

WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1865.

We will publish, on Tuesday morning next, the remarks of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, delivered in the Court House in Winnsboro on Wednesday, June 21st, before the public meeting held on that day. Those wishing extra copies of the paper containing the speech, had best order them before publication. All orders left at our office for the paper promptly attended to.

The price of a single copy of the *Tri-Weekly News* is ten cents. We are forced to this charge from the simple fact that when we purchase the necessities of life we are compelled to pay two prices for them, and hence we have to charge in the same spirit for our labor. It will be found that we give a very large amount of reading matter, and the work we put in our paper, makes it well worth the small pittance asked for it per single copy. For one month we will send the paper for One Dollar, and for one copy our charge is ten cents, either in coin or greenbacks.

We received, yesterday, from No. 4 Bank Range, (Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co.) a very suspicious looking document labelled "Old Whiskey, 1861," accompanied with the annexed note:

"Accept this 'Vique,' from our store, We think you'll like it well! Please tell your friends we've plenty more at Elliott's house to sell!"

All of which is very respectfully received, and laid on the shelf for future consideration.

Messrs. E. & Co. will please accept our thanks for their present.

Should any of our friends wish to try the mettle of the house of Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co., we advise them to proceed, without delay, (as delays are dangerous,) to pay the place a visit, procure one of those mysteriously labelled documents, and if they don't say it is a pure article then we are no judge.

We are authorized to say that the orders of the military authority, in regard to the United States currency, do not design or contemplate that this currency shall be confounded with gold and silver, or assumed to be of equal value. It is only required that it shall be generally received in trade as the authorized circulating medium under Government.

[Columbia Phoenix.]

Therefore, any person doing business, in any capacity, according to the authorized statement of the *Phoenix*, can ask for their commodities one price in coin, gold or silver, and another, either higher or lower, in greenbacks. This is quite an important piece of information to those engaged in business, as it will be seen that the matter above is "authorized."

We clip the following very appropriate remarks from the *Charlotte Democrat*, and endorse them. They are written in the right spirit:

"It becomes southern men to do the best they can under the present circumstances. It is not necessary for us to prove our loyalty by noisy professions or gymnastics in 'Union meetings.' Neither is it necessary for us to deny our co-operation in the Confederate cause. For our own part individually, we reiterate that we did all we could, after the war commenced, to carry it on successfully, and we never expect to see the day when we will deny that our sympathies were with the South in the late struggle; but the issue has been decided against us and we are therefore willing to accept it as final, and acquiesce as a law-abiding citizen. And we believe that this is the sentiment of all who were sincere friends of the Confederacy. Let us all show by our conduct that the ways of peace are our ways, and let us give our support to such men as will promote peace, good-will and prosperity.

Labor and Wages.

"His labor, hoc opus est."

The two great sources of income, in all communities, are labor and capital.

The means of production are, on the one hand, the land, the utensils, the stock, and all that which constitutes capital; and on the other, the laborers who use the capital. The proportion of the income of labor and capital will de-

pend upon the facilities for production, and the use that is made of them; which will vary according to the fertility of the soil, the excellence of the equipments, and the skill and capacity of the labor; the wages of labor, and the interest of money, may both, therefore, be higher or lower, or they may vary their relative values, as the one or the other of these conditions prevail; so that no arbitrary schedule of wages, can, with any propriety, be adopted for hired labor, which shall be applicable to a community, or to a variety of occupations; and all such sumptuary regulations are but the absurd conceits of a visionary.

Property in negroes having been destroyed by the military arbitrary force of the government, not by the laws of the country, the landed proprietor has no longer any immediate interest in the black race; with him, for the first time, his capital and labor assume a separate if not an antagonist attitude.

For the capitalist, the wisest economy is to employ the most remunerative labor; he will employ therefore only those who are most expert and reliable, and who are without incumbrances; generally the white foreigner in preference to the black man.

The demand for intelligent labor, which this new relation will create, will stimulate immigration to the South; the universal prejudice of the white mechanic to his black rival, will, in a measure, exclude him from the handicraft trades; labor-saving machines will create further completion and consequent reduction of wages; until soon poor cuffy, in the plenitude of his freedom, will find himself, without food, without employment, without a home, and without a friend, a citizen of the world, with perfect liberty to starve.

"Shake not thy kinky wool at me, thou canst not say I did it."

The South and North.

Under this heading the *New York Times* has some remarks which are very salutary at this juncture, when new issues are being heedlessly precipitated upon the country by conceited would be leaders, endangering the return of a wholesome state of affairs by the manipulation of "fine phrases," with which to catch the ears of the thoughtless. We commend the following extract from the *Times*, a Republican journal, to attention:

We expect the Southern States, now that the war is over, to become instantly as quiet, as prosperous, as loyal, and as thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, as Massachusetts or New York, and every incident that proves this not as yet to be the case, carries alarm to the public heart.

This is unreasonable and absurd. Such a tornado as has swept the South leaves in its track a desolation which years cannot remove. Society is uprooted, and must be raised again from the seed. The whole structure of Southern industry has been overthrown, and it can be rebuilt but slowly. Men's minds have been diverted from the ordinary channels of active thought, and it will be a slow task to bring them back. Four million slaves, who formerly did, by compulsion, all the work of the South, are now free, and will work or not, as they and their old masters can agree. Their relative positions are not favorable to rapid compact, and years may elapse before this tremendous practical problem is fully solved. We must be prepared for a long and laborious struggle, for many defeats and discouragements; and if, at the end of twenty years, we find the relations of the two races in the Southern States all we could desire, we shall have done more than any other nation ever did in a century.

"We are too exacting also in regard to the political action of the Southern people. We expect them now that the war is over and they are beaten, to become at once, not only loyal citizens, obeying all the laws, and sustaining fully the national authority, but thorough-going abolitionists, and advocates of negro suffrage. Anything short of this we consider half-way loyalty and think they have not been whipped quite enough yet. We denounce them as still Secessionists at heart, and call for their exclusion from the rights of citizenship.

This is unreasonable and unwise. We have really nothing to do with their hearts. We have no right to exact the complete change of sentiment and feeling which we demand. We have a right to insist that they shall obey the law, that they shall acknowledge and respect the national authority, and conduct them-

selves as peaceful law-abiding citizens.

If they do this, we can demand nothing more. They may believe in their hearts what they please; they may feel as they like about the war and the government; they may be at heart rebellious still; but that is really none of our business. We cannot control their opinions or their sentiments; we can and must control their conduct, but that is all. Nor is it reasonable to expect that the mass of the Southern people can or will become suddenly devotees of doctrines and sentiments which they have hitherto abhorred, and against which they have staked their fortunes and their lives. Men do not thus instantly change their whole natures on compulsion. And any ostentatious pretensions of such a change would be hypocritical. The great body of the Southern people were unquestionably honest and sincere in the opinions, the prejudices and the resentments which led them to rebel against the Government; and it would be folly to suppose that those feelings would all be at once eradicated by the simple fact that they have been beaten in the field. A radical change in the sentiment of the Southern people, concerning slavery and the purpose and temper of the national authority, can only be wrought by time, by wise laws wisely administered, and by their experience of the new condition upon which they have entered.

Nor should we desire to break the spirit, or crush the self-respect of the people of the Southern States. Their courage, their resolute and determined spirit, is now among the priceless possessions of the whole country. It has been our enemy, but hereafter it is to be our friend. It has been turned against us, and has vainly sought our destruction; henceforth it fights only on our side, and swells the power and the courage with which we may confront a world in arms. It would be suicidal in us to crush or destroy it—we should be destroying a part of that which is to give us the proudest place over held by any nation on the face of the earth. They confess and feel themselves overcome—subdued, subjugated. From no quarter do we hear the faintest hint of any wish even to renew the contest. It is not for us to poison the wound we have inflicted on their pride, nor to stab, with insulting blows, the dead body of their ambition."

The Progress of Reconstruction and Its Safeguards.

The President has issued the same enabling Proclamation for Mississippi as for North Carolina. He will, doubtless, very soon do the same for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South-Carolina and Texas—the only remaining States of the "Confederacy" whose governments have not been reorganized by other methods. Great pains have thus far been taken, and will continue to be taken, to secure most competent and trustworthy men for Provisional Governors, District Judges, District Attorneys, and the other offices necessary to clear the way for the new orders of things. Special care will be exercised also in the selection of the military commanders of the various Southern departments, since a conciliatory spirit and discreet co-operation on their part may do much to smooth the way. Ample earnest has already been given that whatever devolves upon the President to do in this momentous work, will be done wisely and well.

But it must not be forgotten that these enabling proclamations and official appointments, are not final acts. A great deal has been said about the danger that the elections will be carried by those who are still inimical in spirit to the national government, and who would organize permanent sedition unless allowed to dictate. Even so moderate, and liberally disposed, a man as Senator Sherman has expressed, in a speech just delivered, the fear of this in the strongest terms. We admit that there would be no security against this, if all the old constitutional powers were now to be restored fully and finally to these States. The amnesty oath, prescribed as a prerequisite for voting for the new State conventions, may perhaps be considered by disloyal men to have no binding force, as has been claimed in some quarters; and thus may practically prove worthless as a safeguard. This is not at all likely. But, allowing it to be possible that unrepentant rebels may secure a majority of the new Constitutional Convention in Mississippi or South Carolina, or any other Southern State, and that their work may be unpatriotic and every way pregnant with mischief, it does not follow that there will be no remedy.

The proclamation of President Johnson has its limitations and conditions. It expressly declares that its object is "to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." If the Constitu-

tion to be framed by the Convention does not secure that object, in the judgment of President Johnson, he will have the same right to reject the action of the Convention that he originally had to authorize the Convention. If the powers he confers are not exercised for the constitutional ends he sets forth, he can treat everything done under their perversion as of no effect. Practically, he reserves to himself a veto power over any disloyal or anti-republican feature of the new Constitution of each of the States. If, as many fear, these conventions should incorporate into their work provisions that would revive slavery in some different form, or in any way operate oppressively upon the freedmen, or if it should accord power to the Legislature that could be used to the same end, such work would contravene the authority given by the President, and thwart its declared purpose. We may be very sure that President Johnson would not accept it, and that he would again remit the derelict State to military government. The knowledge that the President has this power in reserve, will of itself have an immense influence in constraining the conventions to carry out their trust in good faith to the Union and to every Republican principle.

But there is still a further protection; and one quite independent of the action or will of President Johnson. By the Constitution each branch of Congress is made the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its own members. The credentials of any Senator or Representative sent to the National Councils by any of the reclaimed States, may be subjected to the severest scrutiny. If it shall be made to appear that he was elected by disloyal votes, or that the State which he claims to represent has not in reality reinstated a republican form of government, or that there is a default in any other essential requirement, the representation will not be allowed. The jealousy and rigor with which this power was exercised by each branch of the last Congress, against the claimants to seats from Louisiana and Arkansas, although those claimants were unquestionably loyal, sufficiently attests what the disposition of the next Congress with its far larger loyal majority, will be upon the subject. The very oath which is now prescribed by law as a prerequisite to a seat in either body, is so comprehensive and strict as to be of itself an immense obstacle to the schemes of sedition. Every Senator and Representative, after his credentials are scrutinized and approved, is obliged, by the law of July, 1862, before admitted to his seat, to take this oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Any person falsely taking that oath is made by law guilty of perjury, and subject to all the penalties now prescribed for that offence. The oath seems to be stringent enough to exclude all abettors of past treason, or fomentors of future sedition.

The reconstruction which is initiated by these proclamations of the President will not be consummated until constitutions are framed by the respective States, which shall accord, in the estimation of the President, with the ends set forth in the proclamations, and until such representatives are sent to Congress as shall have, in the judgment of Congress, every constitutional and loyal qualification. Therefore, we say it is needless now to trouble ourselves with a fear that the malignants of the South will gain the ascendancy under these proclamations, and so fix matters as to perpetuate their old seditions and oppressions. The present measures of President Johnson simply open to the people of the South the opportunity of coming back into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the people of the North, to enjoy all the rights and perform all the duties of constitutional freedom. If the Southern people loyally

accept these proffers, and in good faith inaugurate a new order of things by constitutions and laws and elections of a character that will heal past dissensions and insure future concord, they will soon occupy as secure and as honorable a position in the Union as they can desire. If, on the other hand, they use the facilities now given them only to gratify their old hates, and to renew their old practices, they will not be long in finding themselves balked. President Johnson has thrown open the gate. It is for them to determine upon an easy or a hard road to travel.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Situation.

The *New York Herald*, of the 18th, under the above heading, publishes the following items:

The steamships *George Cromwell* and *Evening Star*, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans on the 10th inst., brought us important despatches from our correspondents in the Gulf Department. They furnish interesting accounts of the incidents preceding, attending and following the occupation of Brownsville, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the national troops, under Gen. Brown. The rebel troops, previous to evacuating the place, mutilated, pillaged the town and made prisoners some of their officers until their demands for the payment of their back dues were complied with. The rebels left the day previous to Gen. Brown's arrival, not waiting to be paroled or to comply in any manner with the terms of General Kirby Smith's surrender. Large numbers of them moved across the Rio Grande into Mexico, taking with them their arms. Their artillery they sold to the Mexican imperialists at Matamoras. It is said that the last of the rebels were driven from Brownsville by Mexican residents, who organized a home guard for the preservation of order soon after the evacuation commenced. After taking possession of Brownsville, Gen. Brown wrote a letter to Gen. Mejia, the imperialists commander at Matamoras, assuring him that neutrality would be observed by the American forces in regard to the contest in Mexico between the republicans and imperialists. It is said that the rebel Gen. Magruder, as well as Kirby Smith, has gone to Mexico. The latter carried with him a considerable amount of money.

On the 2d inst., the rebel Generals Magruder and Kirby Smith were received on board the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*, Capt. Sands, off Galveston, when the articles of surrender of all the rebel Trans-Mississippi forces were signed by Gen. Smith. The next morning the rebel officers were conveyed back to Galveston, and on the 5th inst. Capt. Sands and other officers proceeded up to the town, landed, received its surrender from the Mayor and once more unfurled the national flag over the public buildings, in the presence of a large but undemonstrative and orderly assemblage of the people.

The rebel Governor of Texas has issued a call for the Legislature to meet in August, and also for an election to choose delegates to a State convention.

The President's amnesty proclamation created much excitement in New Orleans. The classes excepted from pardon were more numerous than had been expected. Large numbers of paroled rebels, officers as well as soldiers, have recently arrived in New Orleans and settled down to the quiet routine of private life. Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor have been for some time residing in the vicinity of the city, awaiting the proceedings of Government in their cases. The business of the city was rapidly reviving.

The late rebel Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, has issued a farewell address to the people of that State, acknowledging the inexorable logic of events, the failure of the rebellion, and that he no longer assumes to be their Executive and counselling them to submit gracefully to the national authorities.

The Alabama State archives, removed by the rebels to Augusta, Ga., on the advance of Gen. Wilson's cavalry, were recovered, and arrived at Mobile on the 4th inst., on their way to be returned to the Capitol at Montgomery. The stolen archives of the State of Mississippi had also been secured, and were en route to the State capital. The late rebel Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has been arrested and sent North under guard. Union meetings are being held in different parts of Alabama, and national banks are to be immediately established in Mobile and Montgomery. In Mobile, as well as the other Southern cities, President Johnson's amnesty proclamation excited much interest and discussion.

But 250 prisoners remain at Camp Morton, Ind. They have refused to take the oath of allegiance, and are to be transported to camp Chase and Johnson's Island.