted and tangled that it is very difficult to force a way through it, while at a distance of forty or fifty yards the form of a man could scarcely be distinguished by any but a quick-sighted observer. The Federals were now resting comparatively quiet, taking, perhaps, a long breath before "trying it on" again, but they were not to have it all their own, and we, in turn, became the aggressors. Mahone's brigade, with, I think, two others, was ordered to move around and attack Grant's left; Generals Lee and Longstreet lying on the ground near the plank road, quietly awaiting the result.

The rapid firing told us quickly that the "boys" were at them; and before long a mounted officer rode up to announce the successful completion of the movement. Grant's left had been routed and driven back on the centre, and the plan now was to make a vigorous assault while the iron was hot, and so, finish the work before us. The whole of our corps was in readiness to move, and Gen. Longstreet and staff rode down the plank road, where a portion of the corps was already formed in column. [Continued on Second Page.]