

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1865.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY J. E. BRITTON.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ONE DOLLAR per month, in advance. Single copies TEN CENTS.

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A STRANGE STORY FROM NASSAU.—A REBEL PIRATE CAPTURES AND BURNS TWO VESSELS—ATTEMPT TO DROWN THE CREWS—FRIENDLY WORK.—The Nassau (New Providence) *Guardian* of the 10th, has the following, but Nassau dates of the 11th, previously received by way of Havana, made no mention of the reported piracies and outrages alluded to.

"INAGUA, ———."

"To the Editor of the Nassau Guardian:

"There has been an awful outrage committed off these islands, which I have not yet seen in print. The pirate *Parr*, who captured the *Chesapeake* out of New York, and also the *Roanoke*, from Cuba, has made his appearance here. He boarded the bark *Lizzy*, from Cuba. He set both of these on fire, and sailed from them, telling the captain that he intended to drown a thousand before the war was over; leaving these poor wretches to save themselves in small boats. It is thought that some of them are burned or drowned—they have not been found yet. *Parr* even wanted to shoot these poor sailors because the *Florida* lost some of her crew in swimming ashore.

"Capt. Mason, of the bark *Lizzy*, says that the pirate set his ship on fire with fluid which he had in a vial, and it spread from stem to stern, burning on water the same as on deck, and that some of them had to leap overboard to keep out of the way of it, for it spread so fast; that just at sundown a steamer, bark-rigged, hove in sight, and that the pirates sailed from her, about 8 o'clock cannons were heard and flashes were seen. The wreckers saved some of the bark. I will write to you soon and tell you all about this murderous act when I have seen all the officers. I remain, sir yours, &c.,

"RICHARD SMITH.

"P. S.—The pirates took one of the bark's small boats and sunk it, to keep the men from saving themselves."

FACILITIES OF TRAVEL.—We believe that there are wagon lines now in process of formation between Columbia and nearly all the contiguous towns and villages from which we have been cut off by the destruction of the railways. You may now get conveyances to Orangeburg, to Sumter, Camden, Newberry, Winnsboro and points beyond these, on moderate terms, and in tolerable comfort. They will occur almost weekly, and in some cases more frequently. But there is much difficulty, on the part of travelers, in finding out these modes of conveyance. The wagons should make their times, places and terms generally known by advertising. There is no other process. We had occasion to journey to Chester, a little time ago, and were conveyed from Columbia to Winnsboro by Dr. John R. Cook, of the latter place, in a comfortable wagon, with an excellent team, for five dollars. He took us the next day to Concord Meeting House, thirteen miles from Winnsboro, for two dollars and fifty cents. Here you take the cars, and in fifteen miles more, make the town of Chester. We beg leave, in this connection, to acknowledge especially the courtesies of Dr. Cook on the route. We must also acknowledge the great kindness of other citizens of Chester, in ministering to the wants of our sick and suffering. May the good God recompense them! Returning from Winnsboro to Columbia, we found conveyance in an excellent wagon and team of four, under the charge of Mr. Maeninch, a young soldier, who was modestly attentive to our wants and considerate of our comforts. He proposes to run his teams regularly between Winnsboro and Columbia, while Dr. Cook piles from Winnsboro to the railroad terminus at Concord Meeting House. We are told, however, that it is confidently expected that the cars will soon be able to make their way down to within five miles of Winnsboro.—*Col. Phoenix*.

The seventeen-year locusts are devouring everything that is green in some parts of New York.

MORE SECRETS COMING TO LIGHT.—

As investigations progress in Washington, Richmond, and elsewhere, many matters which the so-called Confederate Government never intended should be made public are being revealed. One document has been found in Richmond, consisting of a bill introduced into the Confederate Congress by Jabez L. M. Curry, of Alabama, which denounces the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln and the enlistment of negroes in the Federal armies as not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but we are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of war without special cause, the right to use poisoned weapons and the right to assassinate, and, if persisted in, will justify the Confederate Government in the adoption of measures of retaliation. The bill is supposed to have been passed in secret session.

Another document has been found in Richmond, in which Jeff. Davis gives his sanction to secret chemical composition for the purpose of burning Federal vessels. In Jeff's indorsement of the document he advises his Secretary of State to carefully examine the preparation, and ascertain whether it will "overcome the difficulty heretofore experienced."

These things do not redound much to the credit of the Richmond powers, to say the least.

[*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel*.]

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE TRIAL—BOOTH'S BODY.—

The prisoners are properly cared for and fed, an attendant being constantly on duty at each cell. In the case of Mrs. Surratt the prison diet has been varied some—what, to the extent of allowing her toast, &c., when she has been ill. She spends the most of her time in reading a prayer book. Harrold's mood is mercurial, sometimes exuberantly buoyant, and sometimes as much depressed. Mudd pays considerable attention to his personal appearance, and is particular as to cleanliness of body. Like Mrs. Surratt, he occupies much of his time in reading religious books. Atzerodt is stolid and uncommunicative for the most part. O'Laughlin conducts himself quietly; seems to feel his situation the most deeply of any of the prisoners, and walks his cell much of the time. Payne displays the same cool audacity invariably, whether in his cell or in the court-room; and exhibits not unfrequently that devil-may-care reckless spirit of good humor that springs from high physical condition. Arnold appears in his cell as in the court room, quiet and pleasant, and gives his attendants little trouble. Spangler, despite his lugubrious face, is said to be uniformly light-hearted and exceedingly talkative.

THE GEORGIA DELEGATION.—A delegation of loyal Georgians, led by Honorable Joshua B. Hill, formerly member of Congress from the Empire State of the South, had an interview with the President to-day. Mr. Johnson blandly but firmly told them what the policy of the Administration would be in reference to the reconstruction of the Southern States, which was entirely acceded to by the gentlemen of the delegation as eminently just and proper, and acceptable to the loyal men of Georgia.

There seems to be at least two delegations from every Southern State in attendance at Washington in regard to reconstruction. They are usually applicants for the Federal appointments to be made. To-day another delegation from Georgia called upon President Johnson to recommend Isaac Scott, of Macon, as Provisional Governor. They promised that in case Scott should be appointed, Joshua Hill should be sent to the United States Senate. The President has taken time to consider the propositions. He does not intend to be in a hurry in making these Southern appointments, and there will be ample time to put the reconstruction policy in force between now and the meeting of Congress.—*Washington Paper*.

The Masons of New Jersey gave R. W. Albert G. Mackey, the celebrated writer on Masonry, a handsome reception at Newark on the evening of the 31st ult. Addresses were made by P. D. G. E. Read, of New Jersey; M. W. G. M. Silas Whitehead, of New Jersey, and Dr. Mackey. A purse of nearly \$2000 was presented to Dr. Mackey during the evening.

THE LAST JOKE ON JEFF. DAVIS.—

A Philadelphia paper has it that Jeff. Davis, in Fortress Monroe, applied the other day for the services of a physician, that a Connecticut doctor was thereupon first sent him, whose services were refused; but that the next coming being a Jerseyman he was graciously accepted. From this it was evident that Jeff. Davis is among that class of funny fellows who think that Jersey is not in the United States. Dr. Blackburn would probably be the physician most acceptable to Jeff. just now.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A NEWSPAPER REVIVAL.—The war carried a host of sickly newspapers to the grave, and the return of peace is already calling a new batch of experimental newspapers into life, North and South. Some may succeed, but many will fail, for the country, North and South, is not yet out of the deep water of its financial difficulties. But let our newspaper people go ahead. The more the merrier. [*Ibid*.]

A LITTLE OUT OF ORDER.—The temper of some of our contemporaries does not seem to be right as yet. There appears to be something the matter with them. They have been so long in the habit of abusing the North and every thing that has come from that section, that even now they show a desire to keep up sectional hatred between the two sections. We think all such sheets are incendiary in their teachings. What the country wants now is peace and quiet—and these two things it never will have as long as these growlers are allowed to work away in their underhanded manner. They dare not show their hand openly. They have not manliness enough for that. But like the assassin in the dark, they pursue their villainous work, and do their best to destroy the confidence of the people in our rulers. [*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel*.]

TENNESSEE.—A bill fixing the legal status of the colored people of Tennessee has passed the lower branch of the Legislature of that State. It guarantees the sanctity of the matrimonial relation among them, but forbids their intermarriage with whites. All laws in force for the benefit of married women and children are to apply to people of color, provided that colored children shall not be admitted to the schools with the whites. Colored persons may be witnesses in all State cases in court against each other, but not against white persons, and no contract between a white and colored person shall be binding unless made in writing and witnessed by a white person. Colored persons are subject to the same penalties for crimes as whites, with the addition that rape by a colored man on a white woman shall be punished with death. There are various other provisions in the bill, but these are the most prominent. [*N. Y. Herald*.]

An important order has been issued by the War Department to the effect that "all volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm whose term of service will expire prior to Oct. 1, 1865, will be mustered out and discharged the service of the United States. The Paymaster-General is ordered to make immediate payment to men so discharged. All cavalry remaining in service after such discharge will be consolidated into complete maximum organizations. Organizations from the same State will be consolidated with each other. Supernumerary officers will be mustered out upon such consolidation. The officers to be retained will be selected by Army and Department Commanders. Horses and other public property thus rendered surplus, shall be turned over to the proper officer. Commanders are charged with the prompt execution of this order."

STATE OFFICERS.—We are informed that all the officers of the State except Gov. Brown, are now at Greenville, where they remain undisturbed by the present condition of affairs, however, they have deemed it best to suspend the transaction of public business, and it is not probable anything of importance will be transacted until the policy of the Federal Government toward the State is definitely settled.—*Macon Telegraph*.

Recently the notorious guerilla leader, Duval McNairy, and eight of his men, were captured by a force of colored troops on Harzeth River, near the North Western Railroad. The entire gang were shot by the negroes after their capture.

THE LIBERATED SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.

General Duval in command of the United States forces about Staunton, has issued an order in regard to the liberated slaves in that section, prescribing certain rules and regulations for their conduct in future.

He says the slaves may remain with their former masters, if he and they both desire it and agree on the terms, in which case each party is equally bound by the contract. He admonishes the negroes and tells them that they must learn—the sooner the better—that "they must work for their support now, the same as before they were free; in some instances perhaps even harder;" the only difference between then and now being, that they have the wages of their labor to themselves.

He advises that all negroes yet with their former masters remain with them, attending to their work as usual, and enter into some contract agreeing on the terms of compensation, to be paid after the reaping of the coming harvest, and gives notice that all negroes now roaming the country will be made at once to break up their idle pursuits, and seek employment.—*Richmond Times*.

VIRGINIA LADIES DOING FARM WORK.—

We must not fail to mention the fact that many of the ladies of the farms in the eastern portion of our State, from which all the negroes have gone during the war, and where other labor could not be procured, have engaged with alacrity in the lighter duties of agriculture. We have heard of three young ladies, of one most refined and formerly wealthiest families in Hanover, who have planted on their own father's farm a larger crop of corn than has ever grown there during the war. Every negro has left them except a few helpless women and children.—*Virginia Paper*.

RELEASE OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—

The Washington papers say that the order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, renders personal applications to the President for the release of prisoners under the rank of Major unnecessary; and that "there is authority for stating that the President is issuing no orders at present for the release of any prisoners of war of or above that rank." [*Richmond Times*.]

THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.—

Washington, June 9.—Prominent citizens of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi who are now hereafter having had audience with the President, express the opinion that the policy with regard to reorganization in North Carolina will be applied to the other Southern States.

OUR TERMS.

For the News, one month, ONE DOLLAR, or in barter for other commodities. All articles necessary, or useful in families, or in business, will be taken in exchange, at fair prices, as usually understood in the market. But for the better understanding of our friends, we present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the News, we will receive either of the following, viz:

1 bushel corn, 1 bushel peas or potatoes.
24 lbs Flour.
5 pounds butter.
5 " lard.
5 " bacon.
2 gallons Syrup.
4 head of chickens.
8 dozen eggs.
Wood, and provisions generally received at fair market rates.

For single copies, TEN CENTS, or a proportionate amount in any of the above mentioned articles.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square (eight lines or less) for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion—invariably in advance.

Any friends receiving papers, or arriving with papers or news, from any places not now in full connection by mail, will oblige us specially by reporting to the News office, and will thus aid in preventing exciting rumors.

AUCTION SALES.

Household, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

By ELLIOTT & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1865, at our store, No. 4, Bank Range, at 12 o'clock, precisely, will be sold, sundry articles of

Household Furniture, consisting of
Fine Brussels
and other
Carpets,
Matting,
Fine Glassware,
Crocery,
Dish-Covers,
Lounges,
Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.
June 17/65—2

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM,
BED-CHAMBER,
and other furniture, together with
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Also,
A good COOKING STOVE, and other kitchen utensils.
Apply on Mt. Zion street, opposite Maj. McClennaghan's. [June 17/65—3]

A COOK WANTED.

A PLEASANT home, with good pay, can be secured by a No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply through News office. June 17/65—

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

THE undersigned have commenced the AUCTION

AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And respectfully solicit consignments. Persons having furniture or other articles for sale would do well to

Apply to ELLIOTT & CO.,
Bank Range.
June 13/65

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

WE have just received, and now offer for sale, in the town of Winnsboro, a
General Stock of Goods,

selected with care, which we propose to sell at

Low Prices For Cash Only,

consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
SHOES,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c.

In fact everything usually kept in a first class store.

ELLIOTT & CO.

No. 4, Bank Range.

June 12/65

C. & S. C. Railroad.

AS the immediate reconstruction of this road is highly important, all materials of iron, ties and stringers are needed, and their removal is forbidden by any one.

WM. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
April 6/65

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